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THE

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GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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VOLUME XLV.

NEW SERIES.

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## P R E F A C E.

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THE lovers of literature, of science, and of art, have to congratulate themselves on the return of Peace, and may at the same time rejoice at the openings afforded by the late War, and its successful termination, for investigations in interesting and unexplored regions. The cessation of hostilities will also permit the public attention, which has lately been almost exclusively concentrated on the stirring topics of the day, to revert in some degree to its accustomed channels, and to bestow upon literary productions of a less ephemeral character some of the favour which has recently been absorbed by "Letters from the Camp," and "Narratives of the Siege."

We doubt not that our readers will heartily join us in the hope that the Peace so happily regained may be enduring, and that all rational and Christian men on both sides of the Atlantic will use their utmost endeavours to prevent the ambition or over-sensitiveness of individuals from forcing on an unnatural and mutually destructive contest.

It is with mingled feelings of gratitude and of regret, that we announce that, for reasons of a personal nature, the name of NICHOLS will henceforth appear less prominently on our title-page. It is now nearly eighty years since the late Mr. John Nichols became connected with the Gentleman's Magazine; and, aided by a host of literary friends, among whom may be particularly distinguished Richard Gough, conducted it with great success to the period of his death in the year 1826. From that time until the present date

it has been carried on by the Proprietors who are now induced, by the great age of the one, and want of health of the other, to relinquish the chief conduct of it into other hands.

They cannot, however, do so without once more expressing their thanks for the support which, during so many years, the Magazine has continued to receive from many friends and an unfailing succession of contributors and correspondents.

With regard to the future, we can assure our readers that the same exertions will be made to keep up and extend the usefulness of this Miscellany, which have hitherto secured so large a share of public patronage.

*June 30, 1856.*

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JANUARY, 1856.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. T. M. observes, Mr. Hawkins, in his elaborate edition of Ruggle's *Ignoramus* (1787), has inserted a satirical poem, written on the occasion of James the First's visit to Cambridge in 1614-15. The poem begins thus :

It is not yet a fortnight since  
*Lutetia* entertain'd our prince.

But Mr. Hawkins has not given any note to explain why Cambridge is called by that name, which is also the Latin appellation of the city of Paris. Perhaps there is an allusion to the low and fenny situation of Cambridge; for, in the *Dictionarium Historicum Caroli Stephani* (ed. Oxon. 1671), "*Lutetia Parisiorum*" is described as "*Ob luti quantitatem sic dicta*" (p. 489). Whether the popular etymology is the correct one is another question. Dulaure, in his *Histoire de Paris* (1821), proposes none, but simply calls the city "*Lutèce, ou plutôt Leucotèce*," though he is rather prolix on the derivation of the name "*Parisii*."—Our Correspondent's conjecture is confirmed by the "*Cambridge Madrigal*," an answer to the "*Grave Poem*" he quotes, and which is printed with the same (verse for verse, as intended to reply to it), in *King James's Progresses, &c.* vol. iii. p. 66. The Cambridge poem maintains that the attack must have proceeded from "some young Oxford scholar,"

For first he ralls at Cambridge,  
and thinks her to disgrace,  
By calling her *Lutetia*,  
and throws *dirt* in her face ;  
But leave it, scholar, leave it,  
for all the world must grant,  
If Oxford be thy mother,  
then Cambridge is thine aunt.

This last joke reminds us of an anecdote we have heard of old Dr. Ford, the Vicar of Melton Mowbray, well known to the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine* in former times for his imitations of Shakspeare, which he wrote under the designation of Master Shallow. Dr. Ford having entertained at a Visitation his diocesan Bishop Pretymann at Melton Mowbray, was graciously invited to return the visit at the episcopal palace of Buckden. He travelled, like Dr. Syntax, on horseback, and when taking his next equestrian tour he one morning made his appearance at Buckden to breakfast. During the repast, Mrs. Pretymann addressed him, "Well,

Dr. Ford, how far do your travels extend?" "Madam," he replied, "I am going to visit my Aunt." As he was then between seventy and eighty, this excited the lady's curiosity, and she ventured to inquire how old his Aunt might be. "I suppose, Madam," he said, "about seven hundred years; but I have never yet seen her. I mean, Madam, the university of Cambridge, for Oxford was my *Alma Mater*, and therefore I take the liberty to call the Sister University my Aunt."

With respect to the "*Grave Poem*" itself, we may add that Mr. J. S. Hawkins, the Editor of *Ignoramus*, was not aware of its authorship, and was deceived into the idea that it was really, as it professed to be, translated from the Latin. It was one of the witty effusions of Richard Corbet, afterwards Bishop of Oxford, and of Norwich, then, as the answer described him, a "young Oxford scholar."

R. H. is informed that the Society of Antiquaries still retain the plates of their *Vetusta Monumenta*: though they sold those of the earlier volumes of the *Archæologia*, together with the stock copies of the same volumes, a few years ago, to a bookseller. The beautiful plates of the Bayeux Tapestry are now arranged to form part of the sixth volume of the *Vetusta Monumenta*: but we have ascertained on inquiry that the Society has not at present any impressions on hand, either for public sale or for distribution to the Fellows. We quite agree with our correspondent that an edition of the plates of the Bayeux Tapestry, folded into a quarto size, would be highly acceptable to the antiquarian world, and that Dr. Bruce's book (noticed in our present Magazine) is likely to lead to a demand for them. They might be accompanied by letter-press, for which the aid of Dr. Bruce, and of other competent members of the Society, might properly be requested.

The late Sir Richard Sutton (of whom a memoir is given in our present month's Obituary) has left 10,000*l.* a-year to his second son, Mr. R. Sutton, of Skeffington Hall; 40,000*l.* to each of his youngest sons, and 30,000*l.* to each of his surviving daughters. All the rest of his immense property goes to his eldest son. It is said that the property in the parish of St. James, Westminster, alone amounts to 40,000*l.* a-year.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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## KÖNIGSMARK ON THE STAGE.

THERE are few subjects so susceptible of dramatical treatment as that of which the Count von Königsmark is the hero. There are obvious reasons, however, why the Count has not made his appearance on the English stage. His name is unpleasantly associated with the wife of the first of our Brunswick kings. How far the intercourse between the Count and Sophia of Zelle extended has still to be ascertained. The published correspondence which is said to have passed between them would serve to prove a discreditable intimacy perhaps, if the correspondence itself could be relied on. Touching this matter, however, opinions are divided. The majority may be said to be unfavourable to the lady and the Count, but there is a minority who ask for the production of the private diary of Sophia, before they can be induced to accept this correspondence as authentic, or to allow that it proves the guilt of the lady and her alleged lover.

But even allowing that the letters published in Germany are authentic, and that they cannot be read without irretrievable damage to the reputation of the wife of George I., we may, nevertheless, congratulate ourselves on the fact that they do not put in doubt the legitimacy of George II. The earliest of the letters is subsequent in date to the birth of that prince, and he who would insinuate (without being supported by any ground of proof) that there is any probability of the intercourse having existed before the marriage of Sophia of Zelle with George of Hanover must be either very ill-disposed towards the Brunswick family, or most irretrievably dull of intellect.

Still, as we have said, the story, as it stands, is one full of dramatic and startling incidents. There is a neglected wife, with an indifferent husband and a handsome friend; there are an intriguing mistress, plots and counterplots, stolen meetings, detection, and mysterious death. The materials for a drama are all here. They have been left unemployed so far as the English stage is concerned. Our neighbours over the Channel have made almost as little use of them. One author among them, however, and he of no mean name, Michel Masson, has at length worked up the materials, and represented on the stage of the Vaudeville a dramatised version of the love-story of Sophia of Zelle and the gallant Königsmark, under the title of "*Aimer et Mourir*." The piece had scarcely a *succes d'estime*, but the author has appealed from the theatrical critics to the public at large, and has printed his drama. A few paragraphs may be not unfittingly devoted to a consideration of this scenic illustration of a too-famous story.

The author introduces us to a saloon of a summer-palace in Hanover, and from a banquet in a neighbouring apartment enter, in rather effervescent gaiety, Prince George (afterwards our exemplary George I.), his friend Freyberg, and the English envoy, Lord Rivers. The latter speaks little, but drinks much;—speaks generally to the purpose, and follows a water regimen.

The *persiflage* of this trio is interrupted by the Baroness de Walden. She is a lady who lives on the most amicable terms with her husband—when the sea is between them. Her present mission is to present a letter to Prince George from Sophia Doro-

thea his wife. The latter had become ill at having forced upon her the prince's mistress for a lady in waiting, and the amiable George refuses to entertain any correspondence with so unreasonable a consort.

Meanwhile the Count de Königsmark procures a little amusement for the three revellers by arresting the Elector's courier, and robbing him of his letters. The contents of the bag are openly read, and each reader finds something which astonishes himself or wounds the feelings of one of the listeners. Königsmark, who had only been released from arrest that day, discovers that he owed his imprisonment to his mistress, the Baroness de Walden. The other individuals learn something equally gratifying, and Königsmark, who opens a letter written by Sophia Dorothea herself, places it again in the bag, by order of the prince her husband, who is too indifferent to learn its contents. This felonious amusement being exhausted, George and Freyberg carry off the recalcitrant Rivers to the bottle, while Königsmark is left to close the bag, which is weekly despatched to the Elector that he may peruse all the epistles before they are forwarded to their destination! The letter from Sophia Dorothea is addressed to her mother; and, to insure its proper delivery, Königsmark steals it from the bag, and puts it in his pocket.

A scene of lovers' quarrels follows between the Count and the Baroness, in which there is little dignity, but in which the lady informs the cavalier that she had caused him to be arrested for debt, out of jealousy, and that, if he ever dared love any lady but herself, the consequences would be terrible. The Count leaves her with the counsel that the next time she makes a captive of him she had better be sure that the gaoler has not a pretty daughter. With this Parthian dart, the Count leaves the stage; and Sophia Dorothea enters, remarking on the retiring Count, that he has been leading a disreputable life at court for full three months, and that she can no longer recall with pleasure the memory of the childhood they had passed together. "For him," says Sophia, "all is dead; and for me, he has blasted everything." Between the feelings in-

dicated by this oracular phrase and those of contempt for a wretched husband whose conduct to her is a daily-renewed outrage, the poor princess has but one eager desire,—that of being permitted to visit her mother at Zelle. To accomplish this desire, she applies to the Elector, a very dignified and dull personage in the author's hands, and very little resembling the "tinsel Louis XIV." who coarsely imitated in Hanover the vices of Versailles. The Elector sees in the desire of the princess nothing more than a demand to be separated from her husband, for whose villanies the good gentleman thinks she exhibits too scant a charity, and he remarks that for both parties a divorce would be preferable. Sophia is by no means startled, not even when the Elector adds that a divorce cannot be founded on an amicable arrangement, but must be based on a sentence which strikes a guilty person, and restores independence to the one who has been outraged. With this legal definition in her mind, the princess proceeds to seek her husband, to ask of him the permission which had been gently set aside by the Elector. She is prepared to act, let the marital decision be what it may.

Whilst she is seeking this interview, the Elector has a sharp exchange of smart sayings with the Baron de Walden, who has abandoned his ambassadorial post at London in consequence of his jealousy respecting the attentions of Königsmark to the Baroness. Königsmark himself politely defies the Baron to single combat, in presence of the Elector; and in the same presence the water-drinking Rivers appears half-intoxicated with champagne, and Prince George stupidly sleepy under similar sprightly influence. Rivers betrays a state secret by confidentially announcing that Queen Anne would have chosen Prince George for her successor long ere this had he only been Turk enough to take more wives than one. This is a new idea in English history. Meanwhile, that one wife has despatched a letter to the Prince which bears his mistress's seal. This alone induces him to open it, and Königsmark is engaged in reading it aloud, when Sophia enters. She reads the letter herself, which contains an elo-



quent appeal to George for regard and protection amid the temptations to which she will be exposed by his proclaimed absence. At the close she looks at him to observe the effect of her appeal, and sees him stretched fast asleep in the easiest of arm-chairs. It was just the "situation" at which an act could fittingly end; and down comes the "drop" accordingly.

The second act is a bustling one, but without very much advancing matters. The Princess is seen surrounded by her ladies, and not listening to the books which are read to her: among others, one in which there are anecdotes of the bravery, gallantry, and other dashing virtues of this Count Königsmark, whose name is continually being sounded in the ears of the desolate Sophia Dorothea. She has not, however, been so desolate as to be inactive. She has had leisure to make arrangements with her mother, for whom an unknown confidant acts, who has arranged a method of escape, but who requests a brief interview with the Princess herself, in order to have a mutual understanding upon the rather perilous subject. It is settled that the champion, who is to be known among the courtiers by an orange ribbon on his shoulder, shall be introduced to Sophia by a confidant, whom he is to recognise by the pink bow in her stomacher. In the most dramatic, but by no means the most original, scene in the drama, Königsmark and the Baroness see, each on the other, the requisite sign. With these facilities for carrying out the plot further, the escape of the Princess is arranged. She is to pass through the garden of the Baroness's dwelling, where Königsmark is to place a very necessary key, enter a carriage in waiting for her in a neighbouring wood, and gallop off to Zelle, with Königsmark for her courier. The Baron de Walden, however, who is on the alert, and suspects that the Count's activity has something to do with the Baroness, causes Königsmark to be fired upon in the garden, and very complacently announces his death. There is great confusion among those concerned in the plot, who are assembled in a crowded saloon, where high play is going on, and where Sophia is mourning the fall of her champion,

when, on a question being addressed by the Elector to one of the players, the latter turns round to reply, and, to the consternation of the Baron, and the delight of one or two others, lo! it is Königsmark himself! He is as gay as ever, courage in his heart, and half an ounce of buck-shot in his bosom. When the guests are all gone, the Count is nearly in the same condition. Luckily, he discovers a handkerchief left by the Princess, and he is thrusting it inside his waistcoat to staunch his bleeding wound, when Sophia enters, witnesses the action, and, while she asks for her 'kerchief, devoutly hopes he will keep it where it is. Indeed, the gallant Count himself states that the article in question is then in such a condition that it would be quite impossible to restore it to the lady. How he manages to stand and talk very high-flown sentiments while he has a wound in his breast nearly as deep as a well, and not quite so wide as a church-door, is something miraculous. But "never mind," he says to the Princess, "the blood which I am losing has unsealed my eyes, and opened my soul to the influence of noble thoughts. Oh, how sweet a thing then is devoted sacrifice! Scarcely have my lips tasted this delicious cup, when I find myself intoxicated by a sentiment hitherto unknown to me. Is it misfortune and virtue which I thus love? Is it this pure victim? Then I love virtue as a woman, and I adore you as a saint." It is impossible to decline being rescued by such a man, and accordingly off flies the wife of Prince George, on her way to her mother. But, luckily for the audience, who hitherto have not found the history exceedingly lively, the Prince himself, on his return from a little tour, sees a lady in a carriage in a wood, and orders it to be driven to the residence of Königsmark. Sophia fancies her champion has betrayed her, and orders the coachman back to court, where, in full assembly, she unveils herself, and is exceedingly unhappy between doubt, disappointment, and exposure to night-air. Amid a charming family quarrel, however, she discovers that Königsmark has not been untrue to her, and she the more readily consents to sign terms of an amicably-arranged separation from her husband, who is



delighted to get rid of her; and Königsmark, who has reason to believe that Sophia is tolerably deep in love with him, is in ecstasy when requested to escort the lady to Zelle.

Up to this point there has been, after a certain fashion, the development of "love;" the last act is the illustration of "death." This is certainly accomplished in the most tragical way possible. We all know that facts are difficult to be got at; and perhaps there never was greater difficulty than in the very case of the *denouement*, or rather catastrophe, of the story of Sophia-Dorothea. For want of facts there has been no lack of assertion, and some, too, of a very tough nature. There is the correspondence to be found in the second volume of the life of Sophia-Dorothea, published some years ago by Mr. Colburn. There is the correspondence more recently published in Germany, in which some place implicit confidence and condemn the lady, while others look upon it as stilted nullity or cunning forgery. One individual alone, we believe, has gone a step beyond this latter correspondence, and has slipped into an argument the only logical conclusion of which is, that we are not under the House of Brunswick at all, but under that of Königsmark. It is, however, a satisfaction to think that either way the dynasty would be safe, and moreover it is beyond the power of the most mischievous stupidity, or the most stupid mischief, to induce a belief that George II. could have been a son of Königsmark; although we do not forget that, according to Walpole, "young Königsmark" was a *sobriquet* given to that prince when he first came over to England. But of all the interpreters of the mysterious story, and the more mysterious death, of Königsmark, in its connection with Sophia-Dorothea, not one has given it such an extraordinary version as M. Michel Masson, in the drama which so many English visitors in Paris had the satisfaction of seeing "damned" last September at the Vaudeville. We must premise that throughout the piece he makes Prince George a very poor but not a very spiritless husband. We should, perhaps, rather say a very indifferent husband, but a not altogether spirit-

less man. The Prince is made to remark to his wife, that, if he has not had much respect for the wedding-ring on his wife's finger, he could wield the sword under his own hand, if it were needed to be drawn for her protection. This is exactly in the spirit of old Jack Verbruggen, the husband of the actress. "D— me," he used to say, "I don't value my wife myself a pin, but I *will* have her respected by others." George is, in this drama, anxious to get rid of his consort, but, as he has not failed to observe that the wretched old Elector has been murmuring about vengeance and crime and courts of ecclesiastical law and divorce,—he, with a very calm impertinence, requests his wife to be good enough to inform him, if by chance she has committed any deed likely to bring upon her the consequence hinted at by his excellent father. The lady is all indignation, and protests that in thought and act she is irreproachable; which is not exactly the case. With this protest George is satisfied, but he leaves the Elector to work out his design—of proving a guilty intercourse between the Count and Sophia, and, by procuring a divorce between Sophia and George, enable the latter to marry no less a personage than our own Queen Anne. The great object then is to get the Count and lady together at an unseemly hour, discover them, kill the Count, divorce the lady, and give George an additional chance of becoming King of England, by espousing him to the Anna of our poets of something more than a century and a half ago. Of this startling catastrophe we will give M. Masson's version; our readers may find some amusement in comparing it with the various accounts now before the public. It is only necessary to state previously, that Königsmark has been drawn to the apartment of the Princess by means of a forged note of invitation; and he remarks that, although all [the] doors seem eager to open to him on his way, they were all closed and locked as soon as he has passed through them. When he appears on the threshold of Sophia's room, the Princess exclaims, "You here!" and the following scene ensues:—

K. You must have reckoned on seeing me, Madam.

1556.

A. How is

A. De ver de ver

A.

A. Knew. I am

very happy.

A. Knew. I am

in the city with me

to see the

A. I received the

information of the

meeting.

A. At the time

before the meeting

A. I was with

A. Knew. I am

in the city with me

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before the meeting

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to see the

delighted to get rid of her ; and Königsmark, who has reason to believe that Sophia is tolerably deep in love with him, is in ecstasy when requested to escort the lady to Zelle.

Up to this point there has been, after a certain fashion, the development of "love;" the last act is the illustration of "death." This is certainly accomplished in the most tragical way possible. We all know that facts are difficult to be got at ; and perhaps there never was greater difficulty than in the very case of the *denouement*, or rather catastrophe, of the story of Sophia-Dorothea. For want of facts there has been no lack of assertion, and some, too, of a very tough nature. There is the correspondence to be found in the second volume of the life of Sophia-Dorothea, published some years ago by Mr. Colburn. There is the correspondence more recently published in Germany, in which some place implicit confidence and condemn the lady, while others look upon it as stilted nullity or cunning forgery. One individual alone, we believe, has gone a step beyond this latter correspondence, and has slipped into an argument the only logical conclusion of which is, that we are not under the House of Brunswick at all, but under that of Königsmark. It is, however, a satisfaction to think that either way the dynasty would be safe, and moreover it is beyond the power of the most mischievous stupidity, or the most stupid mischief, to induce a belief that George II. could have been a son of Königsmark ; although we do not forget that, according to Walpole, "young Königsmark" was a *sobriquet* given to that prince when he first came over to England. But of all the interpreters of the mysterious story, and the more mysterious death, of Königsmark, in its connection with Sophia-Dorothea, not one has given it such an extraordinary version as M. Michel Masson, in the drama which so many English visitors in Paris had the satisfaction of seeing "damned" last September at the Vaudeville. We must premise that throughout the piece he makes Prince George a very poor but not a very spiritless husband. We should, perhaps, rather say a very indifferent husband, but a not altogether spirit-

less man. The Prince is made to remark to his wife, that, if he has not had much respect for the wedding-ring on his wife's finger, he could wield the sword under his own hand, if it were needed to be drawn for her protection. This is exactly in the spirit of old Jack Verbruggen, the husband of the actress. "D— me," he used to say, "I don't value my wife myself a pin, but I *will* have her respected by others." George is, in this drama, anxious to get rid of his consort, but, as he has not failed to observe that the wretched old Elector has been murmuring about vengeance and crime and courts of ecclesiastical law and divorce,—he, with a very calm impertinence, requests his wife to be good enough to inform him, if by chance she has committed any deed likely to bring upon her the consequence hinted at by his excellent father. The lady is all indignation, and protests that in thought and act she is irreproachable ; which is not exactly the case. With this protest George is satisfied, but he leaves the Elector to work out his design—of proving a guilty intercourse between the Count and Sophia, and, by procuring a divorce between Sophia and George, enable the latter to marry no less a personage than our own Queen Anne. The great object then is to get the Count and lady together at an unseemly hour, discover them, kill the Count, divorce the lady, and give George an additional chance of becoming King of England, by espousing him to the Anna of our poets of something more than a century and a half ago. Of this startling catastrophe we will give M. Masson's version ; our readers may find some amusement in comparing it with the various accounts now before the public. It is only necessary to state previously, that Königsmark has been drawn to the apartment of the Princess by means of a forged note of invitation ; and he remarks that, although all the doors seem eager to open to him on his way, they were all closed and locked as soon as he has passed through them. When he appears on the threshold of Sophia's room, the Princess exclaims, "You here !" and the following scene ensues :—

K. You must have reckoned on seeing me, Madam.

S. How so?

K. Did you not, yourself, invite me?

S. I!

K. (*Showing a letter*) Is not this in your handwriting?

S. (*Looking at the envelope*) Certainly; it is the reply which was to be delivered to you by Blum.

K. I received it this evening, in the envelope of the letter addressed to your mother.

S. Ah!—the Prince's words! I had not before comprehended them.

K. What were his words?

S. Monsieur le Comte, by this invitation, you have been drawn into a snare. They wish to discover us together at night, in my apartment.

K. But, with what end in view?

S. The policy of the Elector would have Prince George disengaged from any matrimonial bond. He cannot be so but by accusing me of a crime; and they are resolved that I shall be guilty.

K. Oh, no; no, Madam! This is impossible!

S. At this very moment a council is assembling to judge me.

K. And they have thought me so base that I could not defend you!

S. It is your death that will be my accusation. Even now the captain of the guard is assembling his men, who will murder you on leaving this place.

K. George is not their accomplice; and through the assassins I shall be able to reach him.

S. Remain here. In accepting your protection I have reckoned on the honour of a gentleman—by coming hither, you have yielded to a generous sentiment. I thank you for it; and there is my hand. We are *not* guilty; and it is in presence of my whole household that we must be found together. (*She rings.*)

K. Noble heart! I was not mistaken in it!

S. No one comes! (*Rings again*) Still no one?

K. The lights in the neighbouring apartment are extinguished!

S. Listen!

K. The door, too, is closed.

S. Hark!—Footsteps in the gallery!

K. Yes. They approach.

S. The rattle of arms! Philip, it is death! (*With fervour*) Philip, I love you!

This admission hardly agrees with the lady's assertion to her husband, that she was irreproachable in word and deed. However this may be, she has no sooner made the tender declaration than the Baron enters,—he who

hated Königsmark, less for the reason that he believed the Count loved his wife than that he knew his wife loved the Count. Sophia shrieks, "It is your enemy!"

K. It is the Elector who sends you?

B. Yes, the Elector who confided to my hatred the task of discovering you here, dead or alive. But if I have undertaken this mission it is that a crime may be avoided; accept the combat which I offer you. Kill me, Count, and you will yet have time to escape by that door.

K. (*Draws.*)—Be it so; if so it *must* be. (*He utters a sudden cry*) Ah!

S. Oh! I know what has happened; it is his wound which has re-opened.

K. The aim was well taken. I am not destined to kill you, Baron; but, if you have any nobility of heart, you will not allow my presence here to accuse the Princess: I can no longer walk. Lead me hence. I must not die here!

S. I will not leave you thus, without aid.

B. Call no one, Madam; it would be your ruin.

S. What matter if I be lost, if he but only lives?

K. Lead me hence! Lead me hence! What matter if I die, if she be only saved?

A pretty little confusion ensues of projects that come to nothing. In the midst of it all, Prince George and numerous followers enter with a world of light, but Königsmark has just had time to hide himself behind some curtains concealing a window, which, in the first act, the sober Rivers could not look from, without shuddering at the precipice below. Here is the *finale* :—

*The Baroness.* He is here;—but where?

*George.* Madam, I have just heard that an abominable conspiracy had been planned against you; and I will not be an accomplice in it. (*A movement behind the curtain; it is remarked by the Baroness, who follows the looks of Sophia, and observes her emotion.*)

*Baroness.* He is there!

*George.* I come here, in presence of all, to offer you the two thrones which await me. But what is the matter with you, Madam? You turn pale; you can scarcely stand.

*Baroness (eagerly).* The Princess needs air!

*George.* You are right. (*He draws open the curtain. Stupefaction of Sophia and the Baroness at the disappearance of Königsmark.*)

*Baroness.* (To *Sophia*, who gazes at her fixedly.) He has punished himself in saving you!

*Sophia* (fainting). Ah; the precipice!  
(Falls upon the couch.)

*Baroness* (aside). Dead for her sake!

Probably there was never anything more absurd than this put upon the stage. How the dead body of Königs-mark, found beneath the window of a room which he was said to have entered with guilty intentions, could prove that he had not been in the room at all, we leave to Michel Masson to determine. The charming part of the subject, however, to ourselves, as part of the audience, was to find that the whole thing was accepted as part and

parcel of the history of the wife of George the First. The credulity on this point was exquisite; and it was difficult to persuade those near us that in this respect the author had taken the very utmost latitude of licence. But then, after all, he was only a dramatist; and even as dramatist he has taken less licence than the anonymous English writer who, as we have said, in his eagerness to destroy an adversary, tumbled into a suggestion which tended to bastardize the illustrious line of Brunswick in England. Why, our own contributor "The Modern Jacobite" would not be grateful to him for so irretrievably dunce-like a suggestion.

#### ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES.

WE believe there can be no dispute that a book devoted to the illustration of the biography of the authors, and other eminent men who have been members of the university of Cambridge, is a desideratum in our national literature which ought to be supplied, though no doubt every succeeding year adds to the magnitude and difficulty of the undertaking.

At present the only publications of a comprehensive character to which reference can be made on this special subject are, the History of the University, by Edmund Carter (London, 8vo. 1753); Wilson's Memorabilia Cantabrigiæ (London, 8vo. 1803); the History of the University and Colleges, by Mr. George Dyer (London, 2 vols. 8vo. 1814); the work with a similar title published by the late Mr. Ackermann (London, 2 vols. 4to. 1815); and the Memorials of Cambridge (London, 2 vols. 8vo. 1841-2).

Edmund Carter's biographical materials were supplied by the Rev. Robert Smyth of Woodston, who wrote a bad hand, and, as Mr. Carter was an imperfectly-educated schoolmaster, the result was a series of strange, absurd, and provoking blunders. Mr. Wilson's book is not better than, if so good as, Carter's. Mr. Dyer's is very badly arranged, discursive, and unequal; and not at all what might have been expected from his talents,

studious habits, ample leisure, and undoubted love of his subject. Of the Memorials it is enough to say that biographical details occupy, and were intended to occupy, merely a subordinate place. Upon the whole the book published by Mr. Ackermann is, we consider, the best; though many of the errors of its precursors are repeated, and it has some peculiarly its own. None of the above works are on a scale to satisfy the just requirements of the curious inquirer into the biography of the university.

No doubt, as respects some particular colleges, more ample information has been published than can be obtained from any of the works we have enumerated.

Mr. Masters's History of Corpus Christi College (Cambridge, 4to. 1753) leaves little to be desired as respects the members of the old house. It was republished and continued (London, 4to. 1831) by the late Master, Dr. Lamb, who unfortunately has omitted many of Mr. Masters's biographical notices, so that, for a complete history of the college, both the old and the new editions of Masters are essential. Dr. Lamb has confined his attention almost exclusively to the members of the foundation, and we therefore look in vain in his work for biographical notices of Kit Marlowe, Stukeley, and Gough.

The volume of *Alumni Etonenses*, published by Harwood (Birmingham, 4to. 1797), supplies many particulars respecting the members of King's college. It contains, however, some striking inaccuracies, and it is well known that a much more ample and satisfactory work on the subject, by Anthony Allen, esq. Master in Chancery, and sometime Fellow of King's (who died in 1754), exists in manuscript (one copy being at King's college, another at Eton, and a third being given by him to Mr. Speaker Onslow). Harwood's work is confined to those members of King's who were on the foundation, and consequently excludes such men as Cole and Horace Walpole.

Much valuable information respecting many members of Trinity college will be found in the last edition of Welch's *Alumni Westmonasterienses* (London, royal 8vo. 1853), a work introduced to our readers' notice in our Magazine for June, 1853, but as yet not so extensively known as it certainly deserves to be.

Bishop Wren's *Historical Account of the Masters of Pembroke Hall, and List of the Fellows of that Society*, printed with the fifth volume of Leland's *Collectanea*, ed. 1770, and again, with amplifications, in Hawes and Loder's *History of Framlingham* (Woodbridge, 4to. 1798), must also be mentioned.

We may allude also to the biographical notices of the Margaret professors and preachers contained in Mr. Baker's edition of Bishop Fisher's *Funeral Sermon for the Lady Margaret* (London, 12mo. 1708), republished with continuation and additions by Dr. Hymers (Cambridge, 12mo. 1840).

Mr. Strype, in a letter to Ralph Thoresby, dated 4th August, 1709, remarks:—

I perceive you have had the use of some of the manuscripts of Dr. Sampson.\* While he was alive he would have put me upon a task to write the history of the eminent men, and especially writers, of the University of Cambridge, and told me he had made great collections that would

be serviceable that way. There is one of Cambridge now, an able man, that had been making collections divers years for that purpose. I wish he had the perusal of those papers. He is now in London, and, if I knew in whose hands Dr. Sampson's manuscripts were, I would endeavour to procure those collections for him to use.†

The able man to whom Strype refers was, no doubt, the Rev. Thomas Baker, of St. John's college. Drake, in his *Eboracum*,‡ says that a history of the Cambridge writers was much expected from Mr. Baker, whom he with great justice designates as "that great antiquary." It may be doubted however whether Mr. Baker ever purposed such a work. Certain it is that in a letter from him to Mr. Rawlins, of Pophill, dated 23rd August, 1735, the following passage occurs:

To your inquiry concerning *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* I can give you no sure account, only it is certain Mr. Richardson is making collections towards such a work, and I have furnished him with somewhat towards this college.§

It need hardly be stated that Mr. Baker's valuable MS. collections (unfortunately divided between the British Museum and the University Library at Cambridge) contain much which may be made very serviceable in the compilation of an *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*.

Mr. Morris Drake Morris, a fellow-commoner of Trinity college, compiled lives of the most illustrious men educated in the university from the foundation thereof unto the year 1715, collected from Bale, Pits, Fuller, Lloyd, Wood, Calamy, Walker, &c. in two volumes. The first volume, containing 534 pages, comprises the lives of the archbishops and bishops educated at Cambridge, with a complete index of names and a very large number of engraved portraits; the second volume contains the lives of learned men in general, and is entitled *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*. This is a very large volume, but only 319 pages are filled. There are a few portraits, and it has an index containing the names of those intended to be mentioned, as well as

\* Henry Sampson, M.D. ejected from a Fellowship at Pembroke Hall for non-conformity 1662, and who died about 1705.

† Thoresby's *Letters*, ii. 191.

‡ P. 378.

§ *Masters's Life of Baker*, p. 31.



of those whose lives are given. These manuscripts he gave to Lord Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, and they are now in the Harleian collection (Nos. 7176 and 7177).

Dr. William Richardson, Master of Emmanuel college (1736—1775), the learned editor of Bishop Godwin's *De Præsulibus* (and the gentleman mentioned by Mr. Baker), made collections for *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* in a folio volume without an index, preserved in the library of the University of Cambridge (Ff. 3, 32). The number of persons noticed by Dr. Richardson is only about 350. So far as these collections extend they will be serviceable, as Dr. Richardson was fastidiously accurate. Their general utility is, however, diminished by the use of short-hand and of symbols not easily interpreted. Cole used Dr. Richardson's collections, but could not master the stenography. It is supposed that Dr. Richardson made other collections on the subject, which have been lost or dispersed.

The MSS. of the Rev. William Cole, bequeathed to the British Museum, undoubtedly contain the most extensive materials on this subject known to be extant, yet they require to be used with no little caution and discrimination. He had preposterous prejudices and a morbid appetite for slander and gossip. Of those whose names he has recorded many are obscure, or unworthy of revival; others cannot be clearly connected with Cambridge, and some undoubtedly belong exclusively to Oxford. It must also be added, that much which Mr. Cole has with such commendable industry gathered together has become of secondary importance, by the publication since his day of more extensive and accurate information in various biographical, bibliographical, and topographical works of established merit and generally recognised utility.

The publication of an *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* was one of the projects of the Ecclesiastical History Society, upon the dissolution of which Mr. Halliwell sent a communication to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (3 May, 1852), in which he stated he despaired, for the present, of the production of

such a work, and suggested the publication of a limited impression of Cole's manuscript *Athenæ*.\* This occasioned another communication to the Society (18 April, 1853), by the Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A. of Caius College.† Mr. Smith considered Mr. Halliwell took too desponding a view of the matter; and, after pointing out the most palpable sources of information, strongly pressed the resident members of the university to turn their attention to the subject, and, by the publication of the work, raise an enduring memorial to the honour of their Alma Mater.

We have now great satisfaction in announcing that Mr. C. H. Cooper, F.S.A. the author of the *Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge*, and his eldest son, Mr. Thompson Cooper, have been for some time past engaged in arranging materials with a view to the publication of a work illustrative of the biography of the university on a scale commensurate with the importance and interest of the subject. The plan is very lucidly indicated in a letter from Mr. C. H. Cooper to a friend, an extract from which we subjoin:—

"I have long, and particularly of late, contemplated the practicability of compiling an *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*. The materials already available, or which may be obtained without much difficulty, are ample. I am not, however, at all disposed to underrate the difficulties which such a work involves, but I am inclined to believe they are not of an insuperable character.

"In sketching a plan of the work, the following points occur:

"The year 1500, as being the period adopted by Anthony à Wood in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and for other reasons which it is hardly necessary to state in detail, appears a suitable time of commencement.

"The work should, I think, include notices of all academics of the following classes:

- (i.) Authors.
- (ii.) Bishops.
- (iii.) Persons who filled important offices in the state, were employed as diplomatists, or have been otherwise distinguished in political life.

\* *Communications to Cambridge Antiq. Soc.* i. 49.

† *Ibid.* 65.



(iv.) Persons exposed to suffering for religious or political opinions.

(v.) Judges and eminent practitioners of the civil or common law.

(vi.) Persons eminent for success in tuition either in the universities or schools.

(vii.) Physicians.

(viii.) Artists and Musicians.

(ix.) Eminent Benefactors to the public.

“Three various modes of arrangement suggested themselves :

(i.) Alphabetically. The most convenient undoubtedly for reference, but nearly useless for any other purpose, and most unpleasant and repulsive to the general reader.

(ii.) By colleges. But in many, especially the earlier cases, the colleges are unknown or uncertain, and even in comparatively recent times degrees have been conferred on persons who are not recorded as of any particular college (I may instance Nicolson archbishop of Cashel; Warburton bishop of Gloucester; John Dyer, the author of the *Fleece*; and Boyce, the great musical composer). In other cases (minute researches are constantly adding to the number), eminent persons have been of two, three, and even four colleges.

(iii.) Chronologically, the date of death when known or capable of calculation being adopted, and in the few remaining cases the latest date at which the party is known to have been living. There are some obvious advantages attending this mode of arrangement. The work will be better adapted for continuous perusal. If, from any cause, the progress of the work

be suspended, the portion actually executed will possess a certain extent of completeness. Lastly, it may be continued from time to time as occasion may require.

“No little judgment will, I am aware, be required as regards the length of the various notices. As to the more important persons whose lives have been repeatedly written, either in a separate form, or in standard biographical works, brevity combined with perspicuity must be studied. Of some individuals but brief notices can be given; of some any other notice can hardly be requisite. It is intended to affix to every life the authorities on which it is grounded, so that the accuracy and fidelity of the work may be tested, and those readers who require more minute and particular information may be guided in the attainment of the same.

“The number of names already arranged in chronological order is little short of four thousand. An alphabetical list is in course of formation, and this it is proposed to publish with a view of obtaining corrections and additions. We hope to have this list and a prospectus ready for the press in the course of next summer.

“Should the publication be delayed until perfection has been attained we well know that no such work can ever appear. We hope, however, that a conscientious desire diligently to use all available sources of information, and a determination to discard personal and party considerations, will enable us to produce a book which may be acceptable and useful.”

We need hardly say we sincerely wish all possible success to this undertaking, and cannot permit ourselves to doubt that it will receive support sufficiently extensive to remunerate the authors for the great labour it must necessarily involve.

## CARDINAL ALBERONI.

ITALY has perhaps been more fertile in adventurers than any other land. There are many modern nations that possess more genius than the Italians; but, if we consider pure intellect as distinct from genius, then no modern nation can compare with them in intellectual gifts. To these gifts they add strong, impetuous, insatiate passions. With these strong passions is not associated a fertile, colossal imagination. For want of this Italy has never had and never can have poets of the highest order. With such clear, bright, rapid intellect, but with so little genius,—with such imperious passions, but with such feeble and arid imagination,—what great things could not the Italian achieve in his country,—if he had a country; for the very absence of imagination would make him only the more a man of action. But this is exactly the curse, that he has been without a country for long ages: so that in spite of himself he has been driven to be, and in a thousand fashions, a soldier of fortune. The German has been no less without a country than the Italian, that is, without a central, national unity like France and England. The German, however, with richer imagination, with weaker passions, and with duller intellect than the Italian, has always been contented to fall back on his mystic fancies when no brilliant career was opened to his ambition. The chief soldiers of fortune in Italy have been the popes. We do not herein intend to state that they have all, or that most of them have been charlatans, which is far from our belief; but those of them who were Italians, and few of them were not so, have regarded the Catholic Church simply as a field of political adventure. Without being hypocrites, they yet looked on religion merely as a weapon for the art of the statesman. The Catholic Church has been the ruin of Italy, not by breeding anarchy and multiplying desolating wars there, and by bringing the stranger and the barbarian so often into the fairest of regions; but by offering such irresistible temptations to the soldier of fortune, that lurks in every Italian's heart, it hindered the people from building them-

selves into the potency and symmetry of a nation. In a thousand other shapes besides the priestly has the Italian shown himself as—the soldier of fortune: but whatever character he assumed or whatever profession he followed, he could always draw example, justification, and counsel for his path from the vast ecclesiastical organisation that held for so many ages the mastery of the world. Therefore, other aspects of the matter apart, the existence of the popedom and of Italian independence are entirely incompatible. So long as the popedom cumbers the Italian soil, so long will it entice and create soldiers of fortune, and thus mock the ardour of patriotic dreams. Limit the papacy to a purely spiritual sway, the result will be the same. There will not merely be the distracting effect of an empire within an empire, for that is not the main evil; but, impelled and fascinated by the associations of a thousand years, the rising mind of Italy will rush, with its subtlest glance alike and with its most impetuous energies, to the scenes where alone the daring of the adventurer has been permitted and successful.

An Italian soldier of fortune known to readers of Spanish history, but still not a familiar name, was Julius Alberoni. He was neither better nor worse than the Italian soldier of fortune in general. He was born at Fiorenzula, near Placentia, on the 31st May, 1664. The son of a poor vine-dresser, he followed in his boyhood the occupation of his father. Not till the age of fourteen did he learn to read. First of all chorister in the cathedral of Placentia, he afterwards entered the school of the Barnabites, where he displayed so much capacity as to attract the attention and to gain the protection of Barni, vice-legate of Ravenna, who, having become bishop of Placentia, confided to him the stewardship of his house, and induced him to enter into orders. Subsequently he accompanied the son of his protector to Rome, where, among other accomplishments necessary to the Italian soldier of fortune, he learned French. It is stated that about this time he showed the most generous kindness to the poet Cam-

pistron, who had been robbed by banditti in the Romagna, and that this was the origin of his advancement. Campistron, the author of dramatic works once popular, but now forgotten, was then, and for thirty years continued to be, the secretary of the Marshal Duke de Vendôme, who now commanded the French troops in Italy. Through Campistron Alberoni was introduced to the duke, whom he tried to please and to propitiate in more than one fashion. While his wit was exhaustless, his sarcasms were as abundant and ready as they were bitter; while he mingled base but dexterous flattery with stories and satires alike obscene, he prepared with much art soups of which the duke was fond; a skill he probably brought from his early days of poverty. As far as the outward man went, he seems to have been more made for a cook than a cardinal. In stature he was short and round, his head was enormous, his face of a ludicrous breadth, his nose flat, his lips pursed up, so that his whole appearance was grotesque and repulsive: but when this mass of ugliness became animated, the glance grew noble, the eloquence was irresistible, the voice enchanting. Not even this contrast was so striking as that between his natural inclinations and the notable part which his good luck and his ambition alike called him to play. While his desires yearned for pleasure and indolence, he yet accustomed himself to work sixteen or eighteen hours every day, and to take only a single repast of a most rigid frugality.

In 1706 Alberoni accompanied the Duke de Vendôme to Paris, where he was presented to Louis XIV. He was offered some ecclesiastical preferment in France: this he declined, liking better, perhaps as much from attachment to his protector as from considerations of self-interest, to be near the duke's person, and engaged in his affairs. In 1711 the marshal was appointed generalissimo of Philip V.'s armies, and Alberoni went with him to Spain. On the 11th June, 1712, Alberoni had the grief to see his benefactor die in his arms. He immediately hastened to Paris to announce the mournful news to Louis XIV. The following year the Duke of Parma gave him the title of count, appointing

him at the same time his consular agent in Spain.

Alberoni was now on the path to triumph, to honour, and to power. He insinuated himself into the good graces not only of the king, but of the favourite, the Princess Orsini, who was then omnipotent at the Court of Madrid. *Camerara Mayor* of the queen, she retained after the death of the latter, on the 15th February, 1714, her entire ascendant over the mind of the monarch. In the choice of a new queen, the princess wished to have the aid and the counsel of Alberoni, for the king's feelings and taste in the matter were not deemed worth a moment's consideration. And, indeed, Philip V. scarcely deserved that more regard should be shown to him. The Princess Orsini wished a woman to share the throne who should be entirely subservient to herself. Alberoni, apparently yielding to her wishes, but really resolved on her ruin, and on that of her family, recommended Elizabeth Farnese, the daughter of the late Duke of Parma, and the niece of the reigning duke. He represented her as a simple and artless devotee, altogether ignorant of the world, from which she had lived retired, and as perfectly fitted to fulfil the designs of the princess. This description was so far from containing any portion of truth, that it was in every sense and syllable the very contrary of the truth. Alberoni sought three objects in giving a picture so false: he was desirous of pleasing the Count of Parma, to whose influence he had been much indebted, and whose favours he might thenceforth more boldly claim; he counted on the gratitude of Elizabeth, whose haughty and domineering character he well knew, but whose despotic will he expected to bend and mould to his own subtlety; and, after turning that despotic will to his own purposes, he saw it already dashing down all the high hopes and dexterous schemings of the princess. Deluded by Alberoni, the princess was of all the most active in hastening what was to work her own destruction. The negotiations for the marriage were secretly entered on. As the future queen was a near relation to the late one, the dispensations were applied for and promptly obtained.

Gorgeous phantasies of ambition entranced the favorite, she contemplated with the rapture of swelling vanity the illimitable domination which was opening before her, when suddenly, to her chagrin and terror, the real lineaments of Elizabeth, of the imperious woman, not of the feeble and foolish devotee, were unveiled to her. She had been outwitted; but, by daring, she might prove against cunning that she had not been overmatched. She decided without scruple and without delay to stop the marriage; and though the necessary authorisations had been sent, and the preliminary arrangements had been made, she despatched an agent to Parma to stop the celebration: but he did not arrive till the morning of the day fixed on for the ceremony, the 17th September, 1714, and, as the object of his coming was suspected, he was not admitted till the ceremony was over. Discomfited in a matter the most important, but not disconcerted, the Princess Orsini immediately took her measures. She affected an immense, an inexpressible joy, and accompanied Philip as far as Alcala to wait for and welcome the queen, overdoing her part by smiles too lavish. In the excess of her assumed zeal she even left the king at Alcala and advanced on to Guadalaxara. She could not help foreboding disaster, but of a fall so sudden and so terrible she could not have dreamed. Alberoni had gone to Pampeluna to meet his royal mistress, with whom he had previously arranged how the favorite was to be treated. Philip is supposed to have given his secret consent to the plan. Scarcely had the princess been admitted to the queen's presence when the order for her arrest was pronounced. She was thrust into a coach without being allowed time to change her dress, and conducted to the frontier escorted by fifty dragoons, the fierceness of the winter's cold adding to her other calamities. At Saint Jean de Luz she was restored to liberty, though sternly forbidden ever to put her foot on the Spanish territory again.

The queen and Alberoni now shared between them the government of Spain. The king sometimes boasted and blustered, but it was only afterwards to be the more easy tool of Alberoni and Elizabeth. He who was in title the

first minister, Cardinal del Guidice, did nothing without consulting Alberoni and Father D'Aubanton, the confessor of the king. Spain, suffering enough from other causes, had been greatly exhausted by the war which the struggle for the Succession had given rise to. A most audacious vision, hardening by degrees into a purpose, inflamed the brain of Alberoni,—not merely to deliver Spain from misrule and misery, but to restore to it the lustre and the power of which it proudly boasted in the days of Charles V. In this he might have been in a much larger measure successful if he had not been compelled to satisfy Queen Elizabeth's aspirations as well as his own. While he sought to reorganise and to regenerate Spain, that it might be more and more a gigantic political instrument in his hand, her views and aimings were entirely of a different character. She wished to use Spain's renewed life entirely for dynastic purposes. But the necessity of harmonising the queen's designs with his own only served the more to stimulate and call forth the immense resources of Alberoni's genius: and, whatever opinion we may entertain about his motives, or about the wisdom of his foreign policy, we must accord ungrudging praise to his efforts at reforming the finances, extending the commerce, animating, impelling, enriching the whole internal being of Spain. He did this, as he did everything, simply as the soldier of fortune, and not from any regard to his adopted country: but he did it so well, and with such fruitful blissful results, that we feel inclined to pardon it for being all the mere dexterity of the adventurer.

The death of Louis XIV. in September 1715, revolutionised the political action of Spain as much as that of France. A regency became necessary, and Philip, shaking himself out of his sluggishness at the perilous whisperings of his Italian wife and Italian minister, claimed the right thereto. But France had suffered too much and too recently through Spain to bear such ignominious guardianship, even if otherwise it had not been most profoundly offensive to French vanity. The Duke of Orleans assumed, without serious obstacle, the duties of Regent, though the King of Spain, spurred on by his two evil counsellors,

did the utmost that his weak, frivolous, indolent nature permitted to injure and to calumniate him, and to heap hinderances in his way. In 1716 Elizabeth had a son, Don Carlos. Louis XV. was at this time a child of six years old, and with the feeblest health. From the throne of Spain Elizabeth's offspring was excluded by Philip's first family. But the French throne only thereby glittered the more brilliantly before her eager and fascinated eyes. If that throne were to fail, there were still the dukedoms of Parma, of Placentia, and of Tuscany, in all of which the reigning princes were about to die without posterity. To snatch one at least of so many heritages, it was essential to maintain by arms, by diplomacy, and, if need were, by viler and more vulgar agencies, Spanish influence in Italy. On succeeding to Cardinal del Giudice as prime minister, Alberoni gave freer scope to his audacities. Whatever he attempted in Italy was sure to encounter the opposition of Austria. The Emperor Charles VI. had other wrongs to avenge besides the exclusion of his father, his brother, and himself from the Spanish sceptre. By ordering, however, the arrest of the Grand Inquisitor Molinez, the ambassador of Spain in Italy, he afforded Philip V. a pretext for conduct, which, however impolitic, might not after such provocation have been considered unjust. Philip resolved on war, though he knew that a formidable alliance had been concluded between Holland, France, and England, to maintain the treaty of Utrecht in its utmost integrity. The irritation of Philip would no doubt have soon passed away but for the fiery promptings of his wife. Alberoni once said, "The queen is a thorough fiend, and, if she should find a good general, she will scatter trouble throughout the whole of Europe. As for her husband, he always ends by yielding when he has boastingly avowed his determination to be master. He is satisfied with two things—a praying-stool, and pleasure of the very lowest kind." We must not therefore charge Alberoni himself with encouraging the war. He had too shrewd a glance not to see the damage which Spain would inevitably suffer, both in reputation and in material interests, from combat with so

many powers. When he saw, however, that the king's wounded vanity, and the queen's ardent ambition, were to be restrained by no appeals to prudence, he pressed hostilities with the hottest eagerness, in order to avoid the risk of disgrace. For this sudden change the king was prompt and prodigal in gratitude. He induced the pope to confer a cardinal's hat on Alberoni, who besides was created grandee of Spain and bishop of Malaga. Beneath that cardinal's hat no peaceful thoughts now dwelt. On the 22nd August, 1717, a fleet of twelve vessels, with nine thousand men on board, set sail from Barcelona, and took possession of Sardinia. Besides being a blow and an insult to the emperor, the aggression filled with alarm and indignation those governments which had guaranteed in form, and wished to guard in substance, the Treaty of Utrecht. The departure of a second fleet from Barcelona, which took its station at Cape Solanto, three leagues from Palermo, led to the formation of the Quadruple Alliance. Offering Sardinia in exchange for Sicily to the House of Savoy, it promised Tuscany and Parma to Don Carlos, Philip's son, while the emperor, to whom was allotted Sicily, was to make an absolute renunciation of the Spanish crown.

These terms the haughty Cardinal rejected. Troops which had been disembarked in Sicily he refused to recal. Palermo and Messina, the citadel excepted, were speedily occupied, and the whole island was threatened with Spanish domination. But the appearance of Admiral Byng on the Sicilian coast soon changed the aspect of affairs. Byng, in passing, sent a copy of his instructions to Alberoni, to which the latter made no other reply than tearing it contemptuously in pieces. But he who had taken Gibraltar cared nothing for a cunning Cardinal's petty spite. Attacking the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro, he inflicted on it one of those signal and terrible defeats with which the English navy had made Spain familiar.

But the Italian adventurer,—the Italian soldier of fortune,—has everything to gain, and nothing to lose. What he gains is his own, what he loses always belongs to others. Alberoni was not cast down by the battle of Passaro.



He rattled the dice again with his accustomed insolence, and seeming recklessness, and with a prodigality of Italian grimace. Two consummate qualities of true statesmanship his gigantic legerdemain undoubtedly had—daring and invention. But, overlooking, as it could not fail to do, the higher moral motives that might array themselves against it, it was fruitful in disaster from its very excess of talent. Alberoni's scheme to bring Charles XII. of Sweden and the Czar Peter into alliance with Spain—to complicate and harass as much as possible the position of Austria on the Turkish frontier—to torment, distract, and paralyse England by espousing the cause of the Pretender;—this scheme revealed a mind at once masterly and fertile; but it rested too exclusively on diplomatic achievement, and it could not excite those national feelings without which rulers even the ablest can do so little. The death of Sweden's last great man mocked it at its very birth. While seeking lustre and succour from the age's two most famous warriors and kings, Alberoni was busy intriguing in the very heart of the French court. His instrument herein was the Spanish ambassador, Prince Cellamare, another Italian soldier of fortune. A plan was devised, by which the Regent Orleans was to be arrested, and Philip V. proclaimed the guardian of the young king. This conspiracy was discovered and defeated by the Cardinal Dubois, himself, like Alberoni, of the adventurer species. The Regent was too much occupied in watching one after another of Law's bubbles bursting to have much time or inclination for more serious doings. Nevertheless, war was declared by France against Spain. To the valour, skill, and perseverance of the Marshal Duke de Berwick, Philip had been chiefly indebted for his throne. And now this same Berwick was to act as the head of an army against him. In the beginning of 1719, Berwick passed the Pyrenees with thirty thousand troops, and entered into Biscay. Philip and the cardinal set out to oppose his progress; but, dreading the superiority of the French forces, they did not go further than Pampeluna, where they had the mortification to learn that Fontarabia, Saint Sebastian, and other

places, had been taken. Berwick retired from Biscay, repassed the Pyrenees, traversed them anew in the direction of Catalonia, took Urgel, and, after an unsuccessful attempt on Rosas, retreated into the province of Roussillon. The object of the campaign had evidently been more to insult Spain in retaliation for an affront than to injure it. Alberoni's career in Spain, alike glorious and inglorious, was now hastening to its close. An expedition was fitted out at Cadiz, destined, as was pretended, for another attack on Sicily, but which set sail under the orders of the Duke of Ormond for the shores of Scotland, to retrieve the desperate fortunes of the Stuarts. The fate of the Armada awaited it. A violent storm dispersed the ships off Cape Finisterre, only two frigates reached their destination, and the few troops they were able to land were soon compelled to surrender. At the same time an English squadron spread its devastations all along the coast of Galicia. In Sicily affairs ran into a path quite as calamitous. Austrian troops had driven the Spaniards from every spot but the fortified places. Standing alone against Europe, Spain had no alternative but submission to the mercy of its foes. Though Alberoni had foreseen this result, he could scarcely have anticipated that it would tell so rapidly and so disastrously on his own fortunes. Reverses accumulating on reverses, Philip V. became profoundly dissatisfied with his minister. The allies no sooner perceived this disposition than they did their utmost to foment it. The enterprising character, and the vast views of the Cardinal Alberoni made him alike hated and dreaded, and intrigue was woven into intrigue to precipitate his fall. The Cardinal Dubois, already spoken of, bribed Donna Laura, the Queen of Spain's nurse, to inflame the mind of her mistress against one to whom she owed her high position. Alberoni had wounded by his despotic and haughty manner the morbidly susceptible pride of the Spanish grandees, and he had increased the offence by being a foreigner, and a man of consummate capacity. It is said that on one occasion the Duke D'Escalon was so irritated at the arrogance of Alberoni as to strike him with his stick in the pre-

sence of the king, who was confined to bed by sickness.

The queen having determined to abandon the cardinal, he, without the slightest foreboding of the peril and disgrace awaiting him, received on the 5th December, 1719, the order to quit Madrid in the space of a week, and the Spanish territory in three weeks. He had touching proof that, even in the chilling, withering atmosphere of courts, the heart of man can still remain fresh and warm. Many of the nobles who had kept disdainfully aloof from him during his prosperity, came to salute him with marks of respect at his departure. He had got as far on his journey as Lerida, when an officer overtook him to examine his papers, some of which he seized. Besides immense riches, he had carried away with him the will of Charles II. appointing Philip V. heir of the Spanish throne. He expected, by the possession of this document, to gain the protection of the emperor. When his papers were searched he would not surrender this particular one till violence was used. Near Barcelona he was plundered by banditti, and with some difficulty he reached Gerona on foot and disguised. Traversing the south of France and embarking at Antibes, he landed at Sestri de Levante with the intention of journeying to Rome. But an order of Clement XI. forbade his entrance into the papal territory. The king of Spain and the pope conspiring to harass and annoy him by many petty persecutions, he retired for a season from the world into the depths of the Apennines. To most malignant representations at the court of Spain of his conduct as minister, he replied in an able vindication, in which his former master and mistress were not too gently treated. This defence was moreover indirectly a protest against a threat which had been made of degrading him from the dignity of cardinal. At the death of Clement XI. on the 13th March, 1721, he came forth from his retreat to take his place in the conclave at the election of a new pope, Innocent XIII. The court of Spain was not yet appeased, and some frivolous accusations were directed against Alberoni, which led to his reclusion, for a short time, into a monastery belonging to the Jesuits. Inno-

cent XIII. survived Clement XI. only three years. During this period Alberoni had gained new friends, while the bitterness of his foes had somewhat abated. He was proposed among others as successor to Innocent XIII. and received ten votes in the conclave. On this occasion the walls of Rome were covered with some doggerel verses in Italian, which may thus be translated: *Heaven demands Orsini; the People Corsini; the Ladies Ottoboni; the Devil Alberoni.* The cardinal Orsini became pope under the name of Benedict XIII. Alberoni fell into disfavour with the new pope, perhaps because he had been a competitor with him for his high office, but it was stated that it was because he had refused to obey an order given by Benedict for the introduction of periwigs. He retired to his estate of Castel-Romano, and did not return to Rome till the death of Benedict, on the 21st February, 1730.

Clement XII. who succeeded Benedict XIII. entrusted to Alberoni various employments. In 1734 he appointed him legate of Ravenna. Here he displayed an activity unimpaired by years. He constructed canals, founded charitable institutions, reformed the police, and interdicted to the banditti the asylum of the churches. But, as he had not work enough in doing good, he set about doing a little mischief, by getting up a quarrel with the little republic of San Marino. This republic had imprisoned some criminals and disreputable persons whom the cardinal was disposed to protect. To his demand that they should be set free, the republic, appealing alike to justice and to its laws, gave an emphatic refusal. Breathing vengeance, he obtained from the Court of Rome the right of reprisals. He arrested some inoffensive citizens of San Marino, blockaded the republic, and tried to reduce it by famine. At the same time, he addressed to the pope lying accusations against it, representing it as another Geneva, the enemy of God, and of his saints. Finding that the pope would not take up the matter so heartily as he wished, he bribed some inhabitants of San Marino to petition, in the name of their fellow-citizens, for the incorporation of the republic with the states of the Church. The



bull of incorporation was accordingly prepared, and its execution entrusted to Alberoni, who, on the 24th October, 1739, entered the city of San Marino at the head of seven or eight hundred soldiers. The citizens were convoked in the church of the saint who had founded and given its name to the republic, and invited to swear fidelity to the holy see. Only two of the citizens consented; the rest, emboldened by Captain Grangi, Joseph Onafri, and Giralde Gazi, made the most energetic protestations. On leaving the church, the cardinal could not repress his fury. He ordered some of the citizens to be imprisoned, and threatened the city with pillage. The more prudent of the inhabitants remained to deliberate in the church; and it appeared to them that in yielding conditionally to force they might still substantially guard their rights from injury. The resolution which they came to, in accordance with this persuasion, served as a pretext to Alberoni for still severer measures against the republic. The citizens carried their wrongs to the feet of the sovereign pontiff. Clement XII. stated that what the cardinal had done was contrary to his own intentions, and that he did not aspire to be the master, but the protector of San Marino. To dissipate all alarms and suspicions, the pope restored to San Marino the form of government which it had so long possessed.

Probably to prevent a repetition of quarrels and oppressions so little in harmony with his own character, Benedict XII. who succeeded Clement XII. in 1740, transferred Alberoni to the legation of Bologna. On comparing his grand doings as minister of Spain with his squabbles at San Marino, Benedict said, "Alberoni resembles a gourmand, who, after having dined

well, should feel a strong desire for a little bit of brown bread." In 1743 the cardinal retired altogether from public affairs, and took up his abode in Placentia, where he died, on the 16th June, 1752.

Alberoni had retained to extreme old age his health, his faculties, and his gaiety. His conversation was distinguished by liveliness and wit, and was carried on in Italian, in French, in Spanish, according to the affairs treated of or the persons with whom he came into contact. Some maxims of Tacitus were usually quoted by him in their Latin pith to confirm his assertions. The campaigns in which he had been the companion of Vendôme, his own ministry in Spain, and current events, were the usual topics of his discourse, in which he was exceedingly impatient of contradiction.

Alberoni built a seminary at Placentia, which he endowed with property valued at six hundred thousand ducats. The rest of his fortune he left to his nephew.

As the life of a great minister, and of a man richly and variously gifted, that of Alberoni deserves to be written more fully and elaborately than we have now done. We do not pretend to have attempted or achieved more than to present, in a somewhat compressed shape, the best recent account accessible to us; and in all similar endeavours we feel that it is wisest simply to translate the narrative, where the narrative is good. The reforms accomplished by Cardinal Alberoni in the commerce and domestic policy of Spain have the highest interest, and are treated of in papers from his own hand, some of which have not till lately been published.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

#### NOTICE OF THE ROCK-BASONS AT DEO (DEVI) DHOORA, NEAR ALMORAH, IN UPPER INDIA.

By WILLIAM JORY HENWOOD, F.R.S. F.G.S. sometime Chief Mineral Surveyor, H.E.I.C. North-West Provinces.

THE following paper was read at Truro, on the 16th November, at the annual meeting of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. It gives an interesting account of objects analogous to those which at home are relics of unknown antiquity, and some of which at least have continued to be used for religious purposes even to our own times.

As a geologist, the author was well-qualified to decide upon such of these monuments the form of which had *not* been determined by the natural disintegration of the rock.

ALTHOUGH much has been written on the ancient Druidical worship, it is for the most part of a conjectural character. Rock-basons, cromlechs, erect single stones, and logan rocks are all supposed to have been used in it. Living amongst objects which have attracted so much attention from antiquaries, it cannot but interest us to know there is a district, though a distant one, in which some, at least, of them are still employed. Whether the rock-basons now observed in the coarse-grained granite of Dartmoor, of Cornwall, and of Scilly owe their origin to artificial means or to natural causes, there can be no doubt but their present forms and conditions are mainly, if not altogether, due to the disintegration of their sides by atmospheric influences. To these we also owe the peculiar figures of our logan stones, the strange outlines of our wildest rocks, and the present condition of many cromlechs.

The granitic mountain of Deo (or Devi) Dhoora is about eighteen miles south-east of Almorah, the capital of Kumaon: and rises to about 6,800 feet above the sea. It is much visited by Hindoo devotees, as the temples and objects of Pagan worship on its summit are considered of peculiar sanctity. Both before and behind an inclosure which contains the principal temples, facing opposite ways, as well as in front of a smaller place of worship about a furlong south-east of them, are large granite rocks affording tolerably level surfaces of several feet square, respectively about four feet, two feet and a half, and a foot above the ground. Each of these rocks exhibits a group of five basons. They are generally about six or eight inches in diameter and perhaps a foot in depth; their brims are tolerably sharply cut, their sides are perfectly smooth, no trace of disintegration appears in either of them, and they are evidently of artificial origin. No symmetrical arrangement appears to prevail in their positions, and they are at irregular distances apart. The priests of the temples, as well as my native attendants, professed entire ignorance of any object for which these rock-basons were used;

and on the subject of their religious rites generally I found none of them communicative. There are remains of several small granite-built shrines, each still containing a fragment of an idol sculptured out of slate-rock, as well as a stone of about ten tons weight, obviously once a logan-rock, intentionally overthrown, on the same surface in which the rock-basons occur in front of the principal temple; and at least four other similar large stones, which equally bear traces of having been purposely upset, crown wild picturesque granite cairns in the neighbourhood.

The small south-eastern place of worship is not more than twelve or fourteen feet long by perhaps eight in width and height, and in construction differs but little from the ordinary houses of the natives. It is divided within by railings into two unequal parts, of which the larger is for the priests, and the smaller for the worshippers; a closed cell was observed in one side, and a quantity of ashes on the floor of the former; the latter was empty. In front of this edifice were two small cromlechs of slate; the larger is an oblong square, about five feet in length and two feet and a half in width, is supported at a height of rather less than three feet, horizontally, on six stones; the smaller is triangular, and is perhaps two feet and a half wide; but instead of being flat it is supported at an angle of about thirty degrees from the horizon, in such a manner that one corner is the lowest part, and one edge—the highest—is level; the props, being applied to the inclined sides only, shelter the interior for about two-thirds of its circumference, but leave the rest open. The flat-topped cromlechs are used indifferently as altars or as seats; for I have observed rice and flowers as offerings, often laid on them; and just as frequently I have seen the natives sitting and resting their burdens on them; the inclined ones are employed only as receptacles for small rudely-made iron lamps, which are always lighted when religious rites are being solemnized. I have seen many such lamps sheltered by inclined stones, sometimes at considerable distances from

temples, as at Lohba, and frequently the coverings were not more than a foot square; the lamps, though extinguished, mostly still contained oil. Level-topped cromlechs are frequently found alone; but I do not recollect an instance, amongst the scores I have seen, of an inclined one without a flat one in its neighbourhood.

In an open grassy spot surrounded by deodars I saw a flat slate cromlech of considerable size, and three sculptured stones of granite in front of a temple at Dhoora Devi. I saw, however, no such stones at Deo Dhoora; although an isolated granite rock of perhaps twelve or fourteen feet high and six feet in diameter, on an elevated part of the mountain about a mile from the temples, is an object of worship. Before the temples of Jagesur and Deo Dhoora, in front of the temple and cromlech at Dhoora Devi, near the cromlechs and peepul trees of Gunnai and Burrulgaon, and within a few steps of the cromlechs near Lohba, two long iron chains suspend an iron plate from a high wooden frame, thus making a *swing* very like that used for the amusement of children in this country, only of much larger size. I have seen it swung very frequently, and I have been told by many persons that it has some connexion with the Native worship, though no one either could or was willing to inform me its precise object.\*

When this district was overrun by Mahomedan conquerors, many of the Hindoo temples were destroyed, and most of their idols were broken: the sacred edifices are therefore now frequently made of wood, and fragments only of the images are found. One of these wooden buildings has been erected within the holy precincts at Deo Dhoora, which are, however, still strewn with the richly cut stones of the ancient temple. One ancient place of native worship there the most ruthless destroyer would find it difficult to mutilate. Two masses of granite, of more than fifty feet square each—portions of a romantic cairn—rise from

the verge of a cliff; touching above, they are separate downward, and thus form a stupendous natural portal. With admirable adaptation a flight of some twenty or more rough steps has been laid, thus forming a frowning doorway to a small natural cavern within the cairn. Lighted only through the entrance and through crevices in the roof, the straitened dimensions of the temple disappoint the expectations raised by its Cyclopean porch. The mutilated idol—a representation of some incarnation of the Hindoo deity—carved in slate, about three feet high, is a loathsome semi-human figure, with the legs folded beneath; and on a low stone table before it rice and flowers were offered. It was not without horror and disgust that on entering the temple I found myself stepping in the blood of a victim, which spattered the sides and formed a pool on the floor; it had been sacrificed by one of my native attendants but a few minutes previously. The blood alone is offered to the idol, the priest and the worshipper dividing the flesh of the goat, which is beheaded by a single stroke of the heavy curved Nepalese knife.

It is in vain for me to hope that I can give an idea of the rich wild scenery of the cairn, which forms the roof of this singular temple; enormous blocks of granite, of most picturesque forms, are piled in the strangest confusion; and flowering pear-trees, magnificent blossoming walnuts, noble gnarled oaks, and patriarchal deodars, spring from the crevices.

From the rocky plateau in front, the view is perhaps of unequalled variety and beauty; over mountains and hills in almost endless succession, sometimes rich with fields of weaving wheat, fringed with woods, and varied by cottages and hamlets, and spotted with patches of deodars marking the sites of temples; the whole intertwined with torrents threading their way to rivers in the plains; until indistinct from distance alone, it is bounded at last by glaciers and snows—the highest ranges of the Himalaya.

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\* Even to the present day numerous small rags may be found fluttering on the shrubs near Madron Well in the early part of May; votive offerings from parents who still bathe their weakly children in the spring. In many passes of the sub-Himalayan range there are trees on which hundreds of similar tokens are displayed, with what object I have not learnt.

## THE VISION OF PIERS PLOUGHMAN.

**The Vision and Creed of Piers Ploughman.** Edited, from a contemporary Manuscript, with a Historical Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by Thomas Wright, M.A. F.S.A. &c. Second Edition, 1856. Two vols. 12mo.

THE Vision and Creed of Piers Ploughman are poems written by distinct authors, at the interval of somewhat more than thirty years; but they are similar in their character and in their object, which was to satirise the vices of the times, and especially those of the religious orders. The date of the composition of the Vision is nearly determined by several contemporary allusions which it contains. Mr. Wright assigns it to the year 1362. The Creed is of the latter part of the reign of Richard the Second, and very probably by the same writer as the remarkable alliterative poem upon the deposition of that monarch, which has been edited by Mr. Wright for the Camden Society. The name of the author is entirely unknown; nor is that of the author of the Vision satisfactorily ascertained. It has been generally accepted that he was a monk of Malvern, and tradition has handed down the name of Robert Longland, said to have been a native of Cleobury Mortimer in Shropshire, and a scholar of Oxford. In a copy of the work in Trinity college, Dublin, is a somewhat different statement, which to the same surname attaches the Christian name of William, as that of the satirist:—

Memorandum, quod Stacy de Rokayle, pater Willielmi de Langlond, qui Stacius fuit generosus et morabatur in Schiptone under Whicwode, tenens domini Le Spenser in comitatu Oxon. qui prædictus Willielmus fecit librum qui vocatur *Perys Ploughman*.

Mr. Wright remarks that

The poem was given to the world under a name which could not fail to draw the attention of the people. Amid the oppressive injustice of the great and the vices of their idle retainers, the corruptions of the clergy, and the dishonesty which too frequently characterised the dealings of the merchants and traders, the simple unsophisticated heart of the ploughman is held forth as the dwelling of virtue and truth. It was the ploughman, and not the pope with his proud hierarchy, who represented on earth the Saviour who had descended into this world as the son of the carpenter,

who had lived a life of humility, who had wandered on foot or ridden on an ass. "While God wandered on earth," says one of the political songs of the beginning of the fourteenth century, "what was the reason that he would not ride?" The answer expresses the whole force of the popular sentiment of the age: "because he would not have a retinue of greedy attendants by his side, in the shape of grooms and servants, to insult and oppress the peasantry."

At the period when this poem was first published, England, in common with the rest of Europe, had been struck with a succession of calamities. Little more than twelve years had passed since a terrible pestilence had swept away perhaps not less than one-half of the population. The lower classes, ill fed and neglected, perished by thousands, while the higher ranks—the proud and pampered nobility—escaped; "he who was ill nourished with unsubstantial food," says a contemporary writer, "fell before the slightest breath of the destroyer; to the poor death was welcome, for life is to them more cruel than death. But death respected princes, nobles, knights, judges, gentlemen; of these few die, because their life is full of enjoyment." It was the general belief that this fearful visitation had been sent by God as a punishment for the sins which had more particularly characterised the higher orders of society; yet, instead of profiting by the warning, they became, during the years which followed, prouder, more cruel and oppressive, and more licentious than before. Another pestilence came, which visited the classes that had before escaped, and at the same time a tempest, such as had seldom been witnessed, seemed to announce the vengeance of heaven. The streets and roads were filled with zealots who preached and prophesied of other misfortunes, to people who had scarcely recovered from the terror of those which were past. At this moment the satirist stepped forth, and laid open with unsparing knife the sins and corruptions which provoked them.

Similar sentiments had previously found expression in shorter poems or ballads, in the Latin verses of the school of Walter Map, and in others, both in Latin and English, particularly one on the Evil Times of Edward II.

which Mr. Wright edited in his collection of Political Songs. But the famous Roman de la Rose had now brought a new mode of composition into fashion. This depended on a machinery of allegory, under the veil of which the author was enabled to make his attacks less directly. The condition of society is revealed to the writer of Piers Ploughman in a dream; and, as in dreams, the story is not very connected. The Vision is in fact a succession of dreams, seen by the poet whilst asleep on the Malvern hills. In his opening passages, the people of the world appear before him as a vast multitude "working and wandering" in a fair meadow; on one side stands the tower of Truth, elevated on a mountain, the right aim of man's pilgrimage; while on the other side is the dungeon of Care, the dwelling-place of Wrong. A variety of allegorical characters are in succession introduced, among whom is the Lady Meed, the personification of that unworthy object to which so large a portion of mankind directs its aim, the origin of most of the corruptions and evil deeds in the world,—not the just remuneration of

Thanne leep Liere forth, and seide,

"Lo! here a chartre

That Gile with hise grete othes  
gaf hem togidere,"

And preide Cyvyll to see  
and Symonye to rede it.

Thanne Symonye and Cyvyll  
stonden forth bothe,

And unfoldeth the seffement  
that Fals hath y-naked,

And thus bigynnen thise gomes  
to greden ful heighe :

*Sciant presentes et futuri*, etc.

Witeth and witnesseth  
that wonieth upon this erthe

That Mede is y-maried  
moore for hire goodes

Than for any vertue or fairnesse  
or any free kynde.

Falsnesse is fayn of hire,  
for he woot hire riche ;

And Favel with his fikel speche  
seffeth by this chartre

To be princes in pride  
and poverté to despise,

To bakbite and to bosten  
and bere fals witness,

To scorne and to scolde,  
and sclaundre to make,

Unbuxome and bolde  
to breke the ten hestes.

And the erldom of Envy  
and Wrathe togideres,

our actions in a future state, but the reward which is sought by those who set all their hopes on the present. To this lady all pay their court, and, by the intermediation of Cyvyll, or the Law, she is betrothed in marriage to Falseness. "Al the rich retenaunce that regneth with the false were boden to the bridale :"—

As of knyghtes and of clerkes  
and oother commune peple,  
As sisours and somonours,  
sherreves and hire clerkes,  
Bedelles and baillifs,  
and brocours of chaffare,  
Forgoers and vitailers,  
and advokettes of the Arches,  
I kan noght rekene the route  
that ran aboute Mede.

Favel, or Flattery, was the foremost to fetch the bride out of her bower, and as the broker, or match-maker, he brought her to be joined with Fals, or Falseness; and when Symonye and Cyvyll perceived what the parties wanted, they assented, "for silver," to promote their wishes. The description of the marriage settlement is a passage very characteristic of the writer—

Then leapt Liar forth, and said,

"Lo! here is a charter

That Guile with his great oaths  
gave them together ;"

And prayed Civil to overlook,  
and Simony to read it.

Then Simony and Civil  
both stand forth,

And unfold the seoffment  
that False had made,

And thus begin these fellows  
to read out full loudly :

*Sciant presentes et futuri*, &c.

Wit ye and witness ye  
that dwell upon this earth,

That Meed is married  
more for her fortune

Than for any virtue or beauty,  
or any gifts of nature.

Falseness is fond of her,  
for he knows she is rich ;

And Flattery with his fickle speech  
enfeoffeth [them] by this charter

To be princes in pride,  
and poverty to despise,

To backbite and to boast,  
and to bear false witness,

To scorn and to scold,  
and slander to make,

Disobedient and bold  
to break the ten commandments.

And the earldoms of Envy  
and Wrath together,



With the chastilet of Chestre  
 and Chaterynge out of reson.  
 The countee of Coveitise,  
 and alle the costes aboute,  
 That is, Usure and Avarice,  
 al I hem graunte,  
 In bargaynes and in brocages,  
 with al the burghe of Thefte,  
 And al the lordshipe of Leccherie  
 in lengthe and in brede,  
 As in werkes and in wordes,  
 and in waitynges with eighes,  
 And in wedes and in wisshynges,  
 and with ydel thoughtes,  
 There as wil wolde  
 and werkmanshipe fayleth.  
 Glotony he gaf hem ek,  
 and grete othes togidere,  
 And al day to drynken  
 at diverse tavernes,  
 And there to jangle and jape  
 and jugge hir even cristen;  
 And in fastynge dayes to frete  
 er ful tyme were,  
 And thanne to sitten and soupen  
 til sleep hem assaille,  
 And bredden as burghe swyne  
 and bedden hem esily,  
 Til sleuthe and sleep  
 sliken hire sydes,  
 And thanne wanhope to awaken hem so  
 with no wil to amende,  
 For he leveth be\* lost,  
 this is hir laste ende.  
 And thei to have and to holde,  
 and hire heires after,  
 A dwellynge with the devel,  
 and dampned be for evere,  
 With alle the appurtinaunces of purgatorie  
 into the pyne of helle.  
 Yeldynge for this thyng,  
 at one dayes tyme,  
 Hire soules to Sathan,  
 to suffre with hym peynes,  
 And with hym to wonye with wo  
 while God is in hevene.  
 In witnesse of which thyng,  
 Wrong was the firste,  
 And Piers the pardoner  
 of Paulynes doctrine,  
 Bette the bedel  
 of Bokyngham shire,  
 Reynald the reve  
 of Rutland sokene,  
 Munde the millere,  
 and many mo othere.  
 In the date of the devel  
 this dede I ensele,  
 By sighte of sire Symonie  
 and Cyvyles leeve.†

Another striking passage of the  
 Vision is the following description of

With the litle castle of Strife  
 and Chattering beyond reason,  
 The county of Covetousness,  
 and all the borders about,  
 That is, Usury and Avarice,  
 all I to them grant  
 In bargains and in brokages,  
 with all the borough of Theft,  
 And all the lordship of Lechery,  
 in length and in breadth,  
 As in works and in words,  
 and in watchings with eyes,  
 And in pledges and in wishings,  
 and with idle thoughts,  
 Just as will would,  
 and workmanship faileth.  
 Gluttony he gave them also  
 and great oaths together,  
 And all day to drink  
 at various taverns,  
 And there to jangle and jape  
 and judge their fellow-christians,  
 And on fast-days to eat  
 before the right time arrive,  
 And then to sit and sup  
 till sleep overcome them,  
 And breathe as town swine,  
 and lie easily in bed,  
 Till sloth and sleep  
 make sleek their sides,  
 And then despair to awaken them so  
 with no will to amend,  
 For he believeth them lost,  
 this is their last end.  
 And they to have and to hold,  
 and their heirs after,  
 A dwelling with the devil,  
 and damned be for ever,  
 With all the appurtenances of purgatory,  
 into the pain of hell.  
 Yielding for this thing,  
 at one day's term,  
 Their souls to Satan,  
 to suffer with him pains,  
 And with him to dwell in woe  
 as long as God is in heaven.  
 In witness of which thing,  
 Wrong was the first,  
 And Piers the pardoner  
 of Paulyn's doctrine,  
 Bette the beadel  
 of Buckinghamshire,  
 Reynald the reeve  
 of Rutland soke,  
 Munde the miller,  
 and many others more.  
 In the date of the devil  
 this deed I seal,  
 By the oversight of sir Symonie  
 and Civil-Law's approval.

Piers, or Perkin, and his fellow-la-  
 bourers working at plough.

\* For *be* we propose to read *hem*.

† We read *leere* instead of *leeve*.

Now is Perkyn and hise pilgrimes  
 to the plow faren,  
 To erie his half acre  
 holpen hym manye.  
 Dikeres and delveres  
 digged up the balkes;  
 Therwith was Perkyn a-payd,  
 and preised hem faste.  
 Othere werkmen ther were  
 that wroghten ful yerne;  
 Ech man in his manere  
 made hymself to doone,  
 And somme to plesse Perkyn  
 piked up the wedes.  
 At heigh prime Piers  
 leet the plowgh stonde,  
 To over-sen hem hymself,  
 and who so best wroghte  
 He sholde be kind thereafter  
 whan hervest tyme come.  
 And thanne seten somme  
 and songen atte nale,  
 And holpen ere this half-acre  
 with *How trolly holly!*  
 "Now, by the peril of my soule!" quod  
 al in pure tene, [Piers,  
 "But ye arise the rather  
 and rape yow to werche,  
 Shal no greyn that groweth  
 glad yow at nede,  
 And though ye deye for doel  
 the devel have that reccheth."  
 Tho were faitours a-fered,  
 and feyned hem blynde,  
 Somme leide hir legges a-liry,  
 as swiche losels konneth,  
 And made hir mone to Piers,  
 and preide hym of grace,  
 "For we have no lymmes to laboure with,  
 Lord y-graced be the!  
 Ac we preie for yow, Piers,  
 and for your plowgh bothe,  
 That God of his grace  
 youre greyn multiplie,  
 And yelde yow for your almesse  
 that ye gyve us here:  
 For we may noht swynke ne swete,  
 swich siknesse us eyleth."

The sixth and seventh sections of the poem are especially remarkable. Piers has consented to bear a party of pilgrims company, in order to be their guide in search of Truth. Whilst he is preparing for the journey, all the other pilgrims who have strength and skill are employed on some useful works, except the Knight, who undertakes, for the support which he is to derive from the ploughman's labours, to watch and protect him against plunderers and foreign enemies. The peace of the labourers is first disturbed by Waster, who refuses to perform the conditions

Now are Perkin and his pilgrims  
 to the plough gone;  
 To plough his half-acre  
 many helped him.  
 Ditchers and delvers  
 dug up the balks;  
 Therewith was Perkin satisfied,  
 and heartily praised them.  
 Other workmen there were  
 that wrought full earnestly,  
 Each man in his own way  
 made himself busy,  
 And some to please Perkin  
 picked up the weeds.  
 At high prime Piers  
 let the plough stand,  
 To overlook them himself,  
 and whoever worked best,  
 He would be kind accordingly  
 when harvest time came.  
 And then sat some,  
 and sung at the ale,  
 And helped to plough this half-acre  
 with *How trolly lolly!*  
 "Now, by the peril of my soul!" quoth  
 all in pure anger, [Piers,  
 "Unless you rise soon  
 and hasten to work,  
 No grain that groweth  
 shall glad you at need,  
 And though you die for grief,  
 the devil have him that careth."  
 Then were the idlers alarmed,  
 and feigned themselves blind,  
 Some laid their legs awry,  
 as such rascals know how,  
 And made their moan to Piers,  
 and prayed him to excuse them,  
 "For we have no limbs to labour with,  
 the Lord be thanked!  
 So we pray for you, Piers,  
 and for your plough too,  
 That God of his grace  
 may multiply your corn,  
 And may reward you for your alms  
 that you give us here,  
 For we cannot labour nor sweat,  
 such sickness aileth us."

by which the others are bound: the aid of the Knight being insufficient against this turbulent gentleman, the Ploughman is obliged to send for Hunger, who effectually humbles him. This section of the poem is a continued allusion to the effects of the great famine and pestilence which had recently afflicted the country, and a satire upon the luxurious and extravagant life of our forefathers in the fourteenth century.

In the next section, Truth, hearing of the intention of Piers the Ploughman to leave his labours in order to



serve as a guide to the pilgrims in their journey, sends him a message, exhorting him to remain at home and continue his industry, and giving him a pardon *a pœna et culpa*, which was to embrace all those who aided him honestly by their labour, and who should carry on their various occupations in purity of heart. The author here takes occasion to sneer at the papal pardons; a priest questions the legitimacy of

Ac under his secret seel  
 Truthe sente hem a lettre  
 That thei sholde buggen boldely  
 that hem best liked,  
 And sithenes selle it ayein,  
 and save the wynnyng,  
 And amende meson-dieux thermyd,  
 and mys-eise folk help,  
 And wikkede weyes  
 wightly amende,  
 And do boote to brugges  
 that to-broke were,  
 Marien maydenes,  
 or maken hem nonnes,  
 Povere peple and prisons  
 fynden hem hir foode,  
 And sett scolers to scole,  
 or to som othere craftes;  
 Releve religion,  
 and renten hem bettere.

The last instruction appears more favourable than the rest to what are regarded as the ecclesiastical orders. It probably alludes to the members of the poorer monasteries, who were considered objects of charity. Indeed, it was not so much the monks as the friars who, by their great worldly prosperity, and interference with all the affairs of the secular community, gave offence at this latter period of our mediæval history.

This portion of the poem terminates with the conclusion that Do-well (or well-doing) surpassed indulgences, biennals and triennals, and bishops' letters; the author expressing his belief that Do-well at the day of doom would be "digneliche underfongen" (deservedly accepted), and found to excel all the pardon of St. Peter's

that possessed by Piers, and the altercation between them becomes so loud that the dreamer awakes. The catalogue of charitable and laudable acts which are recommended in this passage is remarkable. There was no need, in the writer's opinion, for more monasteries or friaries, but public works of another character are advocated, to which the gains made in honourable commerce might be devoted.

And under his private seal  
 Truth sent them a letter  
 That they should buy boldly  
 that they liked best,  
 And afterwards sell it again,  
 and lay by the profit,  
 And improve hospitals therewith,  
 and help diseased people,  
 And mend bad roads  
 in a workmanlike manner,  
 And repair bridges  
 that were broken down,  
 Give marriage portions to maids,  
 or provide for them in nunneries,  
 To poor people and prisoners  
 supply them their food,  
 And set scholars to school,  
 or to some trade or other;  
 Relieve the religious,  
 and afford them better income.

church: and he proceeds to warn the rich men of the earth, masters, mayors, and judges, who were esteemed for wise men, that at the dreadful doom, when the dead shall rise, and come all before Christ to render their accounts, the doom will rehearse how they had led their life here, and kept the laws of Christ, and how they had acted day by day; when a poke-ful of pardon, or provincials' letters, the fraternity of all the four orders, and double-fold indulgences, would not be found of more value than a magpie's foot.

Such are the earnest and plain-spoken sentiments of this zealous satirist, who wrote some years before the preaching of Wyclif, and probably paved the way for the popular acceptance which welcomed the preaching of that reformer and his emissaries.\*

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\* In the later poem, the Creed of Piers Ploughman, Wyclif is mentioned by name, and the ill-treatment he had received of the friars.

Wytnes on Wyclif,  
 that warned hem with trewthe,  
 For he in goodnesse of gost  
 graythliche hem warned  
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Witness one Wyclif,  
 that warned them with truth,  
 For he in goodness of spirit  
 earnestly warned them  
 E

We shall now turn to the second poem, the Creed of Piers Ploughman, in which the four orders of Friars are all successively satirised. In this poem Piers Ploughman is represented as on his travels in search of some one who would teach him the true Creed. He makes inquiry, in turn, of each of the four orders; but the reply in every case is to abuse and detract from their

For we buldeth a burwgh,  
a brod and a large,  
A chirch and a chapitle,  
with chaumbers a-lofte;  
With wide wyndowes y-wrought,  
and walles wel heye,  
That mote ben portreid and paint,  
and pulched ful clene,  
With gay glittering glas  
glowyng as the sunne.  
And mightestou amenden us  
with moneye of thyn owen,  
Thou shouldest knely bifore Christ  
in compas of gold,  
In the wyde window west-ward  
wel neigh in the myddel,  
And saint Fraunceis hymselfe  
shal folden the in his cope  
And present the to the Trinité,  
and praye for thy synnes.  
Thy name shal noblich ben wryten  
and wrought for the nones,  
And in remembrance of the  
y-rad there for evere.

It is remarkable how entirely this passage, and the longer one which we shall proceed to extract, are confirmed by the register-book of the house of the Grey Friars of London, which is still preserved in the British Museum. It describes their magnificent church, the nave of which was built at the cost of Henry le Waleys, mayor of London; their chapter-house, built by Walter

rivals, and to cajole him to gratify their excessive covetousness. The friars are represented as having vastly declined from their original rules of ascetism and self-denial. They are habitually indulgent in eating and drinking, and especially attentive to comfort in dress. The descriptions given of their sumptuous houses are particularly curious. The Minorite, or Franciscan, boasts

For we build a mansion,  
both broad and large,  
A church and a chapter-house,  
with chambers aloft;  
With wide windows well formed  
and lofty walls,  
That must be pictured and painted  
and polished very finely,  
With gay glittering glass  
glowing as the sun.  
And if you would improve us  
with some of your money,  
You should be represented kneeling before  
in a circle of gold, [Christ  
In the great west window  
almost in the centre,  
And saint Francis himself  
shall fold thee in his cope,  
And present thee to the Trinity,  
and pray for thy sins.  
Thy name shall nobly be written  
and worked for the purpose,  
And in remembrance of thee  
read there for ever.

le Potter, another citizen and alderman; their dormitory, built by sir Gregory de Rokesley, mayor from 1275 to 1282; their refectory, by Bartholomew de Castro, another citizen; their infirmary, towards which Peter de Helyland gave 100*l.*; and full particulars are recorded of the various benefactions which had contributed to glaze the storied windows.\*

To wayven her wikednesse  
and werkes of synne,  
Whou sone this sorimen  
seweden hys soule,  
And overal lolled hym  
with heritikes werkes:  
And so of the blissyng of God  
thei bereth little mede.

To put away their wickedness  
and works of sin,  
How soon these sorry men (?)  
pursued his life,  
And entirely smothered him  
with hereticks' works:  
And so of the blessing of God  
they bear little desert.

This curious passage is somewhat obscure, and requires further elucidation. The word *sorimen* is not in Mr. Wright's glossary (we should perhaps state that the modern versions we give are our own, guided by this glossary); and the general meaning of the verb to *loll* was the same as that we now attach to it; but here is probably some allusion—by way of punning if not otherwise—to the reproachful term of Lollard which was applied to Wyclif's followers.

\* See Mr. J. G. Nichols's introduction to the Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London, printed for the Camden Society in 1852.

Piers next went to a house of the Preachers, or Dominicans, which he describes at great length—

When I came to that court  
 I gaped aboute,  
 Swich a bild bold  
 y-buld upon erthe heighte  
 Say I nought in certeyn  
 syththe a long tyme.  
 I semed opon that hous,  
 and yerne theron loked  
 Whow the pileres weren y-paint  
 and pulchud ful clene,  
 And queyntly y-corven  
 with curious knottes,  
 With wyndowes wel y-wrought,  
 wyde up a-lofte;  
 And thanne I entred in,  
 and even forth wente;  
 And al was walled that wone  
 though it wiid were,  
 With posternes in privité  
 to pasen when hem liste;  
 Orcheyardes and erberes  
 evesed wel clene,  
 And a curious cros  
 craftly entayled,  
 With tabernacles y-tight  
 to toten al abouten.  
 The pris of a plough-land  
 of penies so rounde,  
 To aparaille that pyler  
 were pure litel.  
 Than I munte me forth  
 the mynstre to knowen.  
 And awaytede a woon  
 wonderly wel y-bild,  
 With arches on everiche half,  
 and bellyche y-corven,  
 With crochetes on corneres  
 with knottes of gold,  
 Wyde wyndowes y-wrought,  
 y-wryten ful thikke,  
 Shynen with shapen sheldes  
 to shewen aboute,  
 With merkes of merchauntes  
 y-medeled betwene,  
 Mo than twentie and two  
 twyse y-noumbbred.  
 Ther is non heraud that hath  
 half swich a rolle  
 Right as a rageman  
 hath rekned hem newe.  
 Tombes opon tabernacles  
 tylde opon lofte,  
 Housed in harnes\*  
 harde set abouten  
 Of armede alabaustre  
 clad for the nones,  
 Maad opon marbel  
 in many manner wyse,

When I came to that court,  
 I gaped about,  
 Such a bold building  
 built high upon earth  
 I certainly have not seen  
 for a long time.  
 I looked upon that house,  
 and carefully observed there  
 How the pillars were painted  
 and polished full bright,  
 And quaintly carved  
 with curious capitals,  
 With windows well wrought  
 wide up aloft;  
 And then I entered in,  
 and went straight through,  
 And all that house was walled round,  
 extensive as it was,  
 With posterns to pass out  
 in privacy when they pleased;  
 Orchards and arbours  
 neatly covered with eaves (?),  
 And a curious cross  
 artistically decorated,  
 Furnished with niches  
 to look out all around.  
 The value of a plough-land  
 in pennies so round  
 To dress out that pillar  
 were little enough.  
 Then I moved (?) onward  
 to find the church,  
 And came upon an edifice  
 wondrously well built,  
 With arches on every side,  
 and beautifully carved,  
 With crockets on its corners  
 and bosses of gold,  
 With windows, of (stained) work,  
 thickly filled with inscriptions,  
 Shining with handsome shields,  
 to show about,  
 With marks of merchants  
 mingled between,  
 More than two-and-twenty  
 twice over numbered.  
 There is no herald that hath  
 half such a roll,  
 Right as a catalogue  
 hath reckoned them anew.  
 Tombs upon niches  
 raised upon high,  
 Arrayed in armour  
 close set about  
 In armed alabaster  
 clad for the purpose,  
 Made in marble  
 in many various guises,

\* We venture to regard the word *harnes* (though explained by Mr. Wright in his glossary as "corners") as a mistake for "harness," the usual mediæval term for armour.

Knyghtes in ther conisante  
 clad for the nones,  
 Alle it semed seyntes  
 y-sacred opon erthe;  
 And lovely ladies y-wrought  
 leyen by her sydes,  
 In manye gay garnemens  
 that weren gold beten.  
 Though the tax of ten yere  
 were trewely y-gadered,  
 Nolde it nought maken that hous  
 half, as I trowe.  
 Than cam I to that cloystre,  
 and gaped abouten,  
 Whough it was pilered and peynt  
 and portreyed wel clene,  
 Al y-hyled with leed  
 lowe to the stones,  
 And y-paved with poynttyl,  
 ich point after other,  
 With cundites of clene tyn  
 closed al aboute,  
 With lavoures of latun  
 loveliche y-greithed.  
 I trowe the gaynage of the ground  
 in a gret shyre  
 Nold aparaile that place  
 oo poynt tyl other ende.  
 Thanne was that chapitre house  
 wrought as a great chirche,  
 Corven and covered  
 and queyntelyche entayled,  
 With semliche selure  
 y-seet on lofte,  
 As a parlement hous  
 y-peynted aboute.  
 Thanne fered I into fraytoure  
 and fond there another,  
 An halle for an hygh kynge  
 an household to holden,  
 With brode bordes abouten  
 y-benched wel clene,  
 With wyndowes of glaas  
 wrought as a chirche.  
 Than walkede I ferrer,  
 and went al abouten,  
 And seigh halles full heygh,  
 and houses full noble,  
 Chambres with chymeneys,  
 and chapeles gay,  
 And kychenes for an high kynge  
 in casteles to holden;  
 And her dortoure y-dight  
 with dores full stronge,  
 Fermerye and fraitur,  
 with fele mo houses,  
 And al strong ston wal  
 sterne upon heithe,

Knights in their cognisance  
 clad for the purpose,  
 All as it seemed saints  
 sacred upon earth;  
 And lovely ladies in effigy  
 lie by their sides,  
 In many gay garments  
 that were beaten with gold.  
 Though the tax for ten years  
 were truly collected,  
 It would not complete that house  
 half-way, as I guess.  
 Then came I to the cloister,  
 and stared about in amaze,  
 How it was pillared and painted  
 and very neatly ornamented,  
 All covered with lead  
 down to the stone-work,  
 And paved with pointed tile,  
 each point next another,\*  
 With cisterns of clean tin  
 closed all around,  
 And lavers of latten  
 beautifully wrought.†  
 I trow the produce of the land  
 in a great shire  
 Would not furnish that place  
 from beginning to end.  
 Then was the chapter-house  
 made like a great church,  
 Carved and covered  
 and quaintly adorned,  
 With a handsome ceiling  
 set up on high,  
 As a parliament house  
 painted about.  
 Then went I into the fratri  
 and found there another (grand edifice),  
 An hall suited for a great king  
 to hold a household in,  
 With broad boards about  
 benched very handsomely,  
 With windows of glass  
 wrought like a church.  
 Then walked I yet further,  
 and went all about,  
 And saw halls full high,  
 and houses full noble,  
 Chambers with chimneys,  
 and gay chapels,  
 And kitchens for a great king  
 to keep in his castles;  
 And their dormitory furnished  
 with doors very strong,  
 Infirmary and fratri,  
 with many more houses,  
 And all of strong stone wall  
 constructed upon high,

\* This appears to describe the pavements of figured tiles, forming large patterns when properly adjusted to one another, the manufacture of which has been recently revived with so much success.

† The *lavacra* in the cloister of the Grey Friars of London were renewed in 1422 at the expense of 27*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* The water was brought in an *aqueductus* from fields beyond *liwrone lane* (now Leather lane) in Holborn.

With gaye garites and grete,  
and iche hole y-glased,  
And other houses y-nowe  
to herberwe the queene.

There are other passages which notice the eagerness with which the friars watched to secure the interments of persons of wealth within their churches:

And sepulturus also  
somme wayten to lacchen, (v. 933)

And in beldyng of toubmes  
thei traveileth grete  
To chargen her chirche flore,  
and chaungen it ofte. (v. 997)

a characteristic so amply confirmed in the Grey Friars Chronicle, that, as Weever calculated on its perusal, their church in London had been honoured with the sepulture of four queens, four duchesses, four countesses, one duke, two earls, eight barons, and some thirty-five knights; and in all, from the first foundation unto the dissolution, six hundred sixty and three persons of quality were there interred.\* In the quire were nine tombs of alabaster and marble; one tomb in the body of the church, with seven-score gravestones of marble in divers places; all which, shortly after the dissolution,

With gay and great garrets,  
and every hole glazed,  
And other houses enough  
to lodge the queen.

were pulled down, taken away, and sold, by Sir Martin Bowes, for 50*l.* or thereabouts.

Our exhausted space now warns us to take leave of these curious poems; but we cannot do so without remarking that they furnish throughout the most interesting illustrations not only of the manners but also of the domestic arts and apparatus of the middle age, and that they may be more fully employed in that way than has hitherto been done. In a philological point of view they also deserve greater attention than they have received, and we fully concur in the Editor's anticipations that "when English antiquities and English philology and literary history are at length made part of the studies in our universities, and in the higher classes of our schools, the work of the Monk of Malvern [if such the poet were], as a link between the poetry and language of the Anglo-Saxon and those of modern England, will be made a prominent text-book."

### THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

*The Bayeux Tapestry elucidated.* By Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D. F.S.A. &c.  
4to. Plates printed in colours.

THE Bayeux Tapestry is an art-monument of extraordinary value. Regarded as an effort of the needle, it is a work of skill and perseverance such as probably has seldom been surpassed, and such as was scarcely ever preserved for so long a period of time. As a record of costume and, in a certain degree, of architecture and the arts of life, as well as of the affairs of war, it has the advantages of colour and distinctness of outline, if not of the highest powers of design. But it is also to be esteemed in the light of a pictorial chronicle, affording historical information independent of any that is now extant in written chronicles. Dr. Bruce has taken it up in this

light, and reads us the story of the Norman invasion and conquest of England from the roll of the Bayeux Tapestry.

Dr. Bruce remarks: "When the Society of Antiquaries published the beautiful copy of the Bayeux Tapestry made, at their request, by Mr. Charles Stothard, they testified the importance which they attached to the document. As yet they have published no explanation of it. The world still expects it at their hands."

Now this representation is not exactly just. It is true that no letter-press was published to accompany Mr. C. A. Stothard's plates of the Bayeux Tapestry; but we do not see that,

\* This burial register is printed in the fifth volume of the *Collectanea Topog. et Genealogica*, 1838.

under the circumstances, its absence was much to be lamented. The fate of descriptions accompanying portfolios of prints is usually to remain unread. The mere bodily toil of perusing a great and ponderous folio deters the student: and we could name many excellent dissertations and compilations that are in effect lost from that very cause. The contents of the *Vetusta Monumenta* fall under this prohibition; and, among the rest, one of its last articles, a valuable memoir on the ancient productions of fine art in this country, compiled by Mr. Gage Rokewode in illustration of the remains discovered in the old palace of Westminster, has, we imagine, been little read or appreciated. We are also reminded by association of ideas of some interesting information of like character contained in Sir Jeffrey Wyatville's great folio on Windsor Castle. But to return to the Bayeux Tapestry: we submit that it has been anything but neglected by the Society of Antiquaries of London. It was a Fellow of the Society, Mr. Smart Lethieullier, who wrote the first English memoir upon it, founded upon those by Lancelot and Montfaucon. This was printed by Dr. Ducarel in his *Antiquities of Normandy*; and describes the whole roll, step by step, in the same way as Dr. Bruce has done in the volume before us. Then, in the 17th volume of their *Archæologia*, the Society published the essay on the tapestry written by the Abbé de la Rue. In the 18th they printed the remarks of Mr. Hudson Gurney: to which is appended a catalogue of all the subjects or compartments of the roll, with copies of their inscriptions. In the 19th volume of the *Archæologia* follow some historical remarks upon the more difficult parts of the subject, written by the late Mr. Amyot, and the valuable observations of Mr. C. A. Stothard. These papers, and particularly that of Mr. Hudson Gurney, supply to the Fellows of the Society, and to every one who has access to the *Archæologia* as well as Stothard's engravings, all the explanations that can be required, except in some few obscure points that are still

open to criticism, and upon which it is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

Dr. Bruce's attention to the Bayeux Tapestry originated, it appears, in a holiday ramble in Normandy, and he was induced to pursue the subject for the amusement and instruction of his pupils and friends in some popular lectures, to a portion of which we remember listening with great pleasure at one of the meetings of the *Archæological Institute*. By the present volume we have no doubt that he will also convey much gratification to many who have heretofore been strangers to the wonders of this historic scroll, and that he will help to popularise a subject with which our countrymen and countrywomen ought to be better acquainted than they are. But we cannot think, viewing the book more critically, that it will materially add to the reputation which Dr. Bruce has so deservedly attained as a professor of Roman antiquities. The engravings of the Bayeux Tapestry by C. A. Stothard are remarkable, like everything he did, for their minute fidelity and accuracy. Dr. Bruce's plates (except his frontispiece, which is of the original size) are upon a very reduced scale, and, though they have the advantage of being printed in colours, are in accuracy of drawing inferior to some copies which have been recently published on a still smaller scale in Mr. Murray's *Handbook to the Arts of the Middle Ages*. We cannot but regret that when it was determined to copy Mr. Stothard's plates, the artist should not have emulated the scrupulous fidelity of that draughtsman:\* and that the result of his labours is rather a general idea of the whole production than such a fac-simile as could be confidently referred to on every question of costume or design.

Of Dr. Bruce's own portion of the book, we will not say that it is not well done. It is most agreeably and intelligently performed as a *résumé*; but we do not find that it pursues any critical inquiries to new results, or adds materially, if at all, to our former information. His general remarks on

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\* Mr. Edgar Taylor, in the woodcuts given from the Tapestry in his translation of Wace's *Roman de Rou*, made a still greater mistake, for he copied the old and very inaccurate plates of Montfaucon.



the authenticity and value of the embroidered roll are well stated :

1. The fulness and correctness of its historical details prove that it is a contemporaneous chronicle. Wace treats more largely of the Norman invasion than any of the writers of the Norman period ; and, such is the general agreement between the views of the one and the delineations of the other, that the Tapestry may be pronounced to be what in these latter days would be called the "illustrations," and the narrative of the chronicle the "letter-press," of an elaborate history of the Norman Conquest. And yet the one does not follow the other slavishly. Whilst they agree in all the general facts, they differ in many minute details, as all independent narratives will.

2. Again, the architecture, the dresses, the armour, the furniture of the Tapestry are those which prevailed at the period of the Conquest, and at no other. It is at all times exceedingly difficult, whether by writing or painting, to portray accurately the manners, language, and modes of thought of an anterior period. In mediæval times, however, the attempt was seldom made. The draftsmen represented the manners "living as they rose." "It was the invariable practice with artists in every country," says Mr. Charles Stothard, "excepting Italy, during the middle ages, whatever subject they took in hand, to represent it according to the manners and customs of their own time. Thus we may see Alexander the Great, like a good Catholic, interred with all the rites and ceremonies of the Romish church. All the illuminated manuscripts of Froissart, although executed not more than fifty years after the original work was finished, are less valuable on account of the illuminations they contain not being accordant with the text, but representing the customs of the fifteenth century instead of the fourteenth. It is not likely that in an age far less refined this practice should be departed from. The Tapestry, therefore, must be regarded as a true picture of the time when it was executed."

Dr. Bruce points out how completely this holds good in regard to the earlier period which forms the era of his investigations. Even Wace, though supposed to be particularly well-informed in his historical facts, is guilty of an anachronism when he speaks of a war-horse "all covered with iron." He is the first author who has been found mentioning such horse-armour, and it is therefore concluded that, when he wrote in the days of Henry

I. or II. that fashion had been introduced ; but in the Bayeux Tapestry all the horses are represented without armour. This is one of many minute peculiarities in the Tapestry which confirm its authenticity as a record little subsequent in date to the events which it commemorates.

3. But the design of the Tapestry shows its early date. Its manifest object is to prove the right of William to the throne of England, to exhibit in strong colours the undutifulness and ingratitude of Harold in attempting the usurpation of the crown, and to record the punishment with which that disloyal and sacrilegious act was visited. In the latter days of the Conqueror such an undertaking would have been valueless. He had planted his foot firmly upon the necks of the native population ; the barons, too, by whom he achieved the Conquest, had been brought into subjection. He was King of England by the power of his sword : he cared not then about the will of Edward the Confessor, the oath of Harold, or the election of the nobles—he was king *de facto*, and let them who durst deny it ! . . . . The Britany campaign would not have been given in such detail excepting it had been quite a recent event. The Tapestry, it will be observed, ends with the Battle of Hastings. It does not even include the subsequent coronation of William. . . . . It is difficult to conceive that it was designed at any period save that immediately subsequent to the Battle of Hastings.

In all these remarks we entirely agree ; and they afford singular proof of the valuable aid which the study of costume and other changes of time and circumstance may confer upon more important historical inquiries. The minute observations of the antiquary, like those of the naturalist, enable him to speak with decision and confidence, and to fix landmarks, where men of greater imagination and more brilliant talents would otherwise wander in an ever-changing ocean of surmise and controversy. Thus we find that Lord Lyttleton would have it that the Tapestry was not the work of Matilda the Conqueror's queen, but of her granddaughter the empress of the same name ; and his lordship's opinion was followed by Hume, and also by the Abbé de la Rue. Mr. Bolton Corney, in his "Researches and Conjectures on the Bayeux Tapestry,"



contends that it was first made, at the expense of the Chapter of Bayeux, in the year 1205; and Dr. Lingard has adopted Mr. Corney's views. All these authors are proved to be clearly in the wrong in respect to date: but as to Queen Matilda, it does not appear that the credit given to her for the Tapestry rests on better authority than a mere popular tradition which, in its readiness to attribute so grand a production of the needle to the most distinguished lady of the age, imagined that the exploits of the Conqueror could be immortalised by no one so fitly as by his royal consort herself. Miss Strickland, the biographer of the Queens, is of course very indignant that any one should presume to dispute Matilda's claims to the work, and indeed she questions the right of any of "the lords of the creation" to express an opinion upon the point. Alarmed by the sharpness of the pen, or the needle, of our great female historian, Dr. Bruce on this point thinks it wisest to beat a hasty retreat; but he ventures modestly to intimate that he has been unable to meet with any authority for the following statement made by the lady:

This pictorial chronicle of her mighty consort's achievements appears to have been, in part at least, designed for Matilda by Tuold, a dwarf artist, who, moved by a natural desire of claiming his share in the celebrity which he foresaw would attach to the work, has cunningly introduced his own effigies and name, thus authenticating the Norman tradition, that he was the person who illuminated the canvas with the proper outlines and colours.

This "Norman tradition," like many others of Miss Strickland's *authorities*, is, we are inclined to believe, perfectly imaginary. Tuold is the name of a groom who is holding the horses of the messengers of duke William when they come into the presence of Guy comte of Ponthieu; and his low stature is merely the result of the artist's attempt at perspective, and placing him in the background of the picture. Tuold

was a common name both in Normandy and in England. Dr. Bruce notices the fact that the author of the Norman *chanson de Roland* was named Tuold;\* and that a Tuold occurs among the under-tenants of Odo bishop of Bayeux, in Essex: it is possible that the latter was the Tuold of the roll, who was doubtless a person in estimation with the workers of the Tapestry, but probably in the character in which he is represented, that of an equerry or master of the horses. His presence shows how intimately the designer of the tapestry was acquainted with the incidents of his story and the persons connected with it. So, in a subsequent picture, we meet with an officer named Wadard. It is after William has landed at Pevensey, and his knights have hurried on to Hastings† to seize provisions. The Tapestry represents the slaughtering of cattle, sheep, and pigs; and proceeds to exhibit the cooking and serving up of the meat. Between these two incidents occurs a knight on horseback, HIC EST WADARD. He is armed in mail, holding a spear and a shield, and giving orders to a footman, who is leading a horse and carrying an axe over his shoulder. Dr. Bruce has passed over this personage; but Mr. Hudson Gurney tells us that he was William's dapifer, through whom alone, according to the *Gesta Gulielmi*, he would receive or make communications in his parleys with the English.

Wadard occurs in Domesday-book as one of the feudatories of the church of Bayeux; as does Vital, which is the name of the person represented in the Tapestry as informing the Conqueror of the approach of Harold to Hastings.

Another and more important difficulty occurs in an earlier part of the needlework. After duke William has released Harold from his captivity with the comte of Ponthieu, he conducts him to his palace—probably at Rouen, though the place is not named, and they are represented holding a conference within its walls. Next oc-

\* Mr. Wright remarks, in his life of the poet, that "the name Thorold, Torold, Tuold, was so common in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, that it would be vain, with no further evidence, to attempt to trace his family connections."—*Biographia Brit. Literaria*, i. 120.

† Dr. Bruce misunderstands the Tapestry's representation of the town of Hastings, and regards its houses as "some huts erected on the shore" by the invaders.

curs an open porch, within which stands a female; she is approached by a man, whose tonsure shows him to be a priest, though his clothing is of various colours, and he appears to be striking the lady's face with his right hand. Dr. Bruce remarks that "the clerk certainly approaches her in a jocose manner, and undoubtedly has some agreeable intelligence to communicate." The legend is merely *UBI UNUS CLERICUS ET ÆLFGIVA*—translated by Dr. Bruce, "Where a clerk and Ælfgiva (converse)." It is a great question who this Ælfgiva was, and what is the incident represented. Ælfgiva is supposed to be a title, somewhat equivalent to princess, rather than a personal name. Mr. Hudson Gurney thought the lady was certainly Adeliza, William's daughter, who was promised to Harold: but Dr. Bruce remarks that the descriptive epithet Ælfgiva could not with propriety have been applied to her; and moreover at the time of Harold's visit to Normandy she was but a child. He thinks the lady is probably meant for Algytha, the sister of the earls Edwin and Morcar, whom Harold actually married. Still, this does not account for her introduction between Harold's visit to Rouen and his departure for the campaign in Britany. Is any religious compact implied in the action of the priest?

Dr. Bruce observes upon this occasion—

In the whole course of the Tapestry only three females are presented to our view—Alfgiva; a mourning relative by the dying bed of the Confessor; and a woman forced by the flames from her dwelling at Hastings. This circumstance

surely proves the modesty and retiring habits of the Saxon and Norman ladies.

The whole Tapestry contains 623 men, 202 horses, 55 dogs, 505 animals of various kinds not already enumerated, 37 buildings, 41 ships and boats, and 49 trees—in all 1512 figures. It measures 227 feet in length, by about 20 inches in height.

If indeed the Tapestry were the work of Queen Matilda (as Dr. Bruce\* suggests p. 2), "assisted by English ladies, as well as by those of her own court," it is astonishing that so few incidents connected with the spinster sex should enter into the story. It is said that the Anglo-Saxon ladies were famous for their skill in embroidery, and that such manufacture was known throughout Europe as English work. There are certainly many peculiarities in the inscriptions which appear to show that they were dictated by an English writer. As when William orders a castle to be dug at Hastings—*ISTE JUSSIT UT FODERETUR CASTELLUM AT HESTENGA CEASTRA*, the words *at* and *ceastra* both wear a Saxon appearance.†

The name of the Confessor is written *Eadwardus*, and that of Harold's brother Gyrrh with the Saxon *th*. The names of William and of the town of Bayeux also occur with a *g*, as *Wilgel-mum* and *Bagias*. From these and other considerations, it was suggested by M. Aug. Thierry, in a letter written in 1843, that the Tapestry was made in England, in pursuance to an order given by the chapter of Bayeux, and upon a plan which proceeded from them.\* It is, on the whole, most probable that it was purposely made for

\* Dr. Bruce, as we have already intimated, has the fear of Miss Agnes Strickland before his eyes; but a less gallant Frenchman, M. Aug. Thierry, writing in 1843, remarked, "La tradition qui attribuait à la reine Mathilde la pièce de tapisserie conservée à Bayeux, tradition, du reste, assez récente, et que l'abbé de La Rue à réfutée, n'est plus soutenue par personne."

† The word *CEASTRA* is probably to be read by itself. It is placed within the castle or fortified camp. Dr. Bruce thinks that where *HASTINGA* occurs shortly before, we ought probably to read *Hastingam*: but may not *Hastinga* be employed in both places as a neuter plural, answering to the English *Hastings*? In page 111 is a lapse of the worthy editor which surprises us. On his landing William comes to Pevensey—*VENIT AD PEVENESÆ*. Overlooking that this represents the place, in its complete Anglo-Saxon form, *Pevenes æ*, "the isle of Peofn," Dr. Bruce regards it as a Latin genitive, and suggests that "perhaps this is an elipsis for *ad litus Pevenseæ*."

\* In page 14 Dr. Bruce expresses a belief that the designer was an Italian, remarking that "the postures into which many of the figures are thrown are not English or French, but Italian." Whatever may be the extravagant "contortions" of some few

the church within the walls of which it was preserved for so many centuries: and possibly by the bounty of Odo the bishop of Bayeux, the half-brother of the conqueror. He is altogether a conspicuous character in it. He blesses the meat and drink at the king's table at Hastings. He sits in council with the king and Robert earl of Montaine; and in the battle he acts a more daring part, *Hic Odo episcopus baculum tenens confortat pueros*—brandishing a club or mace, he encourages the retreating soldiers at the time when they had been alarmed by a cry that duke William was dead. The duke himself appears next, and, raising his helmet from his forehead, reassures them by his presence. These are some of the most interesting incidents of the battle-field which are faithfully reproduced by the tapestry.

We have only one further observation to make. It respects the arrangement of some of the subjects. In p. 78 Dr. Bruce remarks:—

On proceeding to the next compartment we are surprised at being introduced into the chamber of the dying king (Edward), whose remains we have already seen conducted to the grave. Some writers think that here the artist has been guilty of an oversight, or that the fair ladies who carried out his design have been very inattentive to their instructions. The seeming inconsistency is very easily explained. A new subject is now entered upon, and that subject is the right of succession. One important element in it is the grant of the king. The historian of the Tapestry, in discussing this very important part of his design, found it necessary to revert to the scenes which preceded the death of the Confessor, and to the directions which in his last moments he had given.

Now, the truth is, that the arrangement is not for any other reason than one of pictorial effect. The artist was anxious to avoid the formality of having all his figures moving one way, as in a procession. Therefore, after representing King Edward seated in his palace, upon Harold's return from the continent, he placed the new church of Saint Peter the apostle next to it, as the original stood, and then brought the funeral procession thither, walking from right to left, from a second representation of the palace, where in an upper story the king is shown on his death-bed, and below laid out as a corpse. This was preferable to repeating the palace immediately, and at the same time made an agreeable change in the figures.

A similar arrangement occurs in a earlier part of the roll, where three compartments have to be read as it were backwards. An English messenger (from Harold) comes to duke William. William consequently sends messengers to comte Guy, who ride from right to left. They arrive in the presence of comte Guy. In order to read these compartments too regularly from left to right, Dr. Bruce has recourse to imagine additions to the story—that the duke's *first* messengers reported their ill success to him, and he immediately sent *two others* (p. 49); whilst the object of Harold's messenger becomes an unnecessary difficulty (p. 51). On turning over the plates it will be seen that the alternate disposal of the figures from left to right and from right to left is very carefully and cleverly balanced throughout the composition.

#### LETTER OF GABRIEL PEIGNOT TO THE EDITOR OF THE TYPOGRAPHICAL ANTIQUITIES.

MR. URBAN,—The name of Gabriel Peignot is very familiar to Englishmen. He may not have risen to the level of De Bure, or Renouard, or Brunet, but he wrote so much in that line that there are few public or pri-

vate libraries which do not contain one or more of his works. The following letter to the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, from the autograph in my possession, may therefore interest many of your readers.

of the figures—whether Dr. Bruce alludes to the dying and wounded on the battle-field, or to the grotesque figures of the borders—we do not think that they will justify this hypothesis.

*Inspection  
de  
l'imprimerie  
et  
de la librairie.*

*Arrondissement  
de Dijon.*

*Dijon, le 1<sup>er</sup> Avril, 1814.*

*L'Inspecteur de l'Imprimerie  
et de la Librairie,*

*A Monsieur thomas frognall  
Dibdin, savant Bibliographe,  
à Londres.*

*Monsieur,*

j'ai reçu, dans le tems, les deux volumes de votre savante et superbe édition des origines typographiques en angleterre Ecosse et irlande. Je n'ai pas encore eu le temps de les lire en entier; mais je les ai parcourus et je trouve que c'est un ouvrage bien précieux quant au fonds et bien beau quant à L'exécution typographique et calcographique. Si MM<sup>rs</sup> Ames et Herbert revenaient à la lumière, ils seraient bien surpris et auraient de la peine à se reconnaître, tant vous les avez enrichis et embellis. Combien ils vous ont d'obligation! Je profiterai beaucoup de La Lecture de cet ouvrage et Je m'empresserai de le faire connaître à mes concitoyens avec tous les détails qu'il mérite. Agréez donc, Monsieur, L'expression de ma vive reconnaissance pour ce beau présent que j'apprécie à toute sa valeur: sans Les Malheurs de la guerre, je vous aurais déjà fait mes remerciemens.

Je vous adresse Le plan de ma bibliothèque des classiques latins. Aussitôt que La paix si désirée aura rétabli le calme, je publierai d'abord L'histoire

de La Langue Latine qui servira d'introduction à cette bibliothèque. Cette Histoire sera appuyée des monumens Les plus anciens de cette Langue, calqués et gravés d'après Le marbre, Le bronze et les médailles. Je commence aux monumens étrusques et je finis au iii<sup>e</sup> Siecle de l'ère Vulgaire. il me sera doux, de vous offrir, Monsieur, un exemplaire de cet ouvrage que Je cherche à rendre digne de l'attention des Savans et de la Vôtre en particulier.

Agréez, je vous prie, l'assurance réitérée de ma sincere reconnaissance et de L'entier Dévouement avec lequel j'ai L'honneur D'être,

Monsieur, Votre tres Humble  
et obéissant serviteur,  
G: PEIGNOT.

A Monsieur

thomas frognall Dibdin, homme de Lettres, Editeur du typographical antiquities, &c.

A Londres

The above is the identical letter of which Dibdin writes in such glowing terms in the preface to the second edition of his Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany; giving a facsimile of the autograph. It is curious to observe that so practiced a writer as Peignot should say *tems* and *temps*—should omit so many accents—and make so capricious a use of capitals. I believe that many famous authors are much indebted to compositors for the comely appearance which they make in print.

Yours, &c. BOLTON CORNEY.  
*The Terrace, Barnes.*

## CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Site of Anderida—More Worcestershire Superstitions—Fletcher's Wildgoose Chase—Jacobite Ticket, the Work of Sir Robert Strange—Dulwich College Reform.

### THE SITE OF ANDERIDA.

MR. URBAN,—Your pages have of late been open to many disquisitions respecting the Roman station of Anderida, upon which various conflicting opinions have been offered. Although the interest upon this subject is confined to a very limited number of your readers, yet it cannot be denied that, as a point of history con-

nected with the plans of the great people whose influences we momentarily experience, and whose military tactics are constantly studied, a satisfactory adjustment of the stations they adopted for the defence of the British coasts is not an unworthy or useless object of research. The Cinque-Ports, established by the Normans,

are the genuine representatives of the Roman naval stations along the *Saxonicum Littus*, of which all the positions, with the exception of that of Anderida, may be said to have been accurately defined. Whether Anderida can ever be determined upon to the conviction of all inquirers may well be doubted; possibly nothing short of the fortunate discovery of some decisive inscription will ever settle the matter.

The distinguished antiquaries of Sussex are nearly unanimous in viewing Pevensey as the ancient Anderida, and undoubtedly with great reason; for there we have the unquestionable remains of a Roman castrum, and in a situation by no means adverse to the supposition. The extent of coast within which the station of Anderida must have existed is, after all, very limited. As it gave a name to the Andred's-wald, or weald of Kent and Sussex, it must have been between the hills and headlands which bound that district, that is, between Folkestone and Beachey Head. It was, as we know from the Itineraries, to the west of the Portus Lemanis, or Lymne, and, of course, west of Dungeness. Eastbourne, at the other extremity, under Beachey Head, is far too exposed a place for a ναύσταθμος, or ἱερὸν, such as the ancients selected; and moreover has no facility for watering. Roman remains, those of a villa, are visible there, as they are in many similar places along the immediate foot of the Downs—but nothing either natural or artificial indicative of a position suitable to a naval station. The space therefore within which we must look for Anderida is reduced to the line of coast between Rye on the east, and Pevensey on the west, a direct distance of not more than 17 or 18 miles, equal to about 20 Roman m.p. Like Eastbourne, Pevensey presents an exposed and dangerous shore: a small stream is supposed to have once formed a port there, but this seems doubtful. The stream at present is discharged into the sea through artificial sluices; formerly the shingle bank dammed it up, and its waters laid all the low ground of the levels under a sort of lake or marsh, out of which Pevens-ey and Langen-ey must have emerged like islands—the *ige* of the Saxons. The port of Rye is described as extending "from Jewry's Gut, about two miles eastward of the harbour, to Beachey Head, and Hastings and Eastbourne are creeks of the port." Pevensey, we observe, is not considered even as a creek; nevertheless, in estimating its claim to be considered Anderida, we must not omit the celebrity it has acquired as the landing-place of William the Conqueror; but it

must be allowed that a shore suited to the disembarkation of an army in calm weather might, nevertheless, be a very improper position for the establishment of a permanent naval force.

Not only therefore is Pevensey open to the same objections which I have stated as existing at Eastbourne, but we find in King's Munimenta Antiqua, that "Pevensey Castle is considered a late Roman work, if not an Anglo-Roman building. The themelii (layers of brick) are not placed horizontally, as at Richborough, &c. but more like the Saxon herring-bone." It is true that, if not Anderida, this castrum would be unprovided with a name; but in that particular it does differ from other nameless Roman castra which are to be considered, perhaps, the works of Carausius, or even of some later period, when the names which they bore had no history, notitia, or itinera to record them.

An examination of this line of coast, not with a view of supporting any particular theory, but simply to ascertain from its physical character where the most likely place for Anderida could be found, has led me to the conjecture that no point can accord better both with the necessary requirements for a naval station, and with the very scanty historical notices which have come down to us upon the subject, than the modern harbour of Rye.

The river Lemene or Leam (a common Celtic name for a stream) appears in ancient days to have had two mouths. (See Mr. Elliot's remarks and plans in the "Report of the Excavations at Lymne," by Mr. Roach Smith.) The delta between them, now greatly extended and forming Dungeness promontory, was known by the name of "the Roman Island,"—the "Insula Romanorum" of Hollingshed, now Romney. This topography corresponds in a singular manner with that of the north-eastern angle of the county of Kent, where the river Stour, possessing originally two mouths, divided the then island of Thanet from the mainland, and that island also bore the name of *Ruim*. (See Asser's Life of Alfred, p. 45; and Nennius, p. 397. Ed. Bohn.) Whether Romney was really *Rumen-ige* (not *ea*, which is *water*), and thus named after the Romans, may be doubted. Probably like *Ruim*, now Thanet, and *Romsey* in Hants, the *Rumes-ige* of Florence of Worcester, they owe their names to the circumstance of their being formed by rivers—*Ruym*, *Ruith*, and *In*—that is *River-island*: the coincidence as regards Romney and Thanet is curious; but there is yet a further resemblance. At each mouth of the Stour the Romans established a fortress—*Regulbium* (*Reculver*) on the left branch, and



Rutupium (Richborough) on the right. So at Romney we have the Portus Lemanis (Lymne) at what was originally the left mouth, but which is now, like the left mouth of the Stour, blocked up; and, as I believe, Anderida (Rye) at the entrance of the right. All this land has completely changed since the days of the Romans. The left mouths of both rivers are now dry land; while at Rye, on the right, vast irruptions of the sea have caused considerable alterations. "Be it remembered," say the Records of Rye, "that in the year of our Lord 1287, in the even of St. Agath the Virgin, was the town of Winchelsea drowned, and all the lands, climesden, and the vaches of Hithe."

The curious promontory of Dungeness offers excellent anchorage for vessels, either on the east or west, according to the direction of the wind from which they require protection; and this circumstance, which at the present time leads some naval authorities to look upon the harbour of refuge at Dover as superfluous, could not have been unobserved by the Romans in stationing their fleet along this coast. Accordingly, the Portus Lemanis was on the east at Lymne, and similar motives would have required a corresponding port on the west—that is, at Rye, where Anderida might naturally be expected to be found. Lymne is now very remote from the sea, which, on the other hand, has made great inroads at Rye—a phenomenon explained by the peculiar nature of the Dungeness promontory. A survey of the district has ascertained the following points: By documents which exist from as early a date as about two centuries ago, Captain Bullock of the navy, employed by government, has been enabled to make out that the point of Dungeness advances gradually into the channel at the rate of about a quarter of a mile in a century. In addition to the advance forward, it undergoes a slow lateral motion from west to east. A visitor would not fail to remark that the broom, furze, and herbage on the western side contrasts in a striking manner with the bare shingle on the eastern side, the result of the western portion being a much older deposit than the eastern. From this circumstance the altered conditions of the Roman ports are explainable. Fifteen centuries have pushed up the beach, and destroyed the exit of the river at Lymne; while at Rye the retirement of the shingle and the admission of the sea have produced a new port, distinct from the harbour of Anderida, if Anderida was there situated. Whatever changes may have occurred it has never ceased to be a port of some importance; the announcements weekly in the local newspapers of

the shipping arrivals and sailings sufficiently attest this. Formerly it was of superior note. A petition presented to Parliament, 4 January, 1699–1700, sets forth that "Rye is the only harbour for ships between Dover and Portsmouth;" and in the evidence of the Navy Board it was stated among other things that "in Oliver Cromwell's time 100 sail could ride in the harbour, and that 45 years before a ship of 100 tons was built at Apuldore; that one of an equal size was known to have gone up to Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, and loaded there," &c. See Cooper's Winchelsea, pp. 182–3.

At Rye nothing Roman is now perceptible, but we know not what may have existed, now submerged. The principal river of the Weald is the Rother, which disembogues at Rye. Resting one side upon the bank of this river, in its original unaltered course, the Roman castrum would have been found, and contained that "numerus Abulcorum," recorded in the Notitia Imperii, a corps of Spaniards, who, although natives of the inland district of the modern Alava, were employed in this place, and called upon to perform the duties of sailors as well as soldiers.

Besides the Notitia Imperii, we find mention made of the port of Anderida in the xvth Iter of Richard of Cirencester. It is here easy to perceive that an error exists in the copy which has come down to us of Richard's stations, and as easy, I think, to correct it. We have two "Lemanus;" by omitting the first, as superfluous, Anderida naturally takes its place, and then the station which follows after, "Ad Decimum," should be read "Adurni Portu." Thus, instead of

Regno,  
Ad Decimum,  
Anderida Portu,  
Ad Lemanum,  
Lemaniano Portu,  
Dubris,

I should undoubtedly read

Regno . . . . . Chichester.  
Ad Decimum . . . . . Arundel.  
Adurni Portu . . . . . Shoreham.  
Anderida . . . . . Rye.  
Lemanio Portu . . . . . Lymne.  
Dubris . . . . . Dover.

The Portus Adurni is too important a station to have been omitted, except by error. It was the station of a "numerus exploratorum."

From Anderida, Richard's Iter (xv.) conducts us by way of Dover and Canterbury to a station called Noviomagus, 18 a. m. p. from London. In the xvii. Iter, he gives a road *direct* from Anderida, through the Silva Anderida to this Noviomagus, which must evidently have been on

the Watling street, the great highway from London to Rutupium, Dubris, and the Portus Lemanis. I believe this station (totally distinct from a town of the same common appellation, which Ptolemy and Richard mention as the northern capital of the Regni) to have been at Dartford, whence a branch road must have extended in a south-westerly direction to Tunbridge, the great important place where the Medway was crossed, and thence through the Silva Anderida to Rye. In Richard's map Anderida appears placed upon the banks of a river, and, if any weight is to be attached to that circumstance, it would lead to the conclusion that the river Rother was intended to be represented, being the only river of any size along that coast. Andredes Ceaster, as Anderida was called by the Saxons, was taken with great slaughter by Cissa, and formed the eastern extremity of his kingdom of Sussex. "Hoc anno, (A. D. 491, says the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle) Ælla et Cissa obsederunt Andredesceaster, et interfecerunt omnes qui id incoluerant, adeo ut ne unus Brito ibi superstes fuerit." Its ruins are pathetically described by Henry of Huntingdon, whose death took place a few years before the great inundation of 1287, which probably removed every trace

of them. "Locus (he says) quasi nobilissimæ urbis transeuntibus ostenditur desolatus."

I do not attach much importance to the circumstance; but it may be remarked that the syllable "Rye" is embodied in the name of Anderida. I conclude with an observation relating to its etymology. In a recent number of the Transactions of the Archæological Society of Sussex, a conjecture was advanced that the word Sea-ford might perhaps be the Saxon translation of the "Mercedes-bourn" of the Saxon Chronicle. The British word Rhyd or Ryt, variously spelt, signifies a ford. So we find it in the Chronicle of the Princes of Wales, Monumenta Britannica, p. 853, "The first battle he fought at the Ford of the Cross upon Severn (Crossford), Ef yn Ryt y groes av Hafren." As *Merc-rede* may possibly mean *Sea-ford*, so *And-red* may be supposed to mean *River-ford*, for we know how commonly the British word "and" or "ant" is applied to a river. Should such an etymology be accepted, we must look for the place of passage of some river, and in the weald of Sussex the only one which presents itself is the Rother at Rye.

Yours, &c.

H. L. L.

Dec. 10, 1855.

#### MORE WORCESTERSHIRE SUPERSTITIONS.

MR. URBAN,—The custom of burying exclusively on the south side of churchyards prevails very generally in the rural districts of this county, except where the smallness of the ground or the extent of the population have rendered it compulsory to use the north side, which, however, was formerly reserved for suicides and strangers. Many fanciful theories have been invented to account for this preference of the south side; but the most probable is, that, as the principal entrance to the church was usually on that side, it was natural for burials to be there also, that the deceased might have the benefit (so accounted in those days) of the prayers of the congregation as they walked to and fro and beheld the inscriptions.

Mr. Allies tells of a remarkable superstition that prevailed not many years ago at Suckley, where the country people used to talk a great deal about "The Seven Whistlers," and that they oftentimes at night heard six out of these seven whistlers pass over their heads, but that no more than six of them were ever heard at once, for when the seven should whistle together there would be an end of the world. This is supposed to have some reference to fairy lore, and is still believed by the Leicestershire colliers, who, when

they hear "the whistlers," will not venture below-ground, thinking that death to some one is foreboded. The superstition has probably a German origin.

"Touching for the King's evil" was in old times an established institution. In 1666 the Chamberlain of the Worcester Corporation spent 10*l.* 14*s.* in an entertainment to Mr. Greatrix, "an Irishman famous for helping and curing many lame and diseased people only by stroking of their maladies with his hand, and therefore sent for to this and many other places." Valentine Greatrix, surnamed the Stroker, was a great proficient and master of the art; and by a letter of his (still in existence) to the Archbishop of Dublin, it appears that he believed himself to be inspired by God for the purpose of curing this disease. He was entertained with great hospitality at many of our citizens' houses, and was thus fortunate in having a long start of the mesmerizers of the present day. The parish register of Chaddeley Corbett contains a "Mem. That, Nov. 24, 1685, a certificate was granted to Gervase Burford, to be touched for the King's evil;" and two years later King James II. was at Worcester, and attended at the cathedral for the purpose of touching persons affected with the evil. This



has been said to have been the last known instance of that superstition; but we believe that Dr. Johnson was "touched" by Queen Anne in 1712.

Bells were formerly a prolific source of superstition. There is a valley in Nottinghamshire, where a village is said to have been swallowed up by an earthquake, and it was the custom on Christmas-day morning for the people to assemble in this valley and listen to the fancied ringing of the church-bells underground. At Abbot's Morton there is a tradition that the silver bells belonging to the abbot are buried in the site of his old residence there. At Ledbury, a legend relates that St. Katharine had a revelation that she was to travel about, and not rest at any place, till she heard the bells ringing of their own accord. This was done by the Ledbury bells on her approaching that town. When the church at Inkberrow was rebuilt on a new site in ancient days, it was believed that the fairies took umbrage at the change, as they were supposed to be averse to bells; they accordingly endeavoured to obstruct the building, but, as they did not succeed, the following lamentation was occasionally heard by the startled rustics:—

Neither sleep, neither lie,

For Inkbro's ting-tangs hang so nigh.

In many places in this county, when the master of a family dies, the old nurse goes to the hive of bees, knocks, and says,

The master's dead, but don't you go;

Your mistress will be a good mistress to you.

A bit of black crape is then pinned to the hive. It is firmly believed that but for this precaution the bees would all desert the place. A correspondent at Pershore says, "While conversing with a farmer's wife in this neighbourhood, I was gravely informed that it was certainly the truth, unless the bees were 'told' when anybody died in the house, something would happen either to bees or honey before long. She considered it a great want of foresight not to go from the house in which the 'departed one' had breathed his or her last to the hive without delay, and 'tell the bees' what had happened." If a swarm of bees return to their old hive, it is believed that a death will happen in the family within the year. This superstition probably prevails nearly all over the kingdom, and is believed to be of great antiquity. In Oxfordshire, it is said that if a man and his wife quarrel the bees will leave them. In Devonshire, the custom is (or was in the year 1790) to turn round the bee-hives that belonged to the deceased at the moment the corpse was being carried out of the house; and on one occasion, at the funeral of a rich old farmer at

Collumpton, as a numerous procession was on the point of starting, a person called out, "Turn the bees;" upon which a servant, who had no knowledge of the custom, instead of turning the hives about, lifted them up, and then laid them down on their sides. The bees, thus invaded, quickly fastened on the attendants, and in a few moments the corpse was left quite alone, hats and wigs were lost in the confusion, and a long time elapsed before the sufferers returned to their duty.

Hot-cross buns, or other bread made on a Good Friday, are supposed never to grow mouldy, and if kept for twelve months, and then grated into some liquor, will prove a great soother of the stomach-ache; acorns, dried and grated, will have the same effect.

The colliers at Dudley, in the event of a fatal accident to one of their number, all in the same pit immediately cease from working until the body is buried. A certain sum is also spent in drink, and is called "dead-money." The same custom, more or less modified, prevails in many districts.

The poorer people of Offenham will by no means allow any washing to be about on a Good Friday, which would be considered the forerunner of much ill-luck.

In the year 1643, when some thieves plundered the house of Mr. Rowland Bartlett, at Castle Morton, among other things they took a "cock eagle stone, for which thirty pieces had been offered by a physician, but refused." These eagle stones were ætites, a variety of argillaceous oxide of iron; they were hollow, with a kernel or nucleus, sometimes moveable, and always differing from the exterior in colour and density. The ancients superstitiously believed that this pebble was found in the eagle's nest, and that the eggs could not be hatched without its assistance. Many other absurd stories were raised about this fossil.

At Mathon, some people believe that if land is left unsown in a field there will be a death in the family within the year; and when the accident is discovered they never sow it again (see Mr. Watson's sketch of that parish).

A lingering belief in witchcraft still remains among the most ignorant of our population, both rural and urban. From the Townsend MS. it appears that in 1660 one Joan Bibb, of Rushock, was tied and thrown into a pool, as a witch, to see whether she could swim; but the old lady resented this in a plucky manner, brought her action against "Mr. Shaw the parson," who appears to have been the principal instigator of the ducking, and made him pay 20*l.* no trifling sum in those days.

In the same year four persons were brought from Kidderminster to Worcester gaol, accused of exercising the black art and of speaking against the king; they were all ducked in the Severn (Cooken-street, or "Cucken-street," as it is spelt in some old maps, being no doubt the line of route on those occasions). Only about ten or a dozen years after that we find a prebendary of Worcester (Joseph Glanville) seriously writing a book, entitled, "Some considerations touching the being of Witches and Witchcraft," which engaged him in a controversy that lasted as long as his life. The statute 9 Geo. II. c. 5. (1736), at length repealed the disgraceful Witch Act, and stopped all legal prosecutions against persons charged with conjuration, sorcery, &c.; yet what has once taken so firm a hold of the popular mind is not to be so easily eradicated; and Dr. Nash, who wrote his "Worcestershire" towards the close of the last century, asserts that not many years previously a poor woman, who happened to be very ugly, was almost drowned in the neighbourhood of Worcester, upon a supposition of witchcraft; and had not Mr. Lygon, a gentleman of singular humanity and influence, interfered in her behalf, she would certainly have been drowned, upon a presumption that a witch could not sink. Later still, Mr. Allies informs us, that when the late Mr. Spooner kept a pack of hounds, whenever they passed through a

certain field in Leigh Sinton, the hounds would invariably 'run after something which nobody could see, until they came to the cottage of an old woman named Cofield, when they would turn back again, the old witch having then got safely into her own "sanctum." The exploits of Mrs. Swan, of Kidderminster, who pretended to discover stolen property for every body else except what she herself had lost, and who died in an awfully tempestuous night in Nov. 1850, when her cats so mysteriously disappeared, cannot yet be forgotten; nor the recent existence of "the wise man of Dudley," and many others of the same class, though not quite so celebrated, who are now living. Some of the Mathon people still believe that witchcraft makes their pigs waste away; and, when convinced of the fact, they kill the animal, and burn a part of the flesh, to prevent any ill effects to those who eat the remainder. Mr. Lee informs us of a pear-tree in Wyre Forest, the fruit of which is even now hung up in the houses of the peasantry as a protection against witchcraft; and there is a place called "Witchery Hole," in Little Shelsley, concerning which, whenever a violent wind blows from the north, the people say, "The wind comes from Witchery Hole," insinuating that certain "broomstick hags" had something to do with raising the wind.

Yours, &c.

Worcester, Dec. 1855. J. NOAKE.

#### FLETCHER'S WILDGOOSE CHASE.

MR. URBAN,—The third scene of the second act of this play, as given by Mr. Dyce (Beaumont and Fletcher, vol. viii. p. 147), is laid in a "garden belonging to Nantolet, with a summer-house in the background." Rosalura, one of the daughters of Nantolet, entering with Oriana her friend, the conversation between the ladies turns on the ill-treatment the latter has received from Mirabel, whom she loves; and before long Rosalura becomes so melancholy that she exclaims,—

Come, let's retire

And get my veil, wench.\* By my troth, your sorrow

And the consideration of men's humorous maddings  
Have put me into a serious contemplation.

To this Oriana replies,—

Come, 'faith, let's sit and think;

which is answered by Rosalura with—

That's all my business.

The stage direction here, as given by Mr. Dyce, is, "They go into the summer-house and sit down, Rosalura having taken her veil from a table and put it on:" a stage direction for which we are informed in a note Mr. Dyce is indebted to his friend the Rev. W. Harness.

Now with respect to the garden, the summer-house, and the table on which the veil is lying, they appear to me to be merely creatures of the imagination of Mr. Dyce and Mr. Harness, for I can find no kind of authority for them in any part of the dialogue. I submit that the scene is laid in the street before Nantolet's mansion. The two ladies enter from the house: then, feeling melancholy, they retire into the house from which they came, and Rosalura fetches her veil—not from a table in a summer-house, which seems a strange place of deposit for a veil, but from her wardrobe or other repository in

\* The lady, it is manifest, requires a veil, in order that the nunlike habit may assist the contemplative and semi-religious mood in which she finds herself: thus, in the same play, Lillia Bianca, on changing from grave to gay, exclaims—

Give me my hat, Petella: take this veil off,

This sullen cloud: it darkens my delights.

which it was ordinarily kept. The ladies then seat themselves in Rosalura's apartment, not so far, however, from the casement but that they may be seen from the street. Belleur then comes in, followed by Mirabel: the former "sneaks, peaks, and peeps" till he spies Rosalura, on which the stage business proceeds as follows:

*Bel.* Madam, sweet madam.

*Ros.* Ha!

What noise is that? what saucy sound to trouble me?

*Mir.* What said she?

*Bel.* I am saucy.

*Mir.* 'Tis the better.

*Bel.* She comes.

When Belleur says, "She comes," I conceive the ladies advance to the door of the house, perhaps a little way into the street. But to return to the dialogue.

*Bel.* She comes. Must I be saucy still?

*Mir.* More saucy.

*Ros.* Still troubled with these vanities? Heaven bless us!

What are we born to? Would you speak with any of my people?

Go in, sir: I am busy.

*Bel.* This is not she, sure.

..... I'll be hanged then:

Mine was a merry gentlewoman, talk'd daintily:

Talk'd of those matters that befitted women.

This is a parcel prayer-book. I'm served sweetly!

And now I am to look to: I was prepar'd for th' other way.

*Ros.* Do you know that man?

*Ori.* Sure I have seen him, lady.

*Ros.* Methinks 'tis pity such a lusty fellow

Should wander up and down, and want employment.

*Bel.* She takes me for a rogue! You may do well, madam,

To stay this wanderer, and set him a-work, forsooth.

The lady, we see, affects not to know Belleur: she supposes he has come to speak with one of her people (*i.e.* the servants of the house), and she bids him

"go in" (*i.e.* into the house): but surely if he had made his way to a summer-house at the back of the garden, he must have been admitted by some of the servants. Next, with still more cutting sarcasm, she affects to take him for a sturdy beggar. Now, how should a beggar make his way into the *penetralia* before mentioned? If by any chance he did so, would not the lady at once order him out, or call the servants, and bid them turn him out? If, on the contrary, the scene be supposed to be laid in the street, everything runs smoothly: a sturdy beggar appears in the street—the very place where one would expect to find him; he looks up at the window, and, seeing two ladies in the apartment, pesters them with his importunities—a thing which happens every day. If it be objected that the ladies would not be likely to unbosom themselves to each other in the public street, it is sufficient to say that our ancestors were by no means so devotedly attached to seclusion as their more modest descendants. I may remark that I should have supposed that the ladies remained in the house all the time—that first they appeared at the casement, then retired to the further part of the room, then returned to the casement,—had it not been for one difficulty, viz. that Mirabel attempts to pull off Rosalura's veil, which he could hardly have done, he being in the street, and she at the window. In writing the above, of course it does not escape me that the meager stage decorations of our ancestors admitted of no door or window, and that the elevated platform at the back of the stage, with a curtain drawn to and fro alternately to conceal and discover the ladies, would stand for Rosalura's apartment.

Yours, &c.

F. J. VIPAN.

*Temple.*

P.S.—Perhaps the best arrangement will be as follows: the ladies first appear at the window; then retire to the further part of the room; then, on Belleur's calling to them, they come down into the street.

#### JACOBITE TICKET THE WORK OF SIR ROBERT STRANGE.

MR. URBAN,—Your review of the interesting Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange and Andrew Lumisden, by Dennistoun (June 1855, p. 573), shews how closely Strange and his brother-in-law Lumisden were connected with events and persons of great importance to the history of this country. I take the occasion to point out a remarkable engraving which is, I believe, by Strange, and your readers will judge whether my reasons for coming to this conclusion are sufficient.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for January, 1828, is a fac-simile copy of a ticket of admission to the private meetings of the Stuart partisans after the defeat at Culloden. The plate will shew that it is beautifully designed and executed, the only difference of the original being that it is in blue ink. The design is a rose, the leaves being full of small circles containing names of persons\* "martyrd for King and Country, 1746;" and the edges of the outer circle of leaves are occupied

\* In the letterpress, p. 19, *Janis* is a misprint for *Innis*.

with the names and dates of births of the old Pretender and his two sons. Of course there is no engraver's name on a document so likely to add the holder of it to the list of martyrs.

It is shewn that at the very time when the rebellion was coming to a crisis, and Strange was sleeping at Culloden House, he was consulted by the Pretender respecting an issue of paper money, and his plate with "rose and thistle" was in progress when the fatal battle of Culloden must have changed his design effectually.

It would be a relief to the clever artist to direct his attention to something for keeping up the "hope deferred" as to a Stuart dynasty, to require elegant bills, and to reward him with knighthood at least, which at that time he little expected to receive from the House of Hanover.

Robert Strange escaped to the continent, and was in close intercourse with the Pretender's followers, his brother-in-law Lumisden being private secretary to the

old Pretender for sixteen years. The beautiful engraving is not likely to have been undertaken by any but a zealous partisan, and it is tolerably evident that it must have been engraved soon after 1746. The MS. which is in my possession, and which by tradition has always accompanied this ticket and other Jacobite relics, is dated 1749.

The accomplished editor of the *Memoirs* of Sir Robert Strange is gone, and his own life too soon became a subject for review, otherwise I should probably have pointed out to him only this addition, and if certain a very interesting one, to the works of Sir Robert Strange. It would also have the recommendation to notice of being apparently unique. I have not been able to hear of any other copy, although several persons have made inquiries respecting this document, of which your *Magazine* for Jan. 1828 gives a good representation.

Yours, R. A.

Melford, 1 Dec. 1855.

#### DULWICH COLLEGE REFORM.

MR. URBAN,—Your correspondent, "A Lover of Truth," is quite right; "a great change is called for in the conduct of this college." I concede also readily, that I may have misspelled the founder's name. His glorious friend, "Will. Shakespeare," the critics say, miswrote his own once or twice in the same instrument. It may even be allowed to parliament to suppress the condition, that the names of two of the chief office-bearers of God's Gift shall be Allen. The shade of Edward Alleyn, outraged as it has been by the abuse of his trust for a century, in spite of his name, will be little disturbed by a John Smith or Peter Brown being chosen to put wrong right.

There concession ends; and the Charity Commissioners' new scheme for the coming change will help "A Lover of Truth" to obtain the object of his desire. He will learn gladly from this new scheme, that so confident are the Commissioners of the estate exceeding his estimate of its income, that they actually propose to give 3,802*l.* a year retiring pensions to the present managers of the abused college, besides a provision, 1,800*l.* a year more, for the old people whom it is wished to turn out of it, to make room for the boarding schools planned by the Commissioners, with separate almshouses and other edifices to be built, in contemplation of a present income far beyond 12,000*l.* a year.

What the future income of the college will be from its 1,145 acres in Dulwich, from its Kensington estate, from its funded property, and from the picture gallery, and other special bequests, it is not rash to

conjecture, according to facts before us. Sir C. Barry has declared the Dulwich land to be worth 1,000*l.* per acre; and the Sydenham Palace Company has taken 75 acres to build on, at a permanent yearly ground-rent of 2,000*l.* from the third year. *One-fourth* of the same rate will give another 7,000*l.* a year to the college.

It is, indeed, one of the sins of the old managers of the estate, that they have neglected its reasonable improvement, whilst they have misapplied its actual receipts.

But the "Lover of Truth" asserts that the Charity Commissioners have released them from by-gones, at the same time that parliament is to be asked to suppress the old corporation. He forgets that the Commissioners had no power to grant such a release, and that parliament, which last session rejected the general grasping scheme of the Charity Commissioners with no small discredit to them, will insist upon a strict account of this particular case. If the corporation has managed its trust right, why suppress it? If it has acted ill, why not call the delinquent trustees to account? Depend upon it, the Dulwich case will no longer be slurred over; for the whole business of the public charities of the country is likely to be debated, as it ought to be, when it comes on in the two bills preparing about it. The thing can no longer go on in a corner; and the Charity Commissioners will be upon their trial, as well as their two schemes, and the Dulwich corporation.

The new scheme is just distributed, and

at this moment it is under debate in the London parishes primarily interested along with Camberwell as to the college.

It abandons the original proposal of the Commissioners to give a church living at Dulwich out of the estates to the patronage of the archbishops of Canterbury. It also withdraws the proposal for making the archbishops presidents of a new board of trustees, instead of continuing to be visitor. It further abandons the improper proposal of subjecting *nine*, or a large majority, of the new governors to the nomination of the Charity Commissioners themselves.

But it repeats several objectionable points:—

1. It places great BOARDING schools in the college, and turns the *lower* school out of it, thus drawing an obnoxious line between different classes in society, where, in the outset of life, the best dispositions ought to be more and more fostered.

2. It provides the enormous retiring pensions of 3,802*l.* a-year for the managers of the college, whose misconduct is to end with the suppression of the corporation.

3. It does not provide for any account for the abused revenues.

4. It proposes that they, the *Charity Commissioners*, shall control the building plans of the college, for which they have neither a legitimate mission, nor any fit agents. This point was one of those settled in the rejection of the *agency* clause of the bill of last session.

5. It imposes on the new twelve governors the duty of keeping a paid boarding school at prime cost—which must inevitably lead to neglect or jobbing.

6. Whilst it abolishes the offices of master and warden, with enormous retiring pensions, although, if duly reformed and *visited*, they would have well met the wise objects of the institution, it introduces a clerk, a receiver, and a *manciple*, who must be costly, and will probably be inefficient.

7. Whilst it abolishes the offices of teachers of the 80 boys, prescribed by the founder, it proposes a boarding system for boys, in which the duty of the masters towards the poorer boys, who do not pay, is a perpetual and inevitable conflict with their interests to please the richer boys, who do pay. This evil has become so noto-

rious, that the Court of Chancery has lately adopted the rule of protecting Free Grammar Schools from abuse by prohibiting the pay boarding practice.

8. The new scheme has finally a remarkable omission. It proposes to turn the poor people, and the mass of poor boys, *out of the college*, but it does not propose to apply any of the increased funds to the relief of the needy and the instruction of the poor boys in the three parishes in London. Yet the founder began to do so; and the income of the estate is already large enough to carry out the intention he clearly had in this respect. In this way too a fair and more suitable distribution of the benefits of his bounty will be secured.

Thus the “*Lover of Truth*” will see that his *great change* may come, with many improvements he will not object to. Above all, he will not be displeased that God’s Gift shall get back from the managers, who are to be deprived of their trusts, whatever is due to it as a fair account; and that the further conduct of the college shall not simply make it a rival boarding academy to an hundred boarding schools round London, whilst it excludes one mass of the poor boys from the time-honoured walls within which their benefactor lived and died, and exposes the other portion of them admitted within their walls to contumelious distinction.

A “*Lover of Truth*” agrees that it is high time to turn over a new leaf at Dulwich. Long ago a great change was needed there. In the days of Dodsley, the poor footboy, whose literary genius was discovered, and literary prosperity wisely promoted, by his fellow-poet, Pope, the college had begun to be grossly abused. Dodsley’s *Topography* denounces the misrule of the then “*Lord Abbot*” of Dulwich. It has taken a hundred years to stop the abuse, so foolishly patient of wrong we British people are!

But the end is hurrying on; and if the Charity Commissioners go to parliament upon even their amended scheme, they will raise such a storm of indignation at the injustice done to the orphan and the poor, as will sweep them, and their protégés too, from the face of the administrative world.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.



## HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe, from the Iron period of the Northern Nations to the end of the Thirteenth Century: with Illustrations from Contemporary Monuments.* By John Hewitt, Member of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain. 8vo.—This new review of an important branch of our historical antiquities is divided into three parts: 1. From the commencement of the Iron Period to the Eleventh Century. 2. From the Norman Conquest of England to the end of the Twelfth Century. 3. Thirteenth Century. The author has long been known in the archaeological world for his intimate acquaintance with the subject which he now undertakes to develop, and for which his official position at the Tower of London affords him pre-eminent advantages. A practical knowledge of existing examples or relics of arms and armour is not, however, the only merit of the work; for the earlier and obscurer periods of history call for talents of a higher order: consisting in an intelligent and critical appreciation of the literary records of the time, of the narratives of the chroniclers, the allusions of the poets, and the descriptions of distinct objects left by the clerks who compiled the inventories or accompts of expenditure. To this must be added the experienced eye which can detect in a seal or a statue, or other monument, perhaps partially injured or decayed, those minute changes and varieties which mark the innovations of fashion, and that continued progress or development of every portion of military equipment, the due understanding and arrangement of which was essential to the utility of the whole compilation. A theoretical and imaginative inquirer, or one easily misled into false conclusions, would be an unsafe guide for works of this description, and would embarrass rather than promote the study to which they are devoted. Mr. Hewitt proceeds, step by step, furnishing examples or evidence of his statements throughout, and in an order which is altogether highly satisfactory. We have no hesitation in saying that the standard authority on Arms and Armour will henceforth be Hewitt, and that the bulky quartos of Meyrick may henceforth rest on the library shelves, or be taken down merely as picture-books, like those of old Grose before them. This, however, is of course contingent on the future completion of the design: for the present volume, as will have been noticed, extends only to the end of the Thirteenth

Century. It is profusely illustrated with wood-engravings, among which we may particularly specify the careful copies of the equestrian portraits of our Norman kings, as exhibited on their great seals. The illuminated MSS. of the British Museum have been sedulously explored, and some of the best foreign works are laid under contribution.

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*The Castles and Abbeys of Yorkshire.* By William Grainger. 8vo.—Mr. Grainger is favourably known as the author of “*The Battles and Battle Fields of Yorkshire*,” and this work is well calculated to add to his reputation. It contains a very well digested account of forty-four subjects of interest in Yorkshire, a district which embraces so large a portion of our beautiful remains of ecclesiastical and castellated buildings. The size of the volume does not admit of very superior embellishments; it contains, however, eight plates, slightly etched, of the Abbeys of Fountains, Rievaulx, and Whitby; the Grey Friars at Richmond; and the Priors of Guisborough, Bridlington, and Kirkham; but it is from the descriptions that the work derives its interest. The author begins with the most southerly of the buildings, and proceeds northwards, taking them as they occur on his journey, from Tickhill Castle, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, to the bleak and wild ridge crowned by the Norman tower of Bowes, not far from Westmerland; and we know not a more pleasant antiquarian tour than to follow Mr. Grainger, book in hand, to the several subjects he has noticed: not that he has exhausted them; and we hope the success of the present volume will induce him to complete his account of the Historical Annals of Yorkshire.

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*Passages in the Life of Mr. Alderman Kelly.* By the Rev. R. Fell. 12mo.—The materials of this biography were communicated by the worthy alderman in conversations with the author, who, in admiration of so benevolent a character, had resolved to undertake the task which he has now performed. In the life of Mr. Kelly there were no stirring incidents, if we except the years in which he served the offices of Sheriff of London and Lord Mayor; but, looking at his personal history, his example as a dutiful son, a faithful servant, and an active clever man of business, cannot fail to be beneficial, when it is so pleasantly narrated as it is by Mr. Fell. These good qualities in Mr.

Kelly were in every condition of life accompanied by a strong sense of religion, and a confident reliance on Divine Providence.

Whilst a young man he read with great care the works of Romaine, Newton, Hawker, Cecil, and, at a later period, those of Foster, Gunn, Sheppard, and Dr. Wilson, the present Bishop of Calcutta; attended thrice every Sunday divine worship,—in the morning at St. Faith's, his parish church; in the afternoon to hear some favourite preacher at Pentonville or St. John's, Bedford-row; and in the evening at the French Chapel in Threadneedle-street, to assist him in the acquisition of the French language.

Thomas Kelly was born Jan. 7, 1772. His father was a shepherd at Chelsham in Surrey, where he married, but took a small inn at Chevening, in Kent, where his son Thomas was born. Afterwards he went back to Chelsham, and lived, or rather starved, on a small farm of about 30 acres of cold, wet land, during the remainder of his life, assisted by his dutiful son to the best of his power, whilst he himself was only a servant. His widow was an excellent woman, and lived a few years to witness her son's success in business.

Thomas Kelly left his father's house with a few shillings in his pocket to seek a service at a brewer's at Lambeth, but this not proving successful he was recommended as a servant to Mr. Alexander Hogg, publisher, at No. 16, Paternoster-row, at a salary of 10*l.* a-year, with board and lodging, which latter was under his master's counter. Fortunately for Kelly, his parents had been able to get him instructed in writing and accounts; and this made him a useful assistant to his master, in whose service he remained 23 years, his salary never having exceeded 80*l.* a-year. In 1809 Mr. Hogg wished Mr. Kelly to join his son as a partner, but the young man was of unsteady habits, and not suited to be the partner of Mr. Kelly. He therefore, in his 38th year, and the 23rd of his servitude, determined to set up in business on his own account, and took part of the house at a hairdresser's, No. 52, Paternoster-row, writing "Thomas Kelly" over the door, to the surprise of his neighbours, who never knew him by any other name than "Thomas." Here he soon thrived well, and began to publish Bibles and other works in numbers.

In six months after he had quitted Mr. Hogg, his old master died, and the son soon fell into difficulties, and was obliged to give up the business, which Mr. Kelly bought; and shortly after the business of his next-door neighbour, Mr. Cooke,

at No. 17, was also purchased by Mr. Kelly, when he united the two concerns. In the short space of eight or ten years he became a very wealthy man. In 1821 he was drunk to as Sheriff; in 1823 was elected into the Common Council of his Ward; in 1825 he served Sheriff with Mr. Alderman Crowder, on whose death, in Dec. 1830, he succeeded to the Alderman's gown of Farringdon Without. The grand event of his life was his year of office, 1836-7, as Lord Mayor; after which he withdrew in a great measure from the fatigues of business, and lived at Streatham, preparing himself by continual prayer and contemplation for another and better world. He died at Margate, Sept. 7, 1855, in the 84th year of his age, and was buried in Chelsham churchyard, by the side of his humble parents, having passed his life a bachelor.

Many men have raised themselves from as lowly an origin to be Lord Mayor of London, but we do not remember a more pleasing instance than that of Alderman Kelly.

The book contains many curious statistics respecting the sale of Mr. Kelly's Bibles and other publications. His first Bible was a folio, with notes by the Rev. John Malham, rector of Hilton, Dorset. He had from thirty to forty thousand subscribers. Of this work 80,000 were sold.

Of his last, Brown's Self-Interpreting Bible, up to 1850 he had disposed of 100,000 copies. Other works issued by him were the Oxford Encyclopedia, 7 vols. 4to.; Wright's Gazetteer of the World, 5 vols. 8vo.; Kelly's Universal Geography, 2 vols. 4to.; Nicholson and Tredgold's Architectural Works, 7 vols. 4to. 50,000 copies sold; Hume and Smollett's History of England, 3 vols. 4to.; History of the French Revolution, and the Wars consequent thereon, 3 vols. 4to. 20,000 copies; the Life of Christ, 100,000 copies. These are a few of Mr. Kelly's successful speculations, all circulated by means of canvassers, and supplied by his own agents in all parts of the country, without the intervention of any other bookseller, and scarcely known to the publishing world, strictly so called.

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*Hastings, Past and Present: with Notices of the most remarkable Places in the Neighbourhood. By the Author of a Handbook to Hastings and St. Leonard's; Brampton Rectory; and other Works. 12mo.*—The Handbook to which this title-page refers appeared about ten years ago, and we know it well, as a very superior book of its class. Having at length run out of print, the author has expanded her work into a book, which has more the plan



and dimensions of a local History, and that not only of the ancient town of Hastings itself, but also of the most interesting places in its vicinity. The increased attention which has of late years been paid to the topography of Sussex, under the auspices of the excellent county society, has fortunately provided many useful materials for this purpose; and the author's varied reading and intelligent inquiries have supplied the rest. In addition to the ordinary topics of such a book, the amount of personal anecdote and literary illustration renders it particularly agreeable—from the time of the baptism of Titus Oates down to the reminiscences of "Old Humphrey." Among the distinguished residents and visitors of Hastings, Miss Howard not merely records, with her predecessors, the famous Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovell and Mr. Capel the Shakspeare commentator, who built the marine villa that still lingers, with its imprisoned mulberry-tree, under the East Cliff, but Lord Byron and Campbell, Louis-Philippe and Louis-Napoleon, and others of high rank and genius, accompanied by interesting local anecdotes. Hastings was the scene of the Duke of Wellington's honeymoon—perhaps the most domestic period of his career. On the return of the expedition from Hanover, Major-General Wellesley, as he was then styled, was appointed to command the troops stationed at Hastings, which numbered 12,000 men. On the 10th April, 1806, he married the Hon. Catharine Pakenham, and he took up his abode at Hastings House with his bride on the day of their marriage. Louis-Napoleon, whilst at Hastings, went under the name of Colonel Elliot. He took Pelham cottage (as the author has been informed by its owner, Mr. Ross) on the 18th March, 1840, and left on the 31st. This was shortly before his abortive expedition to Boulogne. Another great name is connected with the neighbouring town of Winchelsea: at the coronation of George IV. Henry Brougham, as M.P. for that borough, was one of the barons of the Cinque Ports, whose duty was to carry the canopy in the procession; and on that occasion the costume of the future Chancellor was "principally of scarlet and purple silk, with a black velvet Spanish hat, with one scarlet and two black ostrich feathers, turned up in front by a gold-twist loop and button." Nor has Miss Howard been inattentive to the historical reminiscences of much earlier times. She has compiled a careful epitome of the events connected with the invasion of William the Conqueror: and, among other matters of the kind, she tells us that the collegiate chapel within Hastings castle,

whose ruins are still so interesting a feature of that beetling cliff, once witnessed a ceremony of no less significance than the consecration, in 1093, of Robert de Blouet, bishop of Lincoln, which was performed by archbishop Anselm, assisted by seven of his suffragan bishops. Miss Howard has taken some pains to trace the history of certain pieces of stained glass, which, as she justly remarks, were unwarrantably removed from the church of Bexhill, and are engraved in Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, as exhibiting portraits of Henry III. and Queen Eleanor. The Hon. *dilettante*, in one of his letters, describes himself as then building a small chapel in his garden, on purpose to receive this window from Bexhill, "procured for me by Lord Ashburnham," with what was said to be "great part of the tomb of Capoccio," sent to him from Rome by Sir William Hamilton. After all, those presumed royal portraits, though published as such by Walpole, and the female head copied in Miss Strickland's *Lives of the Queens* as "the only existing portrait of Eleanor of Provence," are nothing more than the very common devotional subject called the Coronation of the Virgin, and sometimes Christ crowning the Church—just as Walpole's picture of the Marriage of Henry the Fifth was a marriage of the Virgin, and his portrait of Cardinal Beaufort a figure of St. Jerome. Such are "The Anecdotes of Painting," *with illustrations*.

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*A Stroll to Lea Hurst, Derbyshire; the Home of Florence Nightingale. By Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. author of a Guide to the borough of Derby. (Reprinted from the Derby Telegraph.) 12mo*—Lea Hurst, the seat of William Edward Nightingale, esq. is beautifully and romantically situated on rising ground in the midst of one of the most charming and extensive of the Derbyshire valleys, and surrounded on every side with hills and mountains, rocks and woods, of majestic and gigantic proportions, and watered by the winding Derwent and its tributary streams. The hall, erected in the Elizabethan style, stands on an expansive lawn on the outer edge of an extensive park, and is surmounted and overhung with luxuriant trees. Such is an outline of the description given by Mr. Jewitt, who adds that "the whole place is one of the most charming and poetical spots we have ever visited, and one which seems to be peculiarly well suited to be the home of such a pure and holy character as Miss Nightingale." However that may be, her father does not appear to have been entirely of that opinion; for,

leaving Lea, which he inherited from his mother's uncle, he bought the estate of Embley in Hampshire, and served sheriff of that county in 1828; having previously spent some years in the sunnier clime of Italy, where his elder daughter Parthenope was born in 1819 at Naples, and the younger in 1820 at Florence, from which fair city she derives her name. Their mother was Frances, daughter of William Smith, esq. for many years the well-known member for Norwich. Mr. Nightingale is the son of Mr. William Shore, formerly a banker at Sheffield, and he took the name of Nightingale in 1815.

*Why Not? A Plea for a Free Public Library and Museum in the City of London established without taxation. A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. By Charles Reed, F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 23.*—The ratepayers of London, as represented in the meeting held at the Mansion House on the 5th of November last, having rejected for the present the proposal of a Free Library, Mr. Reed is too impatient to allow the question to rest for twelve months, and asks, "Can we accomplish the thing without an Act? WHY NOT?" He has arrived at the conclusion that "no one objects to a free library, provided it should be made to appear that it is wanted, and that it can be had without any additional cost to the ratepayers." Of the former postulate, Mr. Reed is himself fully satisfied; and with respect to the latter, he seems to admit that the behaviour of the ratepayers at the Mansion House was very unreasonable; for, he says, "Suppose the proposition to have been carried, the utmost burden would have been the cost of a *Times* newspaper once a year for a 10*l.* householder, and the price of a lawyer's fee for the 160*l.* trader. The first cost, of course, must be the greatest, but that cannot be more than one penny in the pound. The rating of this city shows that there are 16,761 persons rated of properties at 10*l.* and upwards; and the total amount of property rated under the Act would be 1,116,019*l.*, which, at one penny, would give 4,650*l.*; and at one halfpenny (the probable annual amount required) 2,325*l.*" Yet, to help "those fat and greasy citizens" who will not help themselves, Mr. Reed proposes that a free library for London should be started as an eleemosynary institution, and he recommends the example of Manchester, where twenty-six merchants and mill-owners subscribed as many hundreds of pounds, and established their free library without taxation: a building which cost above 10,000*l.*, together with 18,000

volumes, was placed at the service of the people before they were asked for a rate, and now there are 20,000 subscribers among the working-classes. To this we have only to answer, that the men of London ought to be too independent to require such aid; and as for the library itself, if they do not wish for it, they do not deserve it. It is useless to force our gifts upon unwilling recipients: and, though we consider the object to be one highly desirable, we think it must be allowed to work its own way, like other great improvements, by ventilation and discussion, and not by the hot-house process. We cannot omit to notice that in some of his statements, brought forward as corroborative arguments, Mr. Reed is far from accurate. He says, that "The British Museum is so full that the difficulty is to get the trustees, not to purchase, but literally to accept, contributions; while it is patent that they are at their wits' end to know where to dispose the duplicates the country will thrust upon them." As respects the *library* of the British Museum, this grievance is surely groundless and wholly imaginary; we have never understood that the country had at any time thrust upon the trustees duplicates of books. Again, Mr. Reed says that the fact "is now just what it was five years since," when Mr. Charles Knight stated that, from one end of London to the other, there was not a single library where a poor man could walk in and obtain, without purchase, or without hire, a single volume for his consolation. To repeat this statement now is entirely to ignore the existence of the Marylebone Free Library, which has been in operation for many months, and offers the use of some thousand volumes. It seems strange, indeed, that an advocate for free libraries in the metropolis should omit all notice of this institution. Further on, Mr. Reed himself mentions that the Young Men's Christian Association has now a library which contains 2,000 selected volumes, though it "is far below their real desire, or the demands and needs of those who use it." This then is, again, another proof that the state of things five years ago, as described by Mr. Knight, is not altogether unaltered. On the whole, it appears to us that Mr. Reed in this pamphlet displays more zeal than knowledge; and that the question must be further discussed before it can be brought to maturity.

*Fourteenth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England. 1855.*—A large octavo volume, consisting almost entirely

of tabular returns in figures. The remarks on the mortality of persons in different occupations form a curious feature of the volume. We are also gravely assured that the recent fecundity of Englishwomen "may well calm the apprehensions of those who entertain any dread of the depopulation of the kingdom;" and that the statistical facts ascertained on that head "present in an encouraging aspect the great resources of the English population for colonization or for war."

*Chart of the Genealogy of Our Saviour from Adam.*—In lithography, accompanied by a map of Canaan, and bound in a cover, with an explanatory letterpress Companion.

*The Beauty of Holiness, illustrated by Two Thousand Reflective Passages, selected for Meditation, from the Sacred Writings.* 12mo.—A book which consists wholly of portions of Holy Writ, unaccompanied by comment, can only give room for criticism in the points of selection and arrangement. To describe the work it will be sufficient to say that it is formed of two parts, the former derived from the Old Testament, and the latter from the New; and that the extracts are arranged in the manner of a commonplace book, under the heads of Affliction, Associates, Blessedness of the Righteous, Brevity of Life, Call to Heaven, &c. &c. As the contents of the volume are above our praise, we need only add that the print is large and clear, and its exterior form attractive, making it very suitable for a religious present at this season of Christian benevolence.

*Some Account of the External Government of the Church of Christ during the Three First Centuries.* By John Kaye, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Lincoln. 8vo. pp. vii. 190. This is a posthumous work, and therefore entitled to indulgence, although the rudest draught from so eminent a hand would be more valuable than the finished productions of many others. It was intended as an introduction to an analysis of the historical works of Eusebius; but whether the author would have sent it forth in its present state we rather doubt. It is too incomplete to answer the purpose of an entire work on the subject, though its references and suggestions will sometimes be found useful. The note 1 at page 18 we do not understand. The citation of 1 Cor. xv. 5, 7, at page 22, is too doubtful to support an argument. To say that in Heb. vi. 4 and x. 32, the word *pariēsthai* appears to be used of baptism, is taking for granted what requires to be

proved, which Robert Hall said was a common fault in the commentator Owen. This interpretation, though countenanced by *later* usage, is against the Scriptural use of the word (see Ephes. v. 14, and similar passages); and where the literal meaning is plain and sufficient, a metaphorical one is needless, to say the least. The author assuredly did not intend to promote formalism, but such an interpretation is more likely to do so than to check it.

*Petite Géographie du Département de la Seine-Inférieure.* Par J. Morlent, Conservateur de la Bibliothèque Public au Havre. 16mo. pp. vi. 464. (Havre, 1853).—The author of this volume relates, that, having accidentally gone into one of the primary (or elementary) schools, he was surprised to find the scholars well informed about general geography, even to China, but ignorant of the boundaries and productions of the department in which they lived. The master observed, that such was the result of the system pursued in France, and that a small work on *local* geography was wanting for remedying that defect. To this M. Morlent answered, that he would undertake one himself, and the volume now before us was compiled with that design.\* He anticipates two opposite objections to his book, 1. that it contains too much, and 2. too little. To the former he replies, that it may be useful to the generality of people, as well as to learners; and to the latter, that the large and erudite works which have been published about Normandy will supply what is wanting in his own. He bears a handsome testimony to the labours of our topographers:—"Sur ce point les Anglais nous ont depuis long-temps montré le chemin. Pourquoi ne ferions-nous quelques efforts pour les suivre dans ces heureuses tentatives, dans ces méritantes et fructueuses innovations?" (p. ii.)

The author has by no means overstated the contents of his book in describing it as a "Géographie Historique, Statistique, Commerciale, Agricole, et Industrielle," and as containing a "précis de l'histoire de Normandie," with a "Biographie des personnages célèbres et des hommes utiles." The further we proceed the more are we astonished at its copiousness. But its necessary brevity of style is not

\* About the year 1829 a geographical and historical dictionary of the several departments was projected by Baudouin (Rue de Vaugirard), under the editorship of M. Girault de Saint Fargeau. Each part contained a department. We do not know how far it proceeded.

free from obscurity; and thus, at p. 24, the reader might suppose that Philip Augustus abandoned the Crusade on his arrival in Sicily. The author mentions the "Tour aux Crabes, le plus ancien monument de Dieppe," as still standing (p. 197); but it has been demolished, and is disappearing even from the recollection of the inhabitants.\* At p. 6, "Dôle en Bretagne" should be Dol; the place so accented is in Franche-Comté. But his own revision may be trusted with the correction of such petty errors, and we shall devote what space we can afford to other subjects. At p. 16, he says of the Curfew, "Cette sage mesure subsiste encore dans une partie des villes Normandes avec un nom différent: c'est la chose, ce n'est plus le mot; le *couvre-feu* s'appelle aujourd'hui la *Retraite*." At p. 230 we learn the effect of railroads on the trade of the interior. "Avant l'établissement des chemins de fer, l'arrondissement de Neufchâtel† était en possession de faire arriver le premier sur le marché de Paris, ses beurres, ses fromages, ses œufs, etc.; des services à grande vitesse étaient organisés tout exprès, et nulle contrée ne pouvait lui faire concurrence. Aujourd'hui il n'est plus ainsi; les produits de la Basse-Normandie et d'autres pays arrivent en abondance sur le marché de Paris, et ont fait abaisser dans des proportions considérables le prix des denrées du pays de Bray."

The Roman roads are now introduced, for the first time, into a map of the Department, with the help of an eminent antiquary, the Abbé Cochet. Under the head of antiquities, the several places are specified with their curiosities, as, "Tréport—Tuiles romaines.... Hanouard—Haches celtiques en bronze." At p. 298 it is hinted that the museum at Havre has not been well treated. The *Armorial* (or list of insignia) of the chief towns is an interesting chapter, as is also the catalogue of patented inventions since 1789. Altogether, if a prize were offered, on the ground of *plurimum in parvo*, this "little geography" would be likely to obtain it.

\* This tower was built in the reign of Charles V. to protect the port. It took its name (as is supposed) from the crabs that were found in the holes of the rocks on which it stood. It was battered by the famous Talbot in 1442. The last remains were removed, not long since, for the convenience of the port. (See M. Vitet's *Dieppe*, pp. 31, 39, 333).

† This place is generally called Neufchâtel-en-Bray, to distinguish it from others of the same name. It is celebrated for its cheeses.

*A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham, June, 1855. By E. Bickersteth, M.A. Archdeacon. 8vo. pp. 44.*—This charge is stated to be published by request. It is descriptive, statistical, and suggestive, and in these respects it is valuable. But the author, who reminds us of Horace's *laudator temporis acti*, too readily imagines that the evils of present times are to be remedied by reviving the usages of former ones, thus recalling King Solomon's caution in Eccles. vii. 10. He says (p. 24) that in pews and galleries men slumbered "when the church called on them to pray"; but he should remember that the "soft dean" is as great an inducement to sleep as the "cushion" itself. The fact is, that the different modes of worship of different ages cannot be regulated in the same way. At p. 31-2, he inveighs against "our miserable divisions," and "those conflicts of religious opinion, which are disgraceful to our age," as if they were peculiar to it. But the contests of the first century are as fully entitled to such epithets, and if the apostles could not keep down dissensions, how can we hope to succeed entirely in doing so? The object may seem to be attained in the *pays d'Inquisition* (as Fleury calls them), but what is the result? "Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant." (Tacitus, Agric. c. 30.) When our divine Lord pronounces, that He is not come to give peace, but rather division, as the indirect consequence at least of his mission (Luke, xii. 51), can we expect to turn the current another way? Notwithstanding these partial exceptions, we have read the Charge with pleasure, and if there remains another, it is that the author disparages himself too much for such an occasion, and that his language is sometimes more suitable to a speech at the Visitation Dinner, than to the formality of an official harangue.

*Christian Theism. By R. A. Thompson, M.A. 8vo. 2 vols. xxxii. 407, and xiv. 419.*—This work is the successful Prize Essay, awarded by the Principals of Aberdeen University, and others, on the foundation of the late Dr. Brown, for the year 1854. That foundation is well known in one respect, from the present Archbishop of Canterbury's "Historical Records of the Creation," having been originally written for competition on that account. The subject of Mr. Thompson's volumes is "The Testimony of Reason and Revelation to the Existence and Character of the Supreme Being." As his treatise obtained the prize, the adjudication is already made, and our praise would be a mere echo, while censure on our part



would have the appearance of captiousness. But as the judges pronounced that all the essays sent in were "greatly capable of improvement," (see vol. i. p. xiv.) that deduction must be weighed against the fact of success. Since their judgment was given, it has undergone a thorough revision without its general character being changed. (p. xix.) In allowing that time did not permit him to make it what he wished before it was sent in, the author, we think, has stated the common defect of such compositions. They are *made to order*, as the phrase is, and, instead of Horace's suggestion of *nine years' delay* being followed, they are forced onward, to be ready by a given time. Not that this work is too concise; on the contrary, its fault lies in diffusiveness, whereas the subject rather requires pointed and conclusive reasoning. Where the author diverges from the main track of his subject, into matters of opinion, we are not always prepared to agree with him, and we think it right to apprise the reader accordingly. However, the variety of its contents, and the circumstances of publication, will give this treatise a certain position in the "literature of religion," as a compendium of references and arguments.\*

*An Introduction to Theosophy.* 12 mo. pp. 511.—This volume is the first of a projected series, but, as it contains some separate treatises, it is stated to be "complete in itself." The editor professes ulterior views in its publication, and seems to aim at founding, or reviving, a school in religious philosophy. We think him sanguine in his expectations, nor can we enter into his views; but our province is to render literary justice, and, therefore, as the best means of doing so, we shall describe the contents of his book. These treatises (as well as those designed for the second volume) are "for the chief part from the hand of that accomplished scholar, divine, and philosopher, the Rev. William Law," (p. v.) the author of the "Serious Call," (to the power of which a remarkable testimony is borne by Johnson,) and the "Theory of Christian Perfection." The first treatise is taken from Law's "Demonstration of Gross and Fundamental Errors," written in answer to Bishop Hoadly's "Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament." Gibbon, who had an hereditary respect for Mr. Law, remarks that, in his writings against

Hoadly, "at every weapon of attack and defence the nonjuror, on the ground which is common to both, approves himself at least equal to the prelate." (Miscell. Works, i. 21.)†

The second treatise is taken from that of Law, "On the Nature and Necessity of Regeneration, or the New Birth."—The third, in answer to Dr. Trapp, (who also wrote against Hoadly,) belongs to a subject of some importance in literary history. Trapp had printed in 1739 a sermon, or rather the substance of four sermons, on Eccles. vii. 16, against the nascent Methodism. Of these sermons Cave, the then publisher of the "Gentleman's Magazine," gave an abridgement in the June number, p. 288, "to be concluded in our next." But the Doctor, who, as Mr. Chalmers observes, was tenacious of literary property, interfered to stop the publication, and accordingly it was discontinued. A paper, written by Dr. Johnson, on the subject of Abridgements, with reference to this instance, will be found in the Magazine for July, 1787. To return to the controversy: Whitfield attacked the sermons as "inconsistent with the spirit of true Christianity." (See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. ii. p. 224.) And Law published "A Serious Answer to a late Discourse of Dr. T. on the Sin, Folly, and Danger of being Righteous over-much," which forms the third portion of this volume. Trapp, who was as tenacious of his argument as of his property, published "An Answer to the Seven Pamphlets" written against his sermon, and a special "Reply to Mr. Law's Answer to Righteousness over-much," ‡ (1740).—The fourth treatise is entitled, "A short but sufficient Confutation of the Rev. Dr. Warburton's 'Projected Defence of Christianity,' (as he calls it) in his 'Divine Legation of Moses.' In a Letter to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, 1757."§ Warburton alludes to his opponent in his Correspondence with Hurd, when, anticipating the revision and the progress of his work, he says, "But what is man! A fit of the spleen, a fit of illness, and lastly death, may wipe out all

† The *Biog. Univ. Classique* calls Mr. Law "Ministre dissident;" a denomination in which a *nonjuror* would hardly have acquiesced.

‡ Heiligstedt, the continuator of Maurer, paraphrases this expression thus: "Ne te acrem eorum, quæ alii gerunt, judicem præbeas." (Comment. in Vet. Test. Lipsiæ, 1847, vol. iv. p. 336.) He understands the word *righteous*, in that place, as implying *rigidity*.

§ Sherlock.

\* The second prize, we may add, was adjudged to the Rev. J. Tulloch, now Principal of St. Mary's college, St. Andrew's, who has also published his essay, under the title of "Theism."

these glorious visions with which my brain is painted over: as Law said it once was (but falsely) with hieroglyphics." (Letter 95, p. 225, 2d ed.) Some other particulars concerning Mr. Law are scattered through the "Literary Anecdotes," to the Index of which we must refer the reader generally.

The editor of this volume mentions in a note at p. vi. "the writings of Bohemius" in terms of eulogy, though apparently not inclined to restrict himself to that writer as a master. His name is closely connected with that of Law. An anonymous letter in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for April, 1762, argues that "the principles of electricity are proved by experiments to be the same with those of Jacob Behmen's and Mr. Law's Philosophy;"\* and the Works of Behmen were edited by Law in 1765. Law, who had learned German to read his works, pronounced him "the most open, *intelligible*, awakening, convincing writer:"—an overstrained eulogium in one respect, which might provoke Chaudon's sarcastic remark on his *Aurora*,—"elle n'est rien moins que lumineuse." Perhaps we may compare his writings to the poem of Lycophron, which some readers give up in despair, while others value it as a precious epitome of Grecian Mythology: or to the writings of Tertullian, of whom his French editor, M. Allard, says, "Il faut le diviner, si l'on veut le comprendre." (Preface, p. 16.) Tennemann classes Behmen (Böhm) among the mystical naturalists and *theosophists* of the 17th century, and describes him as of "a pious and inquisitive temper, with a mind highly excited by the study of the scriptures, to which he added the natural philosophy of Paracelsus and his contemporaries." As he wrote in German, he gained the appellation of *philosophus Teutonicus*.† (Hist. of Philosophy, p. 312.) This species of Theosophy was advocated at the beginning of this century by M. de St. Martin, known by the name of *le philosophe inconnu*, who translated about a third of Behmen's writings. He died in 1803, and a memoir of him was published in 1824 by M. Gence (8vo. pp. 24.) He has been called erroneously the founder of the sect of *Martinists*; but that appellation belongs to Martinez Pasqualis, a *Cabalist* of the last century, of whose followers however he is considered the chief.

\* The style of Behmen, as Tennemann observes, is "partly composed of the terms of chemistry then in use."

† Mr. Law accordingly styles him "Teutonic philosopher" in the title of his edition.

*The Essentials of Christianity, theoretically and practically considered.* By the late Rev. Joseph Milner, A.M. fcp. 8vo. pp. xii. 303.—This work was left by the author in a state of preparation for the press, having, as appears by the manuscript, undergone a careful revision by his brother, the late Dean Milner of Carlisle.‡ Part of it is written in dialogue, a mode of composition to which we are not very partial in didactic works; but, waiving that objection, it is clear and forcible; and the eminent names connected with it will commend it to many readers. Whoever needs to have his religious perception cleared, or his convictions invigorated, is likely to derive considerable benefit from its pages.

*The Lost Key.* 18mo. pp. 172.—This story is written by the author of "The Little Water-Cress Sellers." It reminds us of Miss Edgeworth's style, without its defects. In one respect the incidents are not *invented*, for they are (we have reason to fear) of common occurrence; on which account it deserves to be generally read.

*Norah and her Kerry Cow.* 18mo. pp. 100.—The purport of this tale may be learned from its second title, "The Bible the best Guide." Circumstances, not very unlike the groundwork of the story, may sometimes be met with in the local Reports of Irish Religious Societies; but, whatever be the source, the narrator has given the events an interesting dress.§

*Letts's Diary and Almanack for 1856.*—In this useful book—which is prepared in various shapes and sizes—the objects are combined of a manuscript volume destined for a personal journal, for memoranda, or accounts, and in the printed portion a large assemblage of such public, legal, and (especially) commercial intelligence, as is usually given in such annuals, concentrated and compressed within a very moderate space in comparison with the amount of information conveyed. The books are both serviceably and handsomely bound, with the view of their being preserved in series upon the library shelf.

‡ We should have been glad to have these variations pointed out.

§ We knew a Scripture Reader in St. Giles's who had been the leader of a Rockite gang, and whose history (we should think) would have furnished excellent materials for a tale. He had become one of the meekest persons living, without any abatement of natural energy.



## NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Anniversary of the Royal Society—Institute of British Architects—London and Middlesex Archæological Society—The Westminster Play—St. Olave's School rebuilt—Cheltenham Grammar School—Museum in Carisbrook Castle—Scientific and Literary Preferments—Statues for the Mansion House—Picture of the Investiture of the Emperor Napoleon as K.G.—New picture by Veronese at the National Gallery—Pictures by Murillo—Monument to Mr. George Newport, F.R.S.—Mr. Hillier's Antiquities of the Isle of Wight—Mr. Spedding's edition of Bacon's Works—New edition of Shakspeare—MS. of last books of Pliny—Atlas of Subterranean Paris.

At the Anniversary of the *Royal Society*, the Lord Wrottesley, President, delivered his annual address, after which the Copley Medal was presented to M. Foucault, and the Royal Medals to Mr. Hind and Mr. Westwood. The following noblemen and gentlemen were then elected officers and council for the ensuing year:—*President*, the Lord Wrottesley, M.A.; *Treasurer*, Col. E. Sabine, R.A.; *Secretaries*, W. Sharpey, M.D. and G. G. Stokes, esq. M.A.; *Foreign Secretary*, Rear-Admiral W. H. Smyth; *other Members of the Council*, The Duke of Argyll, Neill Arnott, M.D. Rear-Admiral F. W. Beechey, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart. *W. B. Carpenter, M.D., A. Cayley, esq. Rev. J. Challis, M.A., C. Darwin, esq. M.A., Sir Philip de M. Grey Egerton, Bart., W. Fairbairn, esq., J. Miers, esq. W. A. Miller, esq. M.A., W. H. Miller, esq. M.A., J. Paget, esq. J. Senhouse, LL.D. and Rev. R. Walker.* The Fellows whose names are printed in italics were not Members of the last Council.

At the opening meeting of the *Institute of British Architects*, on the 5th Nov. William Tite, esq. M.P. the chairman, according to the usual custom, addressed the members upon the events connected with their profession which had occurred during their recess. He mentioned that he had attended a meeting of the Architectural Association, composed mainly of young men anxious to advance their knowledge of their profession, at which a suggestion had been made, that an examination of some kind should be required of architects, and that it would be of great advantage if the Institute would examine such persons as chose to offer themselves, and grant a kind of diploma or certificate of ability. He concurred in that suggestion, and would urge its consideration on the profession. With respect to the social position of the Institute, he believed it had advanced considerably in public estimation, as was shown by the successful opposition which it had initiated to the rebuilding upon the vacant piece of land at the south-east angle of St. Paul's Churchyard. Its existence as a professional tribunal was for the first time recognised under the new Building Act, which made

it the examining body in the cases of certain officials. With respect to the condition of their art and its professors, he felt bound to say he believed English architecture held its own against all rivals, although he feared we devoted our attention too exclusively to the Gothic and mediæval styles, to the exclusion of the classical. If in this country we could not rival the Glyptotheca or the Pinacothek, yet, upon the whole, English architecture could well bear, in the present day, a competition with that of Germany. He next passed to the subject of public improvements, and remarked upon the parsimony exhibited by English Governments in all such matters, contrasting the recent magnificent improvements in Paris with the difficulties which presented themselves in procuring the concession of the small plot of ground in St. Paul's Churchyard, already mentioned.

The Inaugural General Meeting of the *London and Middlesex Archæological Society* was held on the 14th Dec. at Crosby Hall, and there seems to be every prospect of its being established on a sound basis. The number of members registered was announced as 192; and, as the subscription is only ten shillings a-year, we trust to see it speedily augmented. The objects of the Society are—1. To collect and publish the best information on the Ancient Arts and Monuments of the Cities of London and Westminster, and of the County of Middlesex; including Primeval Antiquities; Architecture, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military; Sculpture; Works of Art in Metal and Wood; Paintings on Walls, Wood, or Glass; Civil History and Antiquities, comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges, and Custom; Heraldry and Genealogy; Costume, Numismatics; Ecclesiastical History and Endowments, and Charitable Foundations, Records, and all other matters usually comprised under the head of Archæology. 2. To procure careful observation and preservation of antiquities discovered in the progress of works, such as Excavations for Railways, Foundations of Buildings, &c. —3. To make, and to encourage public bodies in making, researches and excavations, and to afford them suggestions and co-operation.—4. To oppose and prevent,

so far as may be practicable, any injuries with which Monuments and Ancient Remains of every description may from time to time be threatened; and to collect accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions thereof.—5. To found a Museum and Library.

The Queen's Scholars at Westminster selected for their play this Christmas the *Phormio* of Terence. The performances took place on the 10th, 13th, and 17th of December, and the characters were personated as follows:—

Phormio . . .	W. W. Follett.
Geta . . .	W. T. G. Hunt.
Demipho . . .	V. A. Williamson.
Antipho . . .	G. S. Park.
Dorio . . .	J. N. Heale.
Chremes . . .	G. C. Robinson.
Phædria . . .	V. H. Briscoe.
Davus . . .	J. J. Cowell.
Sophrone . . .	T. K. Gaskell.
Nausistrata . . .	C. E. Fisher.
Hegio . . .	W. B. Collis.
Cratinus . . .	J. Salwey.
Crito . . .	J. P. Ingham.
Puer . . .	A. S. Harington.

The Prologue and Epilogue were conceived in the same spirit as those of former years, and were fully equal to any of their predecessors. We subjoin copies of them:—

#### PROLOGUS IN PHORMIONEM.

Jamjam reversus attulit solemnia  
Secum December nostra; jam ludos refert,  
Et mixta luctu revocat hora gaudia,  
Quis nescit annus quod modo actus viderit  
Belli domique funera? At præ cæteris  
Harunce alumnos deploramus ædium.  
Vos primos, armis alterum clarum, alterum  
Juris peritum, quorum hic \* vitæ terminum  
Tot functus tantisque attigerat honoribus;  
Atque has solebat præter omnes unice  
Sedes fovere, in quibus nutritus, postea  
Judex, senator, mox eloquio Oxoniæ  
Decorabat, annisque idem abhinc quater decem  
Tyrannum bella Sarmatam post Gallica  
Academico Professor ornarat gradu  
Idem ante funus hostes eodem viderat,  
Illum † vero Oriens Occidensque noverant  
Ducem sagacem, militem fortissimum.  
Mox quando ab Indis arcessitus ultimis,  
Sibi demandatam propere nimis provinciam  
Peteret, vix eo valebat arces hostium ut  
Videret expugnatas, et novissimum  
Honeste obiret, redditus suis, diem.

Quibus subit alius, tanquam in vita, sic pari  
Socius alumni Oppidanus exitu.  
Qui ‡ jam senior, jubente patria, statim  
Diu desueta retractavit prælia,  
Partaque plus vice simplici victoria,  
Nimis tandem impar succubuit negotiis.  
Ah! quales illud bustum virtutes tegit!  
Quam mite ingenium, quanta fortitudine  
Junctum ille terris, eheu! abstulit dies.

Nec vos silemus, prima quos stipendia  
Vixdum merentes, eademque, heu! novissima,—

Unum § confectum febre post vulnus gravi,  
Tres || vero medio Martis in certamine,  
Impestivus occupavit exitus.

Valete! quid si tellus vobis exera  
Procul ossa servat, non ingrata patria  
Nomina colet, et memoria vestrum cordibus  
Semper superstes vivet in fidelibus.

Verum aliud nos haud luctus, at dolor tamen  
Tangit: discipulis quamvis, ut par est, novis  
Ipsique ¶ gratulemur, ablatum modo  
Quis nos desiderare præsidem vetet?  
Te quem tua sibi vindicat jam Oxonia,  
Salvere quem jubemus præsentem tui;  
Cujus in tutelam venia speramus tua  
Redituros nos nonnulli; sed, quod possumus,  
Amore prosequemur et votis plis  
Omnes: ipsique, conjugique, et liberis  
Multos felicesque annos ominabimur:—  
Hæc nosmet—at vos invicem precamini  
Ut iisdem auguriis jam novo sub auspice  
Antiqua semper eadem floreat domus.

#### EPILOGUS IN PHORMIONEM.

SCENE—*The Temple. In the centre of the court, a pedestal and cinerary urn to the memory of the deceased legal functionaries, "JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE."*

(Enter HEGIO, a disconsolate Barrister of a poetical turn. He addresses the Monument.)

HEGIO.

Fortunati ambo, si quid mea nœnia possit,  
Non vos e fastis eximet ulla dies!  
Litis amatores, æternæ pignora rixæ,  
Causidicis columen, fonsque perennis opum:—  
Quis spondentibus Ænean Sidonia Dido,  
Mulctasses nummis tu, Menelae, Parin;  
"Trojaque nunc stares, Priamique arx alta  
maneres,"  
Carthago et Libycis imperitaret aquis:  
Aut si non alii pugnarent, conseruistis  
Lite manum propria, hic actor et ille reus.  
Omnia mutantur:—Sit terra levissima vobis—  
(Enter CRATINUS, reading a brief.)

CRATINUS.

"Demipho et e contra Phormio—quinque  
minæ:"  
Sed quis? ehem! tun' hic, doctissime amice?  
quid istuc  
Ornati est? Tun' hic carmina mæsta canis?  
Hem! miror quod tu hisce gemellis rite parentans  
Ricardo atque Johanni exequias celebres.  
Heu! miserande Charon, nautum prius exige,  
quam te  
Emungant Britonum Nisus et Euryalus,  
Vana duo simulacra, oculis incognita nostris:—

HEGIO.

Paulum oculis forsitan nota, sed haud loculis.  
(Enter DEMIPHO, with CRITO as his second Counsel,  
and PHORMIO, his antagonist in the cause, follow-  
ing:—

CRATINUS.

Quin tu adsis animo—ecce cliens mihi Demipho,  
contra  
Phormio, cui, si vis, tute patronus eris)—

DEMIPHO.

Hem! tibi quis, parasite, patronus? Visne pa-  
tronum?

[HEGIO aside to PHORMIO.]

PHORMIO to DEMIPHO.

Hegio—

[HEGIO examining the letter of instructions

PHORMIO has just placed in his hands.]

— numquid honorarium iust? Nihil est.

§ Lieutenant R. Borough, Rifle Brigade—Sebas-  
topol, Sept. 1855.

|| Lieutenant W. W. Jordan, 34th Regiment—  
Sebastopol, sortie of 22d March, 1855; Lieutenant  
R. H. Somerville, 23d Regiment—Sebastopol, final  
attack, 8th Sept. 1855; Captain F. H. Dymock,  
95th Regiment—at the battle of the Ingour, 6th  
Nov. 1855.

¶ The Dean of Christ Church, Dr. Liddell.

\* Joseph Phillimore, esq. D.C.L. Professor of  
Civil Law, Oxford, from 1809 to 1855.

† Lieut.-General F. Markham, C.B.

‡ Field-Marshal Lord Raglan.

DEMIPHO to PHORMIO.

Quis tibi testis adest? (PHO.) Testis? quid somnia narras—

Non mihi teste opus est—sum mihi testis ego.  
Omnia mutantur: proprias res ordine certo  
Coram iudicibus pandere cuique datur.

DEMIPHO.

Hegio, an hoc verum est? (HEG.) Verum. (DEM.)  
Verumne, Cratine?

CRATINUS.

Non verum. (D.) Quid ais tu, Crito? (CRI.)  
Res dubia est.

DEMIPHO.

Hem! probe—at, at, ni prospiciam mihi, lubrica res est;

Nil non jurabit Phormio, ut est nebulo!  
Heus! potius lites quam secter, iudice nullo,  
Quindenae (æquom est), Phormio, redde minas.

PHORMIO.

Ex nihilo nil fit—non vos mihi ludificavi—

DEMIPHO.

Quam vellem corium ludificare tuum!

PHORMIO.

Psaltiriam habere potes quam forsitan Phædria cedit;  
Dorio habet nummos—Dorio fac veniat.

HEGIO.

Damnatus furti, nulla mercede, metalla  
Effodit Australi Dorio vinctus agro—

DEMIPHO.

Dorio in exilium! (HEGIO.) Nil sacrilego nebuloni  
Profuit eloquium consiliumque meum.  
(Enter CHREMES agitated from his own house.)

DEMIPHO.

Opportunus ades, frater; te quaerimus ipsum;—  
CHREMES.

Atqui plus opus te mihi, teque, Crito:  
Omnia conturbat Nausistrata; mente repostum  
Lemniacum crimen nocte dieque manet.  
Nostra domus Lemni minus est habitabilis antris—  
Tu sequeris lites, frater; ego fugio.  
Plurimus accumbit mensis conviva, meisque  
Est epulis tota lautius urbe nihil;  
At cuius sumptu fiunt hæc cuncta, marito  
Est soli vetitum participare dapes.  
Interea obtundens fidibus citharistria raucis  
Aures, mane, die, vespere, nocte, sonat.  
Forsitan hanc emeret leno, si promptus adesset,  
Quindenaeque mihi redderet usque minas.  
Dicite, causidici, misero quid conjuge fiet?  
Nullane tam magnis est medicina malis?

CRITO.

Omnia mutantur: sordet sapientia avorum,  
Atque hodie in pejus cuncta relapsa ruunt.  
Lex olim, ne quid caperet Ruspública damni,  
Uxorem modico plectere fuste dedit;  
Hac sed lege viro in sponsam est concessa potestas,  
Ne gravior proprio pollice virga foret;  
Sed ni forte vellis artem exercere molendi,  
Non tangenda hodie est fœmina, quicquid agat.  
Omnia mutantur; non vapulat amplius uxor—

CHREMES.

Verbera sed misero dat truculenta viro;  
Mane "Chreme dilecte" vocor—post prandia  
"Stilpho"—

Mane rogat nummos—vespere dilapidat.  
Ah! simul ac Stilpho vocor, actum est—et mihi restat

Nil nisi præcipiti vertere terga fuga.  
Dicite, nonne licet tantillas sumere pœnas?

CRITO.

Ah! perquam dubium est—experiare licet—  
(Enter NAUSISTRATA, with a whip.)

NAUSISTRATA.

Stilpho, inquam, Stilpho! (PHO. to CHR.) Fac, si vis scire, periculum!

NAUSISTRATA.

Quid facis hic? (PHO.) Quid agat? dicam ego.  
(CHR.) Quin taceas.

CHREMES to NAUSISTRATA.

Hem! collaudabam me, fortunasque meas, cui  
Uxor tam juvenis tamque venusta foret.

PHORMIO.

Laudabatque tuas patinas, opsonia;—(CHR.) quæ tu  
Hac, si vis, poteris nocte probare—silent.

[Nausistrata proves herself the better half, and drives her lord off the stage. Meanwhile in the background DORIO, a returned "ticket of leave" convict, has been renewing his old practices by easing the young lawyers and other loungers in the court of their handkerchiefs and snuff-boxes.—GETA, a policeman on the watch.]

DEMIPHO.

Perditur interea, argentum—si Dorio adesset—  
Sed quem? certe idem est: Dorio, tune redux?

DORIO.

Me patriæ reddit "remeatus tessera"—(producing  
[his ticket of leave])  
(GETA.) Quid sit

Scire vells? Furum plurima sunt genera—  
"Sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala plura,"

Pessimus at mos est omnibus unus—edunt.  
Ergo ne nimio pereat respublica sumptu,  
Quos delictorum pœnituisse liquet,  
Hos revocat patria, ut, purgato crimine, recta  
Insistant iterum furque latroque via.  
Hos sed adhuc pascit populus, solvitque tributa,  
Indirecta licet sint, onerosa satis.

DORIO.

Confiteor cum non "recte" ditescere possem,  
Me "quocunque modo" rem meruisse meam;  
Meque mei "memores alios fecisse merendo,"  
Et socium sceleris sæpe habuisse Getam:  
Sed nunc factorum me pœnitet ante malorum,  
Pœnitet et sceleris, pœnitet atque Getæ.  
Non, ut vos captem, loquor hæc, mihi credite;  
multis

Furtivum ingenium frons speciosa tegit.  
Est redditus mihi nempe licentia sumpta pudenter |  
(Dorio here picks DEMIPHO's pocket,—GETA seizes him.)

GETA.

Ah! scelus hæc etiam sumpta pudenter erant;  
En! sudaria Sætaba, Serica—(pulling the purloined articles from his pocket.)

HEGIO to DORIO.

Visne patronum?

Sed quid? ubi est? abiit—perditur—an potis est?  
(Feeling for his lost snuff-box.)  
GETA.

Quid? (HEGIO)—Pyxis mea! (GETA)—Quam cum  
Dorio vendiderit, tu  
Eloqui capies præmia digna tui.

DEMIPHO.

Omnia mutantur certe:—sed adeste, patroni;  
In jus, si placeat, Phormio, camus. (PHORMIO.)  
—Ohe!

In jus? in cœnam placet ire, et jus eat in me;  
Vas vadiibus, testam testibus antefero.  
Nec tibi sint odio mutatae, Demipho, leges,  
Mutatas idem spiritus intus alit.  
Omne novum poscit sibi convenientia sæclum,  
Stet modo Libertas, et sine tabe Fides.  
Gratia Diis, nondum mos est mutatus edendi;  
In me post cœnam mitior esse potes.  
Virtus post nummos? virtus post prandia—pransi  
Munera dant homines, vera loquuntur, amant.

DEMIPHO.

Fiat—at hic maneat rerum immutabilis ordo,  
Dum collimus nati, quæ coluere patres.  
Præscriptum gaudet servare Terentius orbem,  
Quadruplicemque explet nostra Thalia vicem.  
Hæc eadem solito resonant subællia plausu,  
Et notos repetunt pulpita læta jocos.  
Acta manent moresque loci; sed præterit actor,  
Cui vice plus una fabula nulla datur.  
Nos qui spectamur posthac spectabimus; idem  
Mutata ripis labitur annis aqua.  
Quod vos fecistis, faciet quod senior ætas,  
Nos facimus; vestris moribus adait honos.  
Romanæ exemplar linguæ, quid denique prosit,  
Virtus an vitium, fabula nostra monet.  
Tollentur vitæ jam mox aulæa—gerendus  
Seu nobis soccus, sive cothurnus erit.  
Quicquid erit, nocte hac sententia vestra precamur  
In nostrum evadat lenis, ut ante, gregem.  
Causa perorata est: concurrat dextera lævæ,  
Phormio nec timeat iudicis ora sul.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for Jan. 1836 was given a view of the new School-house then recently erected for Queen Elizabeth's *Grammar-school of St. Olave's* in Southwark, which was followed in the next number by a detailed account of the history of the foundation, collected by Mr. G. R. Corner, F.S.A. the present vestry clerk of the parish, and who by that and many other proofs has shown his devotion to its antiquities. The old school-house, which stood in Churchyard-alley, near St. Olave's church, had been required for the approaches to the new London Bridge: and the City gave a piece of ground in Duke-street, which being afterwards required for the Greenwich Railway, the Company gave in exchange another piece of ground in Bermondsey-street, upon which the school was rebuilt in 1836. This site has, in turn, been required for the London and South-Coast Railway, the directors of which, upon taking it, paid to the governors of the school the sum of 30,000*l.* to enable them to find another site for the school, and to replace the buildings, which have been erected in Back-street, now appropriately changed to Queen Elizabeth-street, Horslydown.

The entire cost of the edifice (including the purchase of the ground) has amounted to nearly 40,000*l.* It is built of red brick with stone dressings, in the early Tudor style of architecture, and it reflects great honour on the talents of Mr. Henry Stock, the architect. It comprises a large school-room, in which nearly 300 boys of the two parishes are instructed in classics, and a lesser room, being in fact a restoration of the former school-room in Bermondsey-street, erected by Mr. James Field the architect, (for which purpose all the materials were carefully preserved,) and which is appropriated for a similar number of boys, who are taught all the branches of a sound English education. In addition to these there are convenient class rooms. The principal entrance is under a square tower, having a statue of the Virgin Queen with her arms in front. On the key-stone of the vaulting to the entrance under the tower are the arms of Henry Leeke, the first benefactor to the school. They bear the following inscription: — "Henricus Leeke primus Inceptor, A.D. MDLX." The stone staircase, leading to the court-room, is adorned with the arms of the Bishop of Winchester (Visitor of the school), and the school seal carved on stone, with other appropriate devices. The court-room is a spacious apartment, fitted

with handsome oak pannelling, and having windows of stained glass, containing the arms of the present and late governors of the school. The cornice displays a series of shields on which the arms of former governors, from the first foundation of the school (so far as they could be ascertained), are emblazoned. The ceiling is pannelled and ornamented with gilt pendants. Beneath the court-room is a library of equal dimensions and of similar character, but not so highly decorated, the only stained glass being a relic preserved from the old school formerly in Churchyard-alley. It represents a dial with a bee, and contains the motto, "Aspice, respice." There are two handsome and convenient residences for the principal masters, and a neat porter's lodge. The present governors of the school are J. W. Ledger, esq. (Warden), Thomas Starling Benson, esq. Thomas Allen Shuter, esq. John Ledger, esq. Richard Willson, esq. Mr. Alderman Farncomb, Joshua Lockwood, esq. Dr. Greenwood, William Wright Caudell, esq. Samuel Judkins, esq. Mr. Alderman Humphery, Jeremiah Pilcher, esq. the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Gascoyne Douglas (Rector of St. Olave's), the Rev. H. Vachell (Rector of St. John's), Benjamin Edgington, esq. and John Courage, esq. The school is under the direction of the Rev. Henry Hayman, B.D. head-master; Mr. Thomas Lister and Mr. Samuel Smith, assistant-masters; Mr. Layton and Mr. Venner, jun. Masters of the English School; and Monsieur A. Ragon, French master. The proceedings of the opening commenced on Saturday, Nov. 17, with the presentation of a bunch of roses to the warden and governors of the school, by the churchwardens and overseers of the parishes of St. Olave and St. John. This is the annual rent payable by these parishes to the governors for certain estates at Horslydown, Meopham in Kent, and Rudgwick in Sussex, which are called the Red Rose Estates. The governors and officers, with the several masters of the school and the boys, then walked in procession to St. Olave's church, where, after divine service, the commemoration sermon was preached by the Rev. R. W. Browne, M.A. Professor of Classics in King's College. After a handsome collation in the Court-room, provided by the Warden for about 100 ladies and gentlemen, the distribution of prizes to the most deserving of the boys, and the delivery of their annual speeches, took place at the school.

Earl Fitzhardinge has expressed his intention to found a scholarship at *Cheltenham Grammar School* of 10*l.* per annum,

\* Or, a saltire floretté and in chief a lion passant sable.



to be called "The Berkeley Scholarship," leaving the subject for which the prize shall be awarded to the discretion of Dr. Humphreys, the head master.

The antiquaries of the Isle of Wight have obtained the consent of Lord Palmerston to the establishment of a local *Museum in Carisbrook Castle*. Orders have been given for the needful furniture and fittings. Of course, the contents of the museum will be restricted to the things found in the island—embracing an illustration of its natural history, which is curious, as well as of its events and antiquities. Sir Roderick I. Murchison and Sir Charles Fellows will at first divide the cares of selection and management.

*Dr. Marshall Hall* has been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris—Medical Section. He obtained 39 votes out of 41.

*Sir Roderick I. Murchison* has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Brussels.

*M. Paul Lacroix*, better known under the name of "Bibliophile Jacob," has been nominated a librarian of the Arsenal at Paris. He is one of the most learned literary antiquaries of the day in France.

The Prussian sculptor Rauch has just executed a statue of Kant for Königsberg.

Six commissions for marble figures illustrating passages in our poetical literature have been given to English sculptors for the Mansion House in the City of London, namely, to Messrs. Baily, Wyon, Theed, Foley, Weeks, and Durham. This is the second series. The six subjects already completed, or in a forward state, were entrusted to Messrs. Baily, Marshall, Thrupp, M'Dowall, Foley, and Lough. Of those artists, as will be seen, Messrs. Baily and Foley have been selected by the Corporation for the second group. The price of each statue is 700*l*. The models are now in preparation by the several artists, and a selection will be made by the city authorities from these models in February next year. A third series of six will complete the works originally proposed—works which will add a lasting glory to this metropolis of commerce, and, perhaps prove the opening of a new career of ideal ornamentation, such as may assist in placing London in the same rank with Florence, Antwerp, and Venice—cities in which commerce was the generous foster-mother of the arts.

Her Majesty has commissioned Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A. to paint a cartoon (the exact size of which is not yet fixed) representing the Investiture of the Emperor Napoleon as a Knight of the Order of the Garter. The scene is, of course, at Windsor Castle, and the picture will include

portraits of the Queen, the Empress, the Princess Royal, Viscountess Canning, and other ladies of the court, besides those of the Emperor, Prince Albert, and the several Knights and officers of the Order.

A large picture by Paolo Veronese, formerly in the church of St. Silvestro in Venice, has been purchased for the *National Gallery*. The subject is the Adoration of the Magi: a reduced copy of part of it, attributed to Carlo Cagliari, is at Hampton Court. The date on the St. Silvestro picture is 1573, when the artist was about 45. The picture is noticed by Sansovino, in his "*Venetia Descritta*," published eight years later, and is described by subsequent writers, such as Ridolfi, Boschini, and Zanetti, as well as by more modern authors, in terms of the highest praise. It is in excellent preservation.

The Queen of Spain has presented two valuable pictures, by Murillo, to the Pope. The subject of the chief picture is the Marriage of St. Catharine. It always hung in the Queen's bedroom, and before it her Most Catholic Majesty was in the habit of paying her evening devotions. The other picture represents the Prodigal Son, the same subject as the grand Soult picture, now in the possession of the Duke of Sutherland. Among the known Murillos there is only one of the Marriage of St. Catharine, which belongs to the hospital at Cadiz, and was his last work. In the Queen's possession were four sketches relating to the Prodigal Son. The Pope has had the pictures handsomely framed, with inscriptions commemorative of the donor. They are deposited in the Museum of the Vatican.

A monument of Aberdeen granite has been erected in the cemetery at Kensall Green to the memory of Mr. Newport, the late eminent naturalist and physiologist. It bears the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of GEORGE NEWPORT, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.R.C.S., &c. &c. He was born at Canterbury on the 4th day of July 1803, and died in London on the 7th day of April 1854. This monument was erected by Fellows of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, to commemorate their regard for the loss of a much-esteemed colleague, and to testify their sense of the great services rendered by him to science."

Mr. Hillier has printed the first part of his *History and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight*. It will be particularly acceptable to the student of our Saxon antiquities, as it contains the first detailed account of the extraordinary discoveries made by the author at Chessell, which is extremely well illustrated by engravings and woodcuts, done in a very satisfactory manner by Mr. Hillier himself. We shall on a

future occasion give an analysis of this interesting portion of a work which promises to occupy a place among our best topographical publications.

Mr. Spedding, having resigned his post as Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, will be enabled to resume his labours on the Works of Lord Bacon.

A new edition of Shakspeare, from the text of Mr. Singer as published in 1826, which was formerly announced by Mr. Pickering, is about to be published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy, with critical essays by Mr. William Watkins Lloyd. Mr. Collier's emendations, and the resulting controversies, will supply some materials of value to this new edition. The first volume appears on the 1st of January, and the work will be completed in ten monthly volumes.

Dr. F. Moul, of Heidelberg, has discovered in the Monastery of St. Paul, in Corinthia, a MS. of the elder Pliny, containing nearly the whole of the seventh part of the Natural History, lib. 11 to 14.

MM. Lorieux and Eugène de Fourey are preparing for publication, in seventeen large maps, an Atlas of subterranean Paris. It is well known that a great (say the tenth) part of the French metropolis and its environs (namely, the *communes* of

Vaugirard, Montrouge, and Gentilly) rests on an immense and intricate system of quarries and excavations, which, from the first century of the Christian era down to the seventeenth century have furnished Paris and its neighbourhood with building materials. The extent of these excavations (of which the celebrated *catacombs* form only a very small part) was hardly known during the eighteenth century, and still less was it suspected that they could become dangerous to the streets and houses above them, until, in 1774 and 1777, the sinking down of a number of buildings in the vicinity of the Boulevard Neuf and the Barrière d'Enfer (one house, among others, was buried in an abyss of eighty feet depth) drew the attention of the public to the alarming fact. Since then, up to this very day, uninterrupted even by the political revolutions of France, examinations and labours of all kind have been set on foot at the expense of the city of Paris in order to prevent further accidents. The whole of this cavernous maze has been explored in every direction, the streets and roads running above have been ascertained, and props, pillars, supports, and buttresses have been erected wherever they seemed necessary; so that at present, it appears, the Parisians may sleep in quiet.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 15. The Society resumed its sittings for the session, J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P. in the chair.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A. exhibited a two-looped bronze celt, found at Ballincollig, near Cork, in 1854.

Fred. Ouvry, esq. Treasurer, exhibited a penny of Offa, King of Mercia, recently found at Mentmore, Bucks; a variety of the type engraved by Ruding, pl. v. fig. 38. It has been presented by the Rev. J. Ouvry North, Vicar of Mentmore, to the British Museum.

Benj. Williams, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a number of leaden seals of the Roman period, a bronze fibula, and other objects, found at Brough Castle, Westmerland.

Aug. W. Franks, esq. F.S.A. exhibited drawings of several implements and weapons of bronze, found at Arreton, in the Isle of Wight, early in the last century, when they were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Peter Collinson, and are drawn in the Society's minutes, but not published. Some of these objects are preserved in the British Museum; but

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a portion has been lost sight of. They present some unique features.

Nov. 22. Edward Hawkins, esq. V.P. Miss Mary Grant, of Elchies, Morayshire, exhibited, by the hands of Dr. John Lee, a flint arrow-head, one of several found from time to time in Banffshire. Its owner had mounted it in gold for suspension, a practice not sanctioned by the antiquary, although, as the Secretary observed, one of remote antiquity, as a flint arrow-head, mounted in a similar manner, and appended to an Etruscan necklace, is preserved in the British Museum.

Mr. Benj. Williams exhibited a Gaulish coin in electrum, found recently between Steventon and the Farringdon-road. It resembles that engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. xi. fig. 13.

Edw. W. Brodie, esq. exhibited some specimens of early knives, a ring, and a brass counter-seal, found at Salisbury. The last was the counter-seal of a prior, bearing the full-faced head of a man surrounded by a nimbus: the legend, s. PRIORIS A CONTRA.

Joseph Hunter, esq. V.P.S.A. exhibited



a deed of Sir Thomas Swinford, relating to the vills of East Ferry and West Ferry, in Lincolnshire, and furnishing a slight addition to the little which is known of the son of Catharine Swinford, whose connection with John of Ghent, and subsequent marriage with him, make her and her son historical personages of the 15th century.

*Nov. 29.* The Earl Stanhope, President.

William Monk, esq. B.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, was elected Fellow.

Miss Leonora Grant communicated, through Dr. John Lee, two ancient arrow-heads of flint, found in Morayshire.

Henry Harrod, esq. F.S.A. local secretary for Norfolk, communicated "An Account of Excavations at Burgh Castle, in Suffolk, undertaken at the expense of Sir John Boileau, Bart." already noticed in the report of the Norwich Archæological Society, given in our December number.

*Dec. 6.* Joseph Hunter, esq. V.P.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: John Maclean, esq. Keeper of the Ordnance records in the Tower of London; George Prince Joyce, esq. solicitor, of Newport, Isle of Wight; the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Canon of Canterbury, author of "Memorials of Canterbury," &c.; William Jones, esq. Secretary to the Russell Literary and Scientific Institution; and Herbert Barnard, esq. banker, of Portland-place.

Octavius Morgan, esq. F.S.A. exhibited three ancient clocks: one in the form of an hexagonal temple in the cinque cento style, date 1546; another in the form of a crucifix, the hours indicated on a globe which revolves on the top of the cross; and a third in the form of a griffin supporting a shield on which is the hour-dial.

The Secretary exhibited a volume of acquittances for the payment of Secret-Service Moneys, from the 24th April, 1659, to the 24th June, 1701, which is in the possession of Wm. Selby Lowndes, esq. It contains, among other signatures, those of Titus Oates, Matthew Prior, King William the Third, &c. It has been transcribed by Mr. Akerman for the Camden Society.

Octavius Morgan, esq. read an account of excavations prosecuted last summer within the walls of the Roman city of Caerwent, by the Caerleon Archæological Association, of which a notice is given in our report of the Archæological Institute.

*Dec. 13.* Edward Hawkins, esq. V.P.

The Rev. Frederic Wm. Russell, M.A. Fellow of University college, Dublin, and Curate of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The President exhibited four drawings

of the tapestry in Bamburgh castle, Northumberland, supposed to represent incidents in the life of Justinian. They were forwarded to his Lordship by the Rev. W. N. Darnell, of Stanhope.

Frederic Calland, esq. exhibited a bronze seal, stated to have been found during the enlargement of a quay on the Seine, at Paris, between the Pont Neuf and the Pont de la Tournelle. It is of oblong form, rounded at the ends; and bears in the centre the words KARLVS IMP. AVG. around which is inscribed + RENOVATIO REGNI FRANC.

John Mitchell Kemble, esq. then read a communication on "Remarkable sepulchral objects from Italy, Mecklenburg, and Styria," illustrated by drawings of examples.

*Dec. 20.* Joseph Hunter, esq. V.P.

Sir James David Sibbald Scott, Bart. the author of some papers in the Sussex Archæological Collections, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

William Salt, esq. presented a volume of royal proclamations and other broadsides issued during the latter part of the reign of Charles the First and the Commonwealth. It contains twenty-three proclamations which were previously deficient in the Society's collections, and, in addition to Mr. Salt's former munificent gifts of the same character, has rendered the series of printed historical papers in the possession of the Society the most complete that this or perhaps any other country can boast.

Robert Lemon, esq. F.S.A. presented a proclamation of Queen Mary (during the absence of William III.) dated 16 May, 1692, for the Prorogation of Parliament.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A. exhibited three pilgrims' signs in lead, two of them belonging to the shrine of Saint Thomas of Canterbury, and the third to that of Our Lady of Walsingham.

The Secretary stated that, perceiving an account in The Times of the excavations near Sebastopol by Lt.-Col. Munro, commanding the 39th Regiment, he had written to that gentleman for particulars, and had been very kindly and promptly favoured with a reply, which he read to the meeting. It noticed the discovery of a magnificent cyclopean wall, which he considers to have been the recess for an altar on some particular ceremony. Though the structure is apparently of very early date, it appears to have been occupied during the highest time of Greek art, as indicated by a lovely statuette in terra cotta, a very beautiful bas-relief, and other pottery. About 60 coins had been found, three of which are of gold. None, however, are ascertained to be earlier than the

year 400 of our era. Colonel Monro inclosed a plan of the excavations so far as they had proceeded on the 3d of December, the date of his letter. [A view of the ruins has been already published in the Illustrated London News on the 8th of December.]

George Daniell, esq. of Chobham, communicated remarks made in the years 1836 and 1855, on the charred timber found in the bogs on Chobham common. This "bog oak," as it is called, is frequently dug up by the poor for fuel. Mr. Daniell found on investigation, that, although black and hard, it is not bog oak, but charred oak. He obtained many specimens, the largest of which was 15 feet in length and from 20 to 22 inches in breadth, and others were the stumps of still greater trees. Appearances showed that the fire had burned the trees whilst standing. The layer of ashes is in some places five and six inches thick, and the timber is found among them. A large number of ripe hazel-nuts, still perfect, seem to show the period of the year at which the fire took place. Mr. Daniell afterwards entered into a long discussion of the circumstances attendant upon Cæsar's invasion of the country in the autumn of the year A.C. 53, being induced to regard this devastated forest as an historical memorial of that event.

The Society adjourned over the Christmas recess to the 10th of January.

#### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 29. W. S. W. Vaux, esq. Pres.

Mr. Bergne read a paper, describing a gold jetton, of Edward the Sixth, and a denarius of Vespasian, both believed to be unique. The latter differs from all others known to the writer, both in obverse and reverse. Most probably it was struck at Rhodes, when Vespasian visited that island or when he deprived it of independence.

Mr. Williams read a paper, "On some Remarkable Chinese Coins," illustrated by interesting observations on the probable antiquity of a metal currency in China, and the various forms of money which have been there used. A letter from Mr. Burgon was read "On certain Greek Coins recently acquired by the British Museum." Four of these are Corinthian, including a remarkable one bearing as its types the portrait and monument of the famous Lais. Of the remaining two, one is the first that has been discovered of Gortyna in Arcadia, and it proves that town to have been included in the Achæan League. The other is of Orchomenus, and tends to indicate a Boeotian league or confederation.

The President read a paper, "On two Medals of Indian Princes." One of these

is of the celebrated Mogul Emperor of Delhi, Shah Akbar, the contemporary of Queen Elizabeth. The other is of Shah Alem, the last sovereign of the same line, and must have been struck at the time when he abandoned the British protection and fled to the Mahrattas, A.D. 1771.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Nov. 2. The Hon. R. C. Neville, Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. Neville, in opening the proceedings of another session, congratulated the Society on the warm encouragement with which they had been welcomed in Shropshire, a district of the highest archæological interest, and presenting a field of investigation inferior to none which had previously engaged the attention of the Institute. The museum formed at Shrewsbury had amply realised the anticipation that in a country so rich in British and Roman vestiges, and little explored by the antiquary, numerous objects of interest would be drawn forth from oblivion, preserved in private hands. The temporary collections thus formed each successive year by the Institute must be recognised as of essential advantage to archæological science, more especially whilst no national collection on an extended scale existed for purposes of scientific comparison and instruction. The prospects of the Institute for the ensuing year are full of hopeful promise: amongst the numerous invitations received by the Institute from various quarters, the selection of their place of meeting in 1856 had been determined for Edinburgh; and he was enabled to announce, with high gratification, that the Prince Albert had again graciously extended his patronage to the Institute.

Mr. J. M. Kemble delivered a discourse on Burial and Cremation, more especially in reference to the obscure and important period which his extensive observations and excavations in the north of Germany have contributed in a remarkable degree to elucidate. Numerous as are the isolated facts regarding sepulchral deposits examined in various parts of Europe, little progress appears hitherto to have been made towards any precise comparison of the valuable ethnological evidence which such researches supply. Mr. Kemble observed that the results obtained by excavations in ancient cemeteries have at length assumed so definite a form as to be capable of scientific classification: it is impossible not to recognise the graves of a certain peculiar character opened in Kent, Gloucestershire, and the Isle of Wight, as belonging to one race of men, and one period of time; and equally impossible to

separate them from other interments found in Normandy, and in the valleys of the Rhine and Danube. Mr. Kemble adverted to the value of coins discovered in ancient graves as evidence of the age to which they may be assigned, whilst such evidence must always be taken with extreme caution. He offered some highly instructive observations on a class of interments without cremation, accompanied by iron weapons, vessels of glass, ornaments of bronze, and, in a few rare instances, of silver. These graves he assigned to the period between the fifth and the ninth centuries, and considers them as vestiges of the Teutonic or Germanic race. In another class of cemeteries the characteristic peculiarity occurs that the remains are found calcined by fire, and deposited in urns, variously ornamented, with ornaments not, however, dissimilar to such as are found in the former class, whilst other points of resemblance between the two may be noticed. Mr. Kemble stated the grounds of his conclusion that these urn-burials belong also to that great Teutonic stock which occupied the west of Europe and ruled for centuries in this island; and he observed that if these are Anglo-Saxon burials we may reasonably expect similar remains in the lands whence the Anglo-Saxons emigrated. He gave a most interesting summary of the evidence which had been elicited in the North of Germany, commencing from the earliest notice recorded of these sepulchral urns, in the sixteenth century, when they were regarded as natural productions, and it was gravely asserted that they grew in the earth like bulbous roots, mostly making their appearance in May. The peculiar mortuary urns found in the Eastern Counties, in Sussex, and other parts of England, were shewn to be identical with those discovered in Jutland, Friesland, in Westphalia, and many parts of Germany, east of the Rhine, west of the Upper Elbe, and north of the Maine, namely in countries occupied by the forefathers of the Anglo-Saxons. The latest of these discoveries were made last year at Stade, on the Elbe, under Mr. Kemble's direction, and he produced drawings of numerous urns from that place, pointing out their close similarity in form and ornament to those found near Derby, as described by Professor Henslow, and the urns disinterred by Mr. Neville in Cambridgeshire. An analogy, not less remarkable, was traced between the ornaments, weapons, &c. occurring in this class of graves in England and those found in Germany. From these striking facts a question of great importance to the archæologist is presented, namely, whether different tribes of Germans, all being pagans, re-

spectively adopted the one form of burial to the exclusion of the other, or whether all the different tribes adopted first one and then the other forms successively. Mr. Kemble entered at considerable length into the arguments bearing upon this inquiry, which claims, in the progressive state of archæological knowledge, the most careful investigation. His extensive personal researches in the north of Germany, of which he had brought the results under the notice of the Institute at the recent meeting in Shrewsbury, have tended in a remarkable manner to throw light upon the difficult questions involved in this interesting subject.

Mr. Le Keux offered some observations on mediæval art as illustrated by ancient seals, and produced representations of the series of Percy seals, which, through the liberality of the Duke of Northumberland, have been engraved by Mr. Le Keux, for the Memoir by Mr. Hartshorne on "the Barony of Alnwick," which will accompany the volume of the Transactions of the Institute at the Newcastle meeting. That publication, undertaken by Mr. Bell, is in a forward state of preparation, and its appearance has chiefly been retarded through the unavoidable delay in providing the numerous illustrations, which the munificence of his Grace has directed to be prepared.

Mr. Alexander Nesbitt gave an account of two sepulchral brasses, lately discovered by him on the continent; one of them being the earliest memorial of that kind hitherto noticed. It is the effigy of Yso, Bishop of Verden, who died in 1231, preserved in the cathedral of Verden in Hanover. The other is the memorial of John, Rector of St. Giles's Church in Brunswick, bearing date 1376. The most ancient sepulchral brass in England, Mr. Nesbitt observed, is assigned to the year 1277.

Mr. Arthur Trollope communicated the discovery of some bronze armlets, of the Roman period, at Lincoln: they are of elegant form, and were on the arm-bones of skeletons lately found. He sent also a notice of a British urn, unique in form and decoration, found in railway excavations near Horncastle. Mr. Kemble remarked that this curious example is unique, as far as his extensive examination of collections on the continent and in this country enabled him to judge. The ornament is elaborate, and finished with great care.

Mr. Neville exhibited several Roman reliques, Samian ware, personal ornaments, &c. found in his excavations at Chesterford: also an antique fork and spoon of crystal, mounted in silver-gilt, chased with unusual artistic skill. They

had belonged to George Gordon, created Marquis of Gordon by James VI. in 1599.

Professor Buckman communicated a further notice of his discoveries at Cirencester, and exhibited a curious assemblage of Roman reliques formed of bone; also a beautiful collection of Saxon brooches and ornaments discovered at Fairford, Gloucestershire.

Amongst antiquities exhibited were, a bronze palstave, found in Anglesea, sent by the Rev. Dr. Jones, of Beaumaris, and another object of the same kind, in excellent preservation, from Devonshire, exhibited by Mr. Hall Warren, of Bristol. Mr. Franks brought a massive gold ring, with a round facet on each side of the hoop, enriched with niello. It is supposed to be Saxon, and was found in the river Nene, in Northamptonshire. He produced also a remarkable sculpture in ivory, representing the Saviour, the Evangelists, and subjects from the history of our Lord; it is a work of the tenth century, and had been in the possession of the late Professor Conybeare. The Dean of Llandaff had sent this curious work of art, possibly the pedestal of a cross, to Mr. Franks, intimating his intention of presenting it to the British Museum.

Mr. Brackstone exhibited a collection of iron axe-heads, comprising some described as of the Saxon period, and iron arrow-heads of various forms, found near Blenheim. Mr. Albert Way brought a portion of a Roll of Swan Marks, apparently of the sixteenth century, and relating to the Thames. The Rev. J. Greville Chester sent several drawings of antiquities found near Scarborough. Mr. Dodd brought the original Book of the two Subsidies granted to Charles I. in 1640, and comprising the lists for the hundreds of Calne and Chippenham; the total amount is 579*l.* 6*s.* Mr. Bish Webb brought, by kind permission of Col. the Hon. M. Onslow, a brass figure of a warrior, of cinque-cento workmanship, found under the walls of Guildford Castle. Mr. Edward Hussey brought a remarkable Basilidian gem, supposed to have been found some years since in England. Several of the same type have been published by Montfaucon.

Several interesting mediæval seals were exhibited: amongst which was a brass matrix of the fourteenth century, sent by Mr. Fitch; it was lately found attached to a countryman's watch-chain at Happisburgh, Norfolk: the device is a lion, *l'écuyer la lion*. Mr. Ready sent a fine seal of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, 12 Hen. VI. from the original impression at Queen's college, Cambridge; a very interesting seal of Isabella Countess of Albemarle, from the muniments of Winchester

college; and the seal of Richard II. as Prince of Chester, a seal which does not appear to have been hitherto noticed.

Dec. 7. Octavius Morgan, esq., M.P., Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. Morgan described the results of the recent explorations made by him on the part of the Caerleon Antiquarian Association at Caerwent, and he placed before the meeting a model of the hypocausts and baths there discovered, with numerous reliques of bone, bronze, iron, glass, &c. found amongst the remains. The excavations had been directed by Mr. Akerman, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and Mr. Morgan took occasion to express his high sense of the services rendered by that gentleman, and the minute attention and assiduity with which he had guided the operations. At a previous meeting, Mr. Morgan had intimated his intention of examining the vestiges of *Venta Silurum* (see p. 276, *ante*), and he commenced operations in September last. The walls, of which considerable remains exist, inclosed an area of about forty acres. The spot selected for excavation was that where a tessellated floor of remarkably rich design had been brought to light in 1777, near the S.W. angle of the station, and here the remains of an extensive structure were exposed to view, presenting one of the most complete and instructive examples of the baths, and the arrangements for artificial heating, in use amongst the Romans. The model which Mr. Morgan brought for examination admirably illustrates their ingenious combination. He pointed out the *frigidarium*, which was not provided with an hypocaust, and had at one end the *piscina*, or cold bath, in very perfect state, lined with red stucco, and paved with large stones. The access from this chamber to the *apodyterium*, or dressing-room, was distinctly shewn; the side opposite the entrance is nearly semicircular, forming an alcove; the floor had been of tessellated work, and was supported on square stone pillars. The next chamber, of which the floor and *suspensura* had been destroyed by a large apple-tree growing there, was the *tepidarium*, of warmer temperature than the last, leading to the *caldarium*, the most curious part of the whole structure. Here the warm bath was found in perfect state; the entire chamber was heated by a hypocaust, and three sides of the bath were formed with upright flue-tiles for the diffusion of the heated air. From this chamber a narrow doorway leads to a small apartment which Mr. Morgan supposes to have been the *sudatorium*, where a dry heat of very high temperature was obtained in close proximity



to the furnace, or *præfurnium*, serving to heat the hypocausts of all these apartments. Here it is probable that there may have been some arrangement for heating water, but this essential part of the appliances for the Roman baths is not to be traced, and it is remarkable that it is deficient in other examples discovered in England. Mr. Morgan pointed out the curious adjustment of the flues and the course of the heated air diffused under the *suspensuræ*, directed by certain dwarf cross-walls which are usually found, and which served the essential purpose of a support to the floors. In these walls openings are found ingeniously arranged for the distribution of the heated air. The pillars supporting the *suspensuræ* are formed of roughly squared pieces of sandstone, and the floors themselves consist of large tiles or slabs of stone, on which was laid a bed of concrete, 14 in. in thickness; it must therefore have required a long time and a large consumption of fuel to heat these floors through such a thickness of compact material. The bottom and sides of the bath being only five inches in thickness must have become more speedily heated, and Mr. Morgan considered it probable that the water had actually been heated in the bath itself. The provision for emptying both the baths is clearly seen, but there is no indication of the mode by which they were filled. Mr. Morgan entered into a detailed description of many curious features of construction in these remarkable vestiges of Roman luxury, surpassing probably any hitherto brought to light in this country. The remains have not been destroyed; Mr. Morgan stated that a model, plans, and sections, having been taken, the site had been carefully filled in so as to preserve this curious building from decay by exposure to the air or the wanton injuries through which such objects are usually permitted to perish. This remarkable building occupies an area of about 30 feet by 32.

Mr. J. M. Kemble read a valuable dissertation on the Mortuary Customs of the Scandinavians, and their analogy with the usages of the Germans. One essential difference, he observed, consists in the fact that the former ceased to burn their dead long before they adopted Christianity. This may have been owing to scarcity of wood, as also to the wandering habits of the Scandinavian rovers. Mr. Kemble pointed out the importance of investigating the Scandinavian funeral rites as explanatory of our own, and forming an integral feature of our national antiquities. Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes inhabited our land, and preserved all their heathen

customs and superstitions long after the Saxon and the German had adopted the Christian creed. The general idea of the Northman is recorded thus in the *Heimskringla*; the earliest age was that of cremation, and the dead were commemorated by gravestones: to this succeeded barrows raised as memorials; and, the custom having been introduced in Denmark of placing the corpse in the barrow, with the arms, horse, and ornaments, that mode of burial became general in Denmark, whilst in Norway and Sweden cremation was practised much later. The Norse tradition knew nothing of burial older than burning, and even of Odin and other gods we are told that after death they were placed upon the funeral pile. Mr. Kemble cited a remarkable passage from the *Edda*, in which the wife of a deceased hero is described ascending the pile with her slaves and richest treasure. She rode in her car covered with tapestry, and slew herself with the sword. In other Norse traditions the curious feature occurs of the interment of chariot and horse, the saddle and trappings, with the mighty dead, for use in the other world. Facts indicating similar usages have been noticed in the northern parts of England, where Norse influence must have prevailed, but the evidence is insufficient to decide that the interments were in fact Scandinavian. The practice of throwing rings and ornaments into the barrow appears by the *Heimskringla* to have originated in the notion that a man was considered in *Valhalla* in proportion to the amount placed with him on the pile or the valuables which he had buried during life, and devoted to the gods. To this superstition may be attributed many of the hoards found in the earth or under stones, without an interment. Mr. Kemble gave some remarkable illustrations of this very curious Scandinavian superstition. Sometimes the ship of the deceased was burnt with him, or it was set afloat and abandoned: the corpse was also in some cases placed in it, and committed to the waves, or buried in the ship within a barrow. An interment of this nature was found in Norway not many years since. At one end of the ship were the skeletons of horses and dogs, with ornaments and weapons. The practice of some Northern tribes may be connected with this; they placed over the corpse stones arranged so as to represent a ship, or set up a slab on which was engraved the figure of a ship. A vestige of this usage may even be traced in the hollow tree used as a coffin, as in the remarkable interment found at Gristhorpe, near Scarborough, where that curious

boat-sepulchre is preserved in the Museum. Prayer for the dead, Mr. Kemble observed, was used, consistently with the belief that the departed lived another life in the barrow, whence they sometimes issued forth, if any cause hindered their resting in peace in the grave, to the injury and annoyance of the survivors. In this country disturbed spirits are said to *walk*, and the Northern phrase was to *go*. The Sagas supply numerous instances of this superstition, of which several were given by Mr. Kemble, as affording an insight into the wild and wondrous confusion into which declining heathenism had fallen. It is remarkable that cremation, abandoned in later times as the ordinary funeral rite, was employed in order to subdue these restless spirits. The corpse was taken out of the barrow and burnt. In regard to the barrow, as a feature of Norse interment, it seems even after Christianity was introduced to have been the prevalent usage. Its size was proportioned to the rank or renown of the deceased; there were family mounds, and in some cases the man and wife were deposited clasped in each other's arms. The barrow was often raised in the life of the person for whom it was intended, being made hollow either by a cist of stones, or, as the tomb of a Danish queen recently opened, formed with a chamber of stout oak. Mr. Kemble noticed various other curious details in pursuing this highly interesting inquiry, such as the usage in removing the corpse, which was not conveyed through the door of the house, but the wall was broken down; when deposited, the head was placed to the north, a peculiarity often found in early interments in England; the personal ornaments, tools, and weapons, were invariably interred with the body, a certain religious respect towards the dead requiring that they should be provided with all that could be of advantage to them in a future state. At a later period this feeling wholly ceased; in the tenth century mention is made of persons of note who were but poorly provided with valuables in their interment, and not long after this the plundering of graves was commonly practised, the buried wealth of previous generations presenting to the predatory Northman an irresistible temptation. Mr. Kemble strongly impressed upon his hearers the essential importance of the mortuary ceremonies of the Northman as an elucidation of those of the Anglo-Saxons; and still more that all the labours so largely bestowed on the investigation of barrows will be in vain, unless commenced with a clear historical view of those races, whose remains should

never be irreverently or uselessly disturbed. Mr. Franks observed, that very recently a remarkable interment had been found in the Isle of Purbeck; as in the Scandinavian burials to which Mr. Kemble had alluded, here also two skeletons, male and female, had been found. The wife's head had rested on the breast of her husband, and her arms embraced the corpse.

Mr. W. Burges read a notice of an ancient mitre preserved at Beauvais, in France, of which he produced a beautiful representation. It is of rich tissue, and Mr. Burges stated that it had probably belonged to Philip de Dreux, bishop of Beauvais in 1175. He exhibited some highly-finished drawings of some other curious reliques of vestments found in France. Mr. Nesbitt gave an account of the sculptured ivories in the possession of Col. Meyrick, at Goodrich Court. They had originally belonged to the late Mr. Douce, and comprise examples of early and very fine workmanship. By the kindness of Col. Meyrick he had been permitted to take casts from them, which were exhibited to the meeting, as also reproductions in "fictile ivory" of a fine sculptured pyx at Berlin, the earliest work of its kind, probably, of Christian character. It has been assigned to the fourth century. With these were exhibited by Mr. Westwood six casts from ivory chessmen, in the Kunst Kammer at the Royal Museum at Berlin. They are of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

Amongst antiquities exhibited were numerous reliques of the Roman age from Caerwent, shown by Mr. Morgan, who brought also three curious mediæval clocks, of Italian workmanship, and a model of Sawston Hall, Cambridgeshire, the ancient mansion of the Huddleston family, built in the reign of Mary about 1555. This model had belonged to the late Mr. Gage Rokewode. Mr. Bernhard Smith brought the umbo of a Saxon shield, found at Fairford, Gloucestershire. Mr. Neville sent a silver seal, of Russo-Greek workmanship, found at Maldon, Essex; and Mr. Desborough Bedford produced a massive gold ring, found at a great depth in sinking the shaft of a tunnel in Wapping. Mr. Farrer exhibited several mediæval caskets, some examples of Italian enamel, a fine sculptured ivory of the twelfth century a curious reliquary from Germany, inclosing the jaw of St. Mark and a tooth of St. Sebastian; also a miniature of exquisite execution, attributed to Holbein: it appears to be the portrait of some Englishman of note in the reign of Henry VIII. An interesting collection of reliques from the capture of the Redan and the Malakoff



were brought by the Rev. J. Hopkinson, consisting of Russian military decorations, and the small diptychs and medallions of a sacred kind worn by the Russian soldiers. In the latter the ancient types of Eastern art are frequently to be observed. Sir Arthur de Capell Broke presented copies of Grants and ancient evidences relating to the Forest of Rockingham, Northamptonshire, collected from the Records in the Tower and other public depositories. A valuable contribution to the library was also produced, recently received from the Spalding Society, the series of their historical publications regarding Scotland.

#### BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*Nov. 28.* T. J. Pettigrew, esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P. A communication from Sir Charles Fellows was read, giving an account of the opening of a British barrow, about three miles to the North-west of Newport, Isle of Wight. An immense quantity of flints, charcoal, ashes, and the remains of two cinerary urns, were discovered.

Mr. Pettigrew exhibited a silver and a gold ring belonging to Lady Fellows, the former a betrothal ring of the fifteenth century, having inscribed, "In hope is help;" the other, of the same, or rather later period, with an engraved figure of St. Michael slaying the dragon, and an inscription, "Tout pour vous." Also, on the part of Lady F., the portrait of Charles I., worked in silk by the Princess Mary, which was described by Mr. Cuming in the last number of the Journal of the Association. Mr. Jervoise exhibited, through Captain Tupper, the remains of a life-size portrait on oak panel, said to be of Charles I., but certainly anterior to his time, as shown by the costume. Mr. O'Connor exhibited a cross in silver, of the fourteenth century, beautifully wrought. It is the archetype of what is now known and sold as "Pugin's Cross." Each limb of the cross terminates in a quatrefoil. On one side is the crucified Saviour, and on the other the Virgin and Child. Mr. Clarke exhibited a penny of Stephen, and another of Edward I. found at Framlingham; also a token found at Brandeston, "John Knight of Saxmundham," and a medal of Charles I., by Pass, found at Woodbridge. Mr. Barrow exhibited a Chinese brass coin dug up at Glendalough, near Dublin. It is not of ancient date, having in Chinese characters the name of the Emperor K'een Lung. The Europeans know this coinage as "Cash," the proper name, however, being, Ts'een.

Mr. Planché read a short paper on a remarkable sculptured slab of the eleventh

or early part of the twelfth century, found in Shalfleet church in the Isle of Wight. It represents a shield and lance of the early period to which it belongs, and has hitherto escaped observation.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson communicated a very learned and elaborate paper, accompanied by numerous coloured drawings, on Etruscan tombs, giving an account of one esteemed image discovered by the Marchese Campana, at Cervetri, the ancient Core.

The chairman informed the meeting that the council had received various representations relative to a proposed demolition of some remains of the ancient fortifications of Southampton, together with the remarkable and interesting Orcaes, visited by the Association in August last. As these remains offer some of the most interesting specimens of mediæval fortification in the country, and are highly important in a historical and antiquarian point of view, it was resolved to address the mayor and corporation with a view to their preservation.

*Dec. 12.* Mr. Pettigrew in the chair.

Mr. Clarke, of Easton, communicated the discovery of a FACIAM unit of James I. at Donnington, in good preservation, and of a halfpenny of Edward I., of the London mint, at Old Hall, Letheringham. Mr. Barrow, of the Admiralty, exhibited a mask in terra cotta, found in the ruins of Babylon in 1845, by Lieut. Fitzjames, one of the lamented sufferers in the expedition of Sir John Franklin. The features are singularly angular, and the eyelids much elongated. It had been covered with a green vitreous substance, of which much still remains. Mr. Bateman, of Youghgrave, forwarded a list of Anglo-Saxon pennies in his possession, obtained from the find at Carlisle in June last. They are particularly described, and belong to Eadweard I., 901 to 924, and Athelstan, 924 to 940. Five of the moneyers of these specimens, nineteen in number, are not mentioned by Ruding. One of Athelstan, with a helmed head, is of considerable rarity. The coins do not appear to have been worn by circulation. The remainder of the discovery are dispersed in quarters whence no particular information regarding them can be expected.

Mr. Shaw, of Andover, gave information regarding many coins of Istricus senior and junior, and of Victorinus, recently found at Andover, tending to support the opinion of Stukeley and others as to this place having been a Roman station; its occupation by the Romans is at last clearly established. Within two miles of Andover, Mr. Shaw states, an extremely rare Saxon penny of Beorchtric was found last

summer ; its weight was twenty-four grains. With the exception of a specimen in the Hunterian Collection at Glasgow, it is believed to be the only other known example. Mr. Shaw also stated that he had recently seen some old documents of the borough of Andover, on which are the borough arms, with the motto, " *Helpe nowe and ever.*" This motto does not now appear, nor is it known as belonging to Andover.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming read a paper, " *On the Mazer,*" in which he gave a history of the different examples known, and some of which had been described in the *Journal of the Association*. A paper by Mr. F. J. Baigent, " *On the Lymerton Family, and the Establishment of the Tichborne Dole,*" was read, and the remainder of the evening was occupied in reading the second portion of Sir Gardner Wilkinson's paper " *On Etruscan Tombs.*" A third and the concluding part, " *On the Etruscan Vases,*" will be read at the next meeting.

#### SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 30. A special general meeting of this Society was held at St. Olave's Branch School-house in Southwark in order to make arrangements for the publication of the first portion of the Society's Transactions ; when it was determined to devote 75*l.* from the Society's invested funds for that purpose, in order to bring out the book without further delay.

George R. Corner, esq. F.S.A. read a paper on Horslydown, a *terra incognita*, of which but very scanty and imperfect notices are found in any local history or topographical work. It is difficult to imagine that a neighbourhood now so crowded with wharfs and warehouses, granaries and factories, mills, breweries and places of business of all kinds, and where the busy hum of men at work like bees in a hive is incessant, can have been, not many centuries since, a region of fields and meadows, pastures for sheep and cattle, with pleasant houses and gardens, shady lanes where lovers might wander (not unseen), clear streams with stately swans, and cool walks by the river side. Yet such was the case ; and the way from London Bridge to Horslydown was occupied by the mansions of men of mark and consequence, dignitaries of the Church, men of military renown, and wealthy citizens. First, in St. Olave's-street, opposite to the church, was the London residence of the Priors of Lewes. Adjoining to the church on the east side, where Chamberlain's wharf now stands, was the house of the Priors of St. Augustine at Canterbury ; next to which was the Bridge House ; and a little further eastward was the house of the Abbats of Battle in

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Sussex, with pleasant gardens and a clear stream (now a black and foetid sewer), flowing down Mill-lane and turning the Abbat's Mill at Battle Bridge Stairs. On this stream were swans, and it flowed under a bridge (over which the road was continued to Bermondsey and Horslydown), from the Manor of the Maze, the seat of Sir William Burcestre or Bouchier, who died there in 1407, and Sir John Burcestre, who died there in 1466, and was buried at St. Olave's ; and afterwards of Sir Roger Copley. The site is now known by the not very pleasant name of Maze Pond. From the corner of Bermondsey-street to Horselydown was formerly called Horslydown-lane ; and here on the west side of Stoney-lane, which was once a Roman road leading to the *trajectus* or ferry over the river to the Tower (as Stoney-street, in St. Saviour's, was a similar Roman road leading to the ferry to Dowgate,) was the mansion of Sir John Fastolfe, who fought at Agincourt, and was Governor of Normandy. He died at his castle of Caistor, in Norfolk, in 1460, at the age of 81 years.

During the insurrection of Jack Cade in 1450, Sir John Fastolfe furnished his place in Southwark with the old soldiers of Normandy, and habiliments of war, to defend himself against the rebels ; but having sent an emissary to them at Blackheath, the man was taken prisoner, and narrowly escaped execution as a spy. They brought him however with them into Southwark, and sent him to Sir John, whom he advised to put away all his habiliments of war and the old soldiers, and so he did, and went himself to the Tower with all his household. He was, however, in danger from both parties, for Jack Cade would have burned his house, and he was likely to be impeached for treason for retiring to the Tower, instead of resisting and attacking the rebels, which probably he had not force enough to attempt, as they had entire possession of the borough.

Further east, and nearly opposite to the Tower of London, was " *The Rosary.*" This belonged to the family of Dunlegh, who appear to have been of some consequence in Southwark at an early period. Richard Dunlegh was returned to the Parliament held at York, 26th Edw. I. as one of the representatives of the borough of Southwark, and so was Henry le Dunlegh to the Parliament held at Lincoln, in the 28th Edw. I.

Still further eastward, on the bank of the river, -was the Liberty of St. John. The Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem held in 1 Edw. I. three water-mills, three acres of land, one acre of

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meadow, and 20 acres of pasture, at Horsedowne, in Southwark; which in 7 Edw. III. Francis de Bachenie held for the term of his life, on the demise of brother Thomas le Archer, late Prior. Courts were held for this manor down to a period comparatively recent. Messrs. Courage's Brewery stands on the site of the mill and manor house, and in a lease from Sir William Abdy to Mr. Donaldson, dated in 1803, there was an exception of the hall of the Mill-house, Court-house, or Manor-house, to hold a Court once or oftener in every year.

At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, St. John's mill was in the tenure of Hugh Eglesfield, by virtue of a lease granted by the Prior of St. John to Christopher Craven, for 60 years from Midsummer 23 Hen. VIII. at the yearly rent of 8*l*. It was sold by the king in his 36th year, to John Eyre. The estate has for many years belonged to the family of Sir William Abdy, Bart. having come to them from the families of Gainsford and Thomas, whose names are commemorated in Gainsford-street and Thomas-street. Shad Thames is a narrow street, running along the waterside, through the ancient liberty of St. John, from Pickle Herring to Dockhead.

Horslydown was a large field anciently used by the neighbouring inhabitants for pasturing their horses and cattle, and was called Horsedown or Horseydown. It was part of the possessions of the abbey of Bermondsey, and is within the lordship or manor of Southwark surrendered to king Henry VIII. with the other possessions of the abbey, in 1537. This manor is now called the Great Liberty Manor, and is one of the three manors of Southwark belonging to the corporation of London, king Edward VI. having granted this manor, with the manor or lordship of Southwark (now called the King's manor, and formerly belonging to the see of Canterbury), to the city of London, by charter of 1 Edw. VI. Horseydown was probably the common of the Great Liberty Manor.

After the surrender to Henry VIII. Horseydown became the property of Sir Roger Copley, of Gatton, Surrey, and the Maze in Southwark, of whom it was purchased by Adam Beeston, Henry Goodyere, and Hugh Eglisfeilde, three inhabitants of the parish of St. Olave, and was assured to them by a fine levied to them by Sir Roger Copley and Dame Elizabeth his wife, in 36 Hen. VIII. The parish of St. Olave came into possession of Horseydown in 1552, under a lease which the said Hugh Eglisfeilde had purchased of one Robert Warren, and which the parish purchased of him, for 20*l*. and twelve

pence (the sum he had paid to Warren for it), and the grazing of two kine in Horseydown for his life. (Minutes of Vestry, 5 Mar. 1552.) A Free Grammar School was founded by the parishioners of St. Olave's, Southwark, in 1561, and was incorporated by charter of Queen Elizabeth, dated 26 July, 1571 (for the history of which see the 5th volume of our present series, p. 137, and the *Collectanea Topog. & Geneal.* vol. v. p. 48.)

The freehold of Horseydown having become vested solely in Hugh Eglisfeild as the surviving joint tenant, it descended to his son Christopher Eglisfeild, of Gray's Inn, gentleman, who by deed dated 29th Dec. 1581, conveyed Horseydown to the Governors of St. Olave's Grammar School, to whom it still belongs; and it is one of the remarkable instances of the enormous increase in the value of property in the metropolis, that this piece of land, which was then let to farm to one Alderton, who collected the weekly payments for pasturage, and paid for it a rental of 6*l*. per annum, now produces to the Governors for the use of the school an annual income exceeding 3,000*l*.

Mr. Corner then directed attention to a copy which he exhibited of the curious picture of a distant view of the Tower of London, taken from the Surrey side of the Thames, which is now in the possession of the Marquess of Salisbury at Hatfield. A brief description of it will be found in our magazine for July 1854, p. 55. Mr. Corner now proceeded to explain and illustrate it more at length; for which purpose he had collected many interesting particulars, and was materially assisted by a map of Horseydown, made in 1546, which is preserved by the Governors of St. Olave's School. The picture represents a fair or festival in 1590, as appears from the date on the copy belonging to the Society of Antiquaries. It is not known whether Southwark fair were ever held on Horseydown, but it is worthy of observation that, when the Down came to be built on, about the middle of the 17th century, the principal street across it from west to east, and in the line of foreground represented in the picture, was and is to the present day called Fair-street; and a street or lane of houses running from north to south, near to Dockhead, is called Three Oak-lane, traditionally from three oaks formerly standing there. The tree-o'ershadowed hostelry where the feast is being prepared in the picture may indicate this spot. In Evelyn's time, however, (Diary, 13th Sept. 1660,) the fair appears to have been held at St. Margaret's-hill in the borough, for he calls it St. Margaret's fair; and it continued to be held between St. Margaret's-hill and St. George's Church,

until suppressed by order of the Court of Common Council in 1762.

The costume of the figures in the picture is very Flemish. The principal figure is evidently a man of worship, for whom and his company a feast is preparing in the kitchen of the hostelry, while the table is laid in the adjoining apartment, which is decorated with boughs and gaily-coloured ribbons.

It may be Henry Leke, son of the founder of the school, who succeeded his father as a brewer here; or Vassal Webling, who, as well as Leke the elder, was a Fleming and a brewer, both of them having come into this country from the Netherlands, with thousands of their country people, to avoid the persecution of the Protestants under the Duke of Alva. These Flemings settled in great numbers in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, which comprised Horseydown, and from them a place nearly opposite to St. Olave's Church was called "The Burgundy," and a churchyard close by was called the Flemish churchyard.

Vassal Webling or Weblincke dwelt hard by Horseydown, having become possessed of the house of Sir John Fastolfe, called Fastolf-place. Webling was a man of some consequence, and bore for his arms, Azure a saltire flory, and in chief a griffin passant. He was afterwards of Barking, Essex, and died in 1611; and, being seised of 103 messuages, and two wharfs, in the parish of St. Olave, called Fastall-place, by his will, dated 30th October, 8 James I., he gave 4*l.* a-year thereout for the maintenance of the Free School of St. Olave's, Southwark, and 10*s.* to some learned preacher for an annual sermon.

Or it may be Richard Hutton, armorer, and an alderman of London, who represented Southwark in Parliament from the 27th to the 39th Elizabeth; or William Willson, who was member for the borough in 5th and 14th Elizabeth; or Oliff Burr, who represented the borough in the 17th, all of them inhabitants of St. Olave's. Whoever it is, he appears to be a man in the prime of life, with a Flemish cast of countenance; and he is accompanied by a comely dame, probably his wife, and by two elderly women, and followed by a boy and girl with a greyhound, and a servant carrying an infant, and a serving-man with sword and buckler.

The citizen in his long furred gown, accompanied by a smartly dressed female, crossing behind the principal party, is worthy of notice. This may be John Eston, esq. steward of Southwark. The gay trio behind them are also remarkable objects in the picture. The minister accompanying a lady is probably Anthony Bushe, parson of the parish. The hawking party

behind shows that the neighbourhood of Southwark was at that period sufficiently open for the enjoyment of the sport. A flagstaff or maypole in the left back-ground is also noticeable, as well as the unfinished vessel under a shed at the river side, and an unfortunate individual in the stocks.

Two young women and two serving-men are bearing large brass dishes for the coming feast, while in the right foreground a party of five are dancing to the minstrelsy of three musicians seated under a tree. A party is approaching from the right headed by another minister, who may be Mr. Bond, minister of the parish, and one of the first governors of the school nominated in the charter. Mr. Corner thinks, however, that it is probable it may represent a much more noted man, namely, the celebrated Robert Browne, a Puritan minister, and founder of the sect of Brownists, who was schoolmaster of St. Olave's Grammar School from 1586 till 1591. He was connected by family ties with Lord Burghley, who protected him in the various difficulties and dangers into which he was frequently led by his ardent zeal, and that circumstance may account for this picture being preserved at Hatfield, which was built by Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, second son of Lord Burghley.

Behind the musicians are two figures which deserve some attention. The appearance of the foremost is much that of the portraits of Shakspeare, and the head behind him is not unlike those of Ben Jonson. Nor is there any improbability in the idea of our two great dramatists being present at such a fête, as Shakspeare lived at St. Saviour's, and is very likely to have been invited to a festival like this in the adjoining parish.

Messrs. Allen, Snooke, and Stock exhibited drawings of the exterior and interior of the old Artillery Hall of the Southwark Train Bands. This building, which stood on the site of the present workhouse in Parish-street, was pulled down about twenty years since. It was erected in 1639, when the governors of the school granted a lease to Cornelius Cooke and others, of a piece of ground forming part of Horseydown, and inclosed with a brick wall, to be employed for a Martial Yard, in which the Artillery Hall was built. In 1665 the governors granted a lease to the churchwardens of part of the Martial Yard for 500 years for a burial ground, but they reserved all the ground whereon the Artillery House then stood, and all the herbage of the ground, and also liberty for the militia or trained bands of the borough of Southwark, and also his Majesty's military forces, to muster and exercise arms upon the said ground.



The election for Southwark was held at the Artillery Hall in 1680; and at the following sessions, then held at the Bridge-house, Slingsby Bethell, esq. sheriff of London, who had been a losing candidate at the election, was indicted for and convicted of an assault on Robert Mason, a waterman, from Lambeth, who was standing on the steps of the hall with others, and obstructing Mr. Bethell's friends. Mr. Bethell was fined five marks.

In the year 1725 the Artillery Hall was converted by the governors into a work-house for the parish; and in 1736, the parish church of St. John, Horslydown (one of the new churches built under the provisions of the act of Queen Anne), was erected on part of the Martial Yard.

Mr. Corner afterwards read a portion of some curious ancient wills of persons residing in Southwark, Kingston, and other places in Surrey, temp. Henry VII. and VIII. furnished by Miss Julia Bockett, of Reading, from copies made by her grandfather, many years since, of the originals in Kingston church.

The party then inspected the church of St. Saviour's in Southwark, guided by George Gwilt, esq. F.S.A. and the Rev. C. Bowtell, M.A. who gave explanations of its architecture and most interesting monuments.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Dec. 5. Mr. Thomas Gray presented a coin of Nerva, found in the Castlegarth, in clearing the site of the new street from St. Nicholas-square to the High Level Bridge.

The Chairman announced that the late William Brown, one of the great luminaries of scientific and practical mining, having left behind him all the plans and papers relating to the Walker winning, the first colliery that was established below Tyne Bridge, and these plans and papers being now in the possession of his grandson, Mr. Dixon Dixon, it was Mr. Dixon's intention to deposit them with this society, on condition that all persons interested in coal-mining might have access to them in the Castle. Mr. Dixon Dixon said, he would take care that they were on the table at the next meeting; with also four folio volumes relating to other collieries, and a medal presented to his grandfather on the winning of coal at Walker.

Dr. Bruce read a paper on the recent explorations at Bremenium on the Roman Wall, carried on during the summer at the instance of the society. This station was probably designed to guard the Watling-street in its passage across the river Rede,

and in its course northwards along the mountain pass at the bottom of which flows the Sills burn. The advantages of its position are well shown in Mr. M'Lauchlan's accurate and beautiful survey, executed at the cost of the Duke of Northumberland. The station stands on a knoll at an elevation of 950 feet above the level of the sea. Outside the walls there has been an earthen rampart, with a corresponding moat. On the east and south, on account of the greater liability to attack, the rampart and fosse are threefold—as may still be plainly seen. The area of the station, including the walls, is 4 A. 2 R. 33 P. In form it is nearly square, with rounded corners. The walls are of well-dressed freestone, and without bonding tiles, but with an occasional layer of thin slate stones between the courses. The western wall still stands 9 or 10 feet above its foundations; and of the east wall, which has suffered most, the foundations yet remain in a perfect state. The walls bear marks of repair subsequent to their original formation. The south wall, near its middle, is 16½ feet thick—the general thickness of the curtain wall—though one portion of the western is considerably more. The wall is not of solid masonry throughout. Inside, there is a mass of well-puddled clay, 4 feet thick at a yard above the foundation. To what height it was carried cannot be ascertained, but probably it died out before the wall attained its full altitude. The clay is not exactly in the middle of the wall, the outer masonry being three feet thicker than the inner. No other stations on the Roman Wall at all approach that of Bremenium in the thickness of its walls—those of Cilurnum and Amboglanna being but 5 feet, and those of Borcovicus about 8 or 9. Remains of the four gates of the station exist—the west gate being perfect as high as the first springer of the arch which covered it. In the thickness of the south wall, opening inwardly, a small, well-built, unique chamber exists, about 8 feet square, to which the excavators gave the name of “the prison.” The *debris* of this chamber suggests successive fires—fires in clearing the original site—fires afterwards occurring to the station. The top layer (to use the words of the diary kept by the careful and zealous superintendent of the excavators, Mr. E. Milburn,) is composed of soil, stones, and lime. Halfway down, the remains of fire occur among the materials. Below these charred remains, and on a level with a scarcement on the east wall of the chamber, is a layer of grey slates, some of which have holes through them. Below the slates there is again burnt matter, in some places a foot thick. Next, a bed of

lime a foot thick ; and between that and the earth about three inches of burnt ashes, of a lighter brown than the superincumbent layers (which are nearly black), and resembling burnt heath or brushwood, mixed with small pieces of charcoal. Intermingled with all the other rubbish are great quantities of bones, possibly the refuse of meals. Passing over many other details, we come to the supposed *ballistarium* of the station, with the accumulation of "sling stones," used for defence by the Roman "ballast-heavers." Two inscriptions, found at Bremenium, make mention of a *ballistarium*. Outside the station there is a camp, with inner fort, which may have been used as a summer residence. The interior of the station has been covered with buildings, mostly small, and very closely packed together. The main streets vary in width from 14½ feet to 10, the subsidiary ways being usually less than 3. The houses have walls from 2 to 4 feet thick. Window glass has been found, but in small quantity. One main street has run from the east gate to the west:—another from the north to the south. The other streets run parallel with them. This was the original plan of the station, but it had been interfered with by later erections, the streets being of two or three periods. The city has been devastated at intervals, and reconstructed with evident haste. Everywhere, at least two sets of foundations have been found, and two paved ways, with ruins between. There are the remains of several tanks or reservoirs, one only of which has been found with a conduit. There have been footpaths in the station, the flags of which are well worn ; as, also, are the thresholds of many of the houses. There is an open market place, with appearances indicating that it had a piazza. The station has been sewered, and also supplied with water by stone gutters. Among the relics found were 90 or 100 coins, (on which Mr. Clayton is hereafter to report) ; a pellet of lead weighing about 10lbs. ; several bells, one with its tongue adhering to its side ; spoons, tweezers, fibulæ, sandal soles, spear and arrow heads, writing tablets, keys, rings, hoops, whetstones, a pick and trowel, bullet moulds, beads, nails, jet pins and rings, beads, pottery, Samian and Caistor ware, glass of various degrees of purity, iron slag, scorix suggesting the manufacture of glass in Britain, apparent remains of a pottery, perforated stones (for distaffs?), fragments of amphoræ, several specimens of mortaria (used for the trituration and maceration of grain), with innumerable other remnants of Rome, have been found. Do these pipe bowls, lying among the excavated remains, (asked Dr. Bruce,) belong to the Eternal City, and

raise the presumption that the Romans were smokers ? This half of a knife must date from Sheffield ; and this cannon ball cannot be Roman. Who shall clear away these perplexities ? The animal remains are pronounced by Dr. Embledon to be those of the ox (a small species), deer, sheep, pig, rat, badger, dog (apparently a mastiff or large bull-terrier), and fox (or, if not a fox, a sharp-nosed dog). The shank bone and the horn of an ox have been fashioned into implements. The oyster shells, though rifled by the Romans, are "natives."

RECENT DISCOVERIES AT PIERSEBRIDGE  
AND CARLEBURY, CO. DURHAM.

During the railway operations in the townships of Piersebridge and Carlebury several human skeletons have been exhumed. The first was found a little to the west of the turnpike-road in the month of April, 1855; and in May two others were laid bare at a very short distance from the former : one of which was blended with the bones of a horse, and, judging from the short stiff horns of the animal, those of a young bullock. Doubtless these animals had been slain at the period of the interment. In the third grave, the workmen found a couple of lathe-turned vessels on the breast, as they said, of the skeleton.

Mr. Anderson, the railway contractor, into the hands of whose son the two vessels (along with the skull) fell, informed me that one of them was of rather unusual form, being of equal proportion from bottom to top ; the other, of the customary form, had a sort of lip formed by the pressure of the thumb in the clay while in a soft state. This latter had evidently contained the wine used at the feast or libation in honour of the deceased. Both vessels were sun-dried.

In September, during the excavations in the township of Carlebury, and about one hundred yards or so to the east of the station, other six human skeletons were disinterred. With one of the bodies (buried north and south) the remains of a horse were also found, which had been buried alongside those of its master. This grave was nearly five feet in depth : the others averaging three feet. Around the neck of another of the above skeletons, a torque, or ring, nearly four inches and three quarters in diameter, formed of plain copper wire, of uniform thickness, was discovered ; the two ends of which are double for about an inch and a half, and are then each twisted separately round the circlet in a neat and workmanlike manner. A curious coating, or incrustation, shewing verdigris beneath, still covers the greater portion of the relic, which gives it



somewhat the appearance of having been enamelled. Owing to the peculiarity of the mode of fastening, it had evidently been worn permanently, perhaps as a token of servitude. Also, in the same grave, two thin pieces of brass were found, which had formed portions of a second circlet, and still exhibiting evidence of slight ornamentation. The breadth of these relics is seven-sixteenths of an inch, and the length six inches; but it had doubtless been much longer when perfect. These may be portions of an armlet.

Also, in the current year, were taken out of a warrior's grave at Piersebridge a spear-head, and six or eight nails and nail-heads, which had doubtless been used in the construction of the wooden coffin, portions of which still adhered to the nails in an oxidised state; also several fragments of two vessels, placed on the right and left of the body, formed of a very fine red clay, coloured black both externally and internally, and bearing, even still, a tolerable polish. Fragments of the same kind of fictile ware are very common at Piersebridge, but no other instance is known of its having been met with in graves at that place. The body lay east and west, and therefore was not Roman; their usage being to inter north and south. The above grave was situate to the north-west, and somewhat superincumbent on the cairn of stones formed over the place where the leaden coffin, with its ponderous casing of squared blocks of roughly-wrought sandstone, was primarily exposed in A.D. 1771, by the awful flood which occurred in that year. M. A. D.

#### THE RUINS OF SUSIA.

At the meeting of the Royal Society of Literature held on the 28th Nov., a communication was read from W. K. Loftus, esq., on the Excavations undertaken by him in the Ruins of Susa, in 1851-2. Peculiar interest has from time immemorial attached to the great mounds at Susa, as the site of the Shushan of Queen Esther and the Book of Daniel, and of the campaigns and conquests of Alexander the Great. Many travellers have visited them, and among them Sir Robert Gordon, Mr. McDonald Kinneir, and Colonel Rawlinson; but no one had hitherto been able to subject these mounds to the systematic investigation pursued by Mr. Layard in the similar ones at Nineveh. At length, in 1851, Mr. Loftus, who was attached as geologist to the commission for settling the boundaries of Turkey and Persia, under Colonel (now Major-General) Williams, C.B., was permitted by that officer to superintend the excavations which Co-

lonel Rawlinson had been authorised by the British Government to undertake at Susa at the public expense; and he accordingly commenced, under that officer's directions, a series of excavations which led to the discovery of the remains of a vast building 343 feet in length, and 244 feet in depth, and consisting of a central square of thirty-six columns with square bases, flanked on the west, north, and east by a similar number with bell-shaped bases, the latter being arranged in groups of twelves, or in double rows containing six each. The plan and measurements of the colonnade agree completely with those of the Great Hall of Xerxes at Persepolis; and there are good grounds for supposing that both edifices were designed (though not finished) by the same architect. On the bases of more than one of the pedestals were found trilingual inscriptions in the cuneiform character, in which the names of Artaxerxes, Darius, and Xerxes, have been read. On the edge of the mound, and only just under the surface soil, was found a collection of Cufic coins, many of which, from the sharpness of their preservation, could hardly have been in circulation. Besides the colonnade mound, Mr. Loftus excavated parts of other mounds, on one of which it is probable that the citadel mentioned by Arrian, originally stood; on one of these, which he calls the central platform, Mr. Loftus found the remains of other buildings, and on the base of a column, a Greek inscription, recording the names of Pythagoras the son of Aristarchus, one of the royal body-guard, and stating that Arreneides was governor of Susiana. In conclusion it may be remarked, that these researches can only be considered as a good commencement of a thorough examination of these enormous mounds. Much more remains to be done, and much deeper excavations to be made, ere this important work can be completed. At the end of the paper, Colonel Rawlinson pointed out the great value of the Scythic-cuneiform records which had been discovered by Mr. Loftus, as the sole memorials of a dynasty of whom we have no other remains. He stated that, as yet, these inscriptions had not been satisfactorily read; but that the people to whom they belonged were apparently connected on one side with the Scythian, on the other by the Hamite tribes. It is remarkable that one of the royal names found at Susa, as well as on many monuments along the eastern shores of the Persian Gulf, is Tirhak; the same title as that of the Ethiopian prince Tirhakah, who is mentioned in the Bible. Probably the head quarters of the real Cushites was at Susa.

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

*The Crimea.*—The following is an extract from a despatch received from General Codrington :

“ Sebastopol, Dec. 2.—The enemy continue to fire occasionally, and heavily, on parts of the town. They must have expended a considerable quantity of valuable ammunition without causing us any loss or inconvenience. The winter broke upon us suddenly on the 26th and 27th with snow, and has varied with gales and rain ; and a very deep state of the ground has damaged all communications. Constant presence of labourers and constant attention are requisite, and are being given to the road, which, from a peculiarity of soil and condition, was worked into holes, but which is, and will continue to be, of the greatest service to the army and its supplies.”

The ‘ *Invalides Russes* ’ publishes the following despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 10th Dec. “ Everything goes on satisfactorily in the Crimea. On the 8th of December, Col. Oklobjio, with a small portion of the detachment of the Upper Belbek, crossed the mountain pass which gives access to the valley of Baidar, attacked the advanced post of the enemy at Ourkousta and at Baga, and, having dislodged them from those villages, threw them back upon the Tchernaya. Twenty prisoners remained in our hands.”

The same transaction is thus reported in an English despatch dated Dec. 8. “ Between two and three thousand infantry and four and five hundred cavalry have attacked Baga, Orkousta, Skvaka. After an hour’s sharp firing the enemy beat a retreat, leaving in our hands about thirty prisoners, of whom two are officers, besides killed and wounded, the number of whom is unknown at present. Our loss is insignificant.”

*The Sea of Azoff.*—A despatch has been received from Sir E. Lyons, in which he incloses a copy of a letter from Captain Sherard Osborne, of the *Vesuvius*, dated the 24th ultimo., stating that, as the formation of ice had commenced in the Sea of Azoff, and as all chance of neutral vessels obtaining cargoes this year was at an end, he had withdrawn to Kertch with the squadron under his orders, after assuring himself that no merchant vessels remained in that sea.

*Asia Minor.*—Kars has at length surrendered to the Russians after a siege of more than seven months, during which the

garrison received no supplies. By the month of October they were in the greatest distress, and in November in a state of famine. Most of the horses were eaten ; each man received a daily ration of eighty drachms only (250 grammes.) The blockade was maintained most strictly by the Russians, and it was impossible to leave the place. In this desperate state of things General Mouravieff sent in a summons on the 14th of November. The General sent word to the Mushir and to General Williams that he was perfectly well acquainted with the state of the garrison, and that he offered it an honourable capitulation. On the following day a council of war was held. Opinions were divided. Gen. Williams reminded the council of the recent official letters announcing Selim Pacha’s arrival, which might probably take place that very day or the day after. He proposed that General Mouravieff should be asked for a respite of ten days, with his permission to send a courier to Erzeroum. Captain Teesdale, with a Turkish officer and Churchill the interpreter, were sent to the Russian general’s head-quarters. General Mouravieff, who knew the exact state of things, did not hesitate to grant the delay and the authorisation required. Captain Thompson, provided with a pass, was sent to Erzeroum. On his journey he did not meet with a single Turkish corps. When he was about nine miles from Erzeroum he fell in with a Russian corps at Hassan Kaleh. On arriving at Erzeroum, Mr. Brandt, the English consul, acquainted him with the real state of the case. It was now the 19th ; Selim Pacha had not moved ; his troops, consisting chiefly of Bashi-Bazouks or volunteers, were breaking up. Captain Thompson left again for Kars, where he arrived on the 22nd. On the same day, the Mushir and General Williams sent a flag of truce to the Russian camp, and asked for an interview with General Mouravieff. The interview took place on the 26th, and terminated by a capitulation. General Mouravieff has reported that he has taken in the town 10,000 prisoners, of whom 6,000 are Turkish regulars, and 130 cannon with large stores of ammunition.

Telegraphic reports have been received of an advance by Omar Pacha from the banks of the Ingour in the direction of Kutais. He is stated to have fought another battle (probably only an affair of

outposts), and taken the town of Khoni, 5½ leagues from Kutais.

*Berlin.*—The recent elections have resulted in a Chamber of Deputies of extreme reactionary views, chiefly in consequence of the exertions of the government influence. The constitution is about to be re-modelled in order to get rid of all the remains of the "democratic and socialist influences of 1845."

*Austria.*—The following terms of peace are reported to have been proposed by the Austrian Government to Russia after the assent of the French and English Governments had been ascertained. 1. The liberation of the Black Sea by the exclusion from its waters of all ships of war of all countries, with the complete dismantling of all fortifications on the coast. 2. The reception of consuls of whatever nation may desire to establish consulates in all the ports of that sea. 3. The cession of Russia of such portions of Bessarabia as embrace the mouths of the Danube, so as to place the navigation of the lower part of that river once more under the exclusive authority of the Porte. 4. The surrender by Russia of all claim of authority in the Danubian Principalities.

On the 12th Sir Hamilton Seymour delivered his credentials to the Emperor Francis Joseph, at a special audience accorded to him for that purpose.

The late concordat has produced an unfavourable impression in Bohemia, and it is thought that whole communities will at no distant period join the Protestant Church. During the revolution of 1848 the old Hussite spirit showed itself in many parts of Bohemia, and particularly in those districts in which no German is spoken.

*Sweden.*—A treaty was signed at Stockholm on Nov. 21, 1855, by the representatives of France, England, and Sweden, and the ratifications exchanged on the 17th Dec. By this treaty King Oscar engages not to cede to or exchange with Russia any territory belonging to Sweden or Norway; nor to grant to Russia any rights of pasturage or fishery upon such territory; and to communicate to the French and English governments any proposal or demand by Russia for any such cession or exchange: the English and French governments engaging on their part to furnish naval and military assistance to Sweden in case of attempted aggression by Russia.

This treaty has been mainly induced by the attempts of Russia for many years past to obtain a fishing station in the bay of Veranger, which possesses the great advantage over all the Russian ports in the northern seas of being free from ice during the whole of the year. This bay is forty

miles long by six miles wide, and protected by the Island of Skogeso, where a few batteries could defy a numerous enemy. It has two outlets, is only fifty miles from the present Russian boundary, there is a depth of from five to fifteen fathoms, it abounds in fish, and affords on its southern side a secure anchorage for any number of vessels. It is easy to imagine how soon the mere fishing station which Russia demands would grow into a military and naval arsenal, calculated to overawe Norway and to menace the shores of Western Europe.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes an Imperial ukase, addressed to the Minister of Finance, authorising him to contract a loan of fifty millions of silver roubles, on the following conditions: the loan is to bear interest at 5 per cent. from the 1st October of the present year. The payment of the interest at Hamburg and Amsterdam will be at a fixed rate of exchange: the half-yearly interest on a 500-rouble note to be at St. Petersburg 12 roubles 50 copecks, at Hamburg 26 marks 10s. 11pf., and at Amsterdam 23 florins 60cent. This loan has been opened at Hamburg, Berlin, and Amsterdam at 86 (the present price of the old Russian 5 per cent. stock being above 96). It is by a recent Act of Parliament illegal to deal in this stock in England during the war, and the Committee of the Stock Exchange has resolved not to recognise any dealings in a Russian stock issued during the war at any future time.

The Odessa Imperial Commercial Bank has suspended its cash payments.

*The Pacific.*—Two French frigates, belonging to the naval expedition sent to the coast of Kamtschatka, took possession on the 3d of September, in the name of the allied powers, of the island of Urup, the centre of the Russian trade in the Kurile Archipelago, and captured there a Russian cutter, laden with a rich cargo of furs. The Russian name of the island has been changed to that of Alliance. The French frigate *Sibylle*, of 50 guns, was allowed to enter Okadadi without any opposition, and it was received in the most hospitable manner by the local authorities. A Japanese temple was placed at the disposal of the French captain for the accommodation of his sick.

*India.*—On the 18th of October the Metropolitan of India, assisted by the Bishops of Madras and Victoria, under the authority of a Commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in consequence of the Royal warrant, consecrated at Calcutta Dr. M'Dougal, Bishop of Labuan. This is a memorable fact in our ecclesiastical annals, as the first consecration of a Prelate of the English Church out of England.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

His Majesty Victor-Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, having been entertained at Paris by the Emperor of the French, arrived in this country on a visit to Queen Victoria on Friday the 30th Nov. He landed at Dover at 8 A.M. and arrived at Windsor Castle the same afternoon at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 2. The next day he visited the Royal Arsenal and Garrison of Woolwich. On Sunday he attended divine service in the chapel of the Sardinian legation in Lincoln's-inn Fields, where he was received and congratulated by Cardinal Wiseman. On Monday His Majesty visited Portsmouth. On Tuesday he went in state to Guildhall, to receive an address from the city of London, having previously held a reception at Buckingham Palace. In his answer to the city address His Majesty expressed himself as follows:—

“The reception that I meet with in this ancient land of constitutional liberty, of which your address is a confirmation, is to me a proof of the sympathy inspired by the policy I have hitherto pursued, a policy in which it is my intention constantly to persevere. The close alliance existing between the two most powerful nations of the earth, is honourable alike to the wisdom of the sovereigns who govern them, and to the character of their people. They have understood how preferable is

a mutually advantageous friendship to ancient and ill-defined rivalry. This alliance is a new fact in history, and is the triumph of civilisation. Notwithstanding the misfortunes which have weighed upon my kingdom, I have entered into this alliance, because the House of Savoy ever deemed it to be its duty to draw the sword when the combat was for justice and for independence. If the forces which I bring to the allies are those of a state not vast, I bring with them, nevertheless, the influence of a loyalty never doubted, and supported by the valour of an army always faithful to the banner of its kings. We cannot lay down our arms until an honourable, and therefore durable, peace has been secured. This we shall accomplish by seeking unanimously the triumph of true right, and the just desires of each nation.”

On his return His Majesty visited Lord Viscount Palmerston. The next day His Majesty spent the morning in London. At 3 P.M. a chapter of the Garter was held in Windsor Castle, at which His Majesty was invested as a Knight of the order: the Queen afterwards holding a banquet in St. George's Hall. At an early hour on Thursday Dec. 8, His Majesty left Windsor Castle, and proceeded to Folkestone, in order to embark to return to his own dominions.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

**Nov. 26.** Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.H. to be an Admiral of the Blue during such time as he may retain the command of her Majesty's ships and vessels on the Mediterranean station.

**Nov. 27.** Joseph Stonehewer Scott, of Thursford and Pinckney, co. Norf. esq. eldest son of Joseph Scott, of Colney hall, esq. by Louisa-Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of John Winn Thomlinson, of Cley next the Sea, esq. and Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of Sir George and sister of Sir Charles Chad, Baronets, to take the name of Chad after Scott, and bear the arms of Chad quarterly.

**Nov. 28.** Thomas Glen, esq. to be Receiver-General for Newfoundland.

**Nov. 30.** Allan Wallis, esq. now British Vice-Consul, to be her Majesty's Consul at San José, in the Republic of Costa Rica.

**Dec. 1.** William Miller, esq. now Consul-General in the Sandwich Islands and other islands in the Pacific Ocean, to be Commissioner and Consul-General in the Sandwich Islands and their dependencies.

**Dec. 4.** 8th Light Dragoons, Major-General George-Charles Earl of Lucan, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—Alexander Heslop, esq. to be Attorney-General for Jamaica.

**Dec. 7.** The Earl of Harrowby sworn Keeper

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of the Privy Seal.—The Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines sworn Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

**Dec. 8.** The Hon. Mrs. Alexander Gordon to be one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to her Majesty, *vice* the Hon. Amelia Murray, resigned.

**Dec. 12.** John Salmon, esq. to be President of the Legislative Council of Jamaica.—Henry Cloete, esq. to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope.—Captain Henry Charles Bird to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, during the temporary absence of John Armitage, esq.

**Dec. 18.** William Fergusson, esq. F.R.S. to be Surgeon Extraordinary to her Majesty.

**Dec. 21.** Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B. to be Quartermaster-General to the Forces.—Colonel the Hon. Percy E. Herbert to be Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in Turkey and the Crimea, *vice* Airey.—Joseph Tucker Crawford, esq. to be her Majesty's Judge, and Francis Lousada, esq. her Majesty's Arbitrator, in the Mixed Court established at Havannah under the treaty of 1835 for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

**Dec. 24.** Robert Wilfred Skeffington Lutwidge, esq. barrister-at-law, to be a Commissioner in Lunacy.



T. E. Headlam, esq. M.P. to be a Commissioner of Charities.

J. D. Coleridge, esq. to be Recorder of Portsmouth, *vice* Massey.

T. W. Saunders, esq. to be Recorder of Dartmouth.

A. J. Stephens, esq. to be Recorder of Andover, *vice* Bellenden Ker.

Victor Houlton, esq. to be Chief Secretary to the Government at Malta.

John Thwaites, esq. to be Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

William Horan, esq. to be Clerk of the Crown for the county of Louth.

T. E. May, esq. (one of the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills) to be Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, *vice* W. Ley, resigned.

Viscount Sandon to be Private Secretary to Mr. Labouchere; Mr. S. Thellusson to Colonel Mundy; and Mr. W. De Burgh to Mr. F. Peel.

Edward Archer Wilde, jun. to be Clerk of Assize on the Oxford Circuit, *vice* Lord Truro, resigned.

#### Members returned to serve in Parliament.

*Armagh.*—Joshua W. M. Bond, esq.

*Huntingdonsh.*—James Rust, esq.

*Meath Co.*—Edward M'Evoy, esq.

#### BIRTHS.

July 27. At Moulmein, the wife of Mordecai Carthew, esq. a son and heir.

Oct. 2. At Sholapore, the wife of F. R. Clayton East, Lieut. 8th Madras Light Cav. a dau.—

30. At Calcutta, the wife of C. H. Lushington, esq. C.S., Sec. to government of India, a dau.—

28. At Noseley hall, Leic. the wife of Sir Arthur G. Hazlerigg, Bart. a son.

Nov. 19. In Cumberland terr. the wife of the Rev. Clement F. Broughton, Rector of Norbury, Derby. a son.—

21. In Chester sq. the wife of William Brodrick, esq. a dau.—

22. At Stretton hall, Derby. the wife of Capt. Lewis Conran, a son.—

23. In Norfolk st. Park lane, Mrs. Joseph Hankey Dobree, a son.—

At Bowden park, Wilts, the wife of Captain Gladstone, R.N., M.P., a son.—

24. At Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Barrington, a son.—

25. At Northwood house, St. John's Wood, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Bellasis, a dau.—

In Stanhope st. the wife of the Rev. Baden Powell, a dau.—

26. At Shenstone lodge, near Lichfield, the wife of Basil Cochrane, esq. a dau.—

29. At Fulbeck, Linc. the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Fane, a dau.—

30. In Eccleston sq. the lady of Sir William Magnay, Bart. a son and heir.—

In Pall mall, Mrs. Edmond H. St. John Mildmay, a dau.—

At Lyndhurst, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. Lushington, C.B. a dau.

Dec. 1. In Cambridge terr. the wife of Edw. Clive Bayley, esq. Bengal civil serv. a dau.—

In Hill street, the wife of Henry Hippenesley, esq. of Lambourne Place, a son.—

At Abergwili palace, the wife of the Rev. Thomas J. Thirlwall, a son.—

2. In Eaton pl. the wife of John S. Bankes, esq. a son.—

At Woolwich, the wife of Major the Hon. David Fraser, R. Art. a son.—

At Wingfield park, Derby. the wife of C. J. Mold, esq. a dau.—

3. At Derriquin castle, co. Kerry, the wife of F. C. Bland, esq. a son.—

At Laugham hall, Suffolk, the wife of Fuller Maitland Wilson, esq. a son.—

At Leamington, the wife of Comm. the Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, R.N. a son.—

4. At Lindridge, Devon, the wife of J. G. J. Templer, esq. a son.—

At Streatham common, Lady Mugeridge, a son.—

5. At Foremark hall, Derby. the wife of Henry Allsopp, esq. a son.—

At Gaines, Hunts, Mrs. Duberly, a son.—

6. In Queen's road, Regent's park, the wife of G. Baugh Allen, esq. a son.—

7. At Chiswick, the wife of John Turner, esq. a dau.—

In Upper Brook street, the Hon. Mrs. Monckton Milnes, a dau.—

9. At Teignmouth, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Raffles Flint, of two sons and a dau. (the last since dead).—

11. At Ryde, Lady Simeon, a son.—

At Leamington, the wife of Captain Robert Tryon, R.N. a son.—

12. In Eaton sq. Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, of Bracklin castle, a dau.—

16. In Lowndes sq. the Hon. Mrs. Geo. Aug. Browne, a son.—

At Maretimo, near Dublin, the Marchioness of Kildare, a dau.—

17. At Saltmarsh, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Frank Sugden, a dau.—

18. At Lenham, Kent, the wife of Joseph Rusbridger, jun. esq. a son.—

19. In Eaton sq. the Countess of Galloway, a dau.—

In Cumberland st. the Hon. Mrs. Chas. Lennox Peel, a dau.—

22. At Euxton hall, Lancash. Lady Emma Anderton, a son and heir.—

The wife of Kingsmill Manley Power, esq. of the Hill court, Heref. a son.—

23. At Dodington, Glouc. Lady Georgiana Codrington, a son.—

At Ashton Keynes, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Bentley, a dau.

#### MARRIAGES.

May 7. At Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, Rev. S. B. Fookes, of Stanley, in that island, to Louisa-Jean, second dau. of J. P. Hobkirk, esq.

Aug. 14. At Simon's Town, South Africa, John C. Gawler, esq. Brevet-Major 73rd Regt. and Military Magistrate in British Caffraria, to Clara-Caroline, dau. of the Rev. Edw. Judge, M.A. Canon of the Cathedral Church at Cape Town.—

At Mussoorie, Frederick Ely Smalpage, esq. of the Bengal Artillery, to Amelia-Mary-Ann, third dau. of Henry Inglis, esq. of Cheera Poonjee.

Sept. 20. At Calcutta, William Clark, esq. C.E. Secretary to the Commissioners for the Improvement of that City, formerly of Colchester, to Frances-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Richard Drobe, esq. of Brompton, Middlesex.—

26. At Bombay, Robert Gordon Hope Johnstone, esq. Lieut. 13th Bombay N.I. fourth son of John James Hope Johnstone, esq. of Annandale, to Agnes, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Swanson, Member of Military Board, Bombay.

Oct. 4. At St. James's Westminster, the Lord George John Manners, youngest son of the Duke of Rutland, K.G. to the Lady Adeliza Matilda Fitzalan Howard, youngest dau. of the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.—

At Alverstoke, Jas. eldest son of John Innes, esq. of Porchester terr. Hyde park, to Caroline-Elizabeth, dau. of John Ryle, esq. of Anglesey, Hants, and widow of the Rev. William Courthope, of South Malling, Sussex.—

At Exeter, Henry Limbrey Toll, esq. of Perridge house, Devon, to Louisa-Frances, only dau. of W. B. Burne, esq. late Capt. 15th Hussars.—

At St. Peter's Eaton square, Augustus Henry Birkett, esq. to Frederica, youngest dau. of the late C. P. Rushworth, esq.—

At Hunstanton, Norfolk, the Rev. S. R. Carter, B.D. late Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel coll. Camb. Rector of Brantham, Suffolk, to Myrtila, eldest dau. of J. T. Carter, esq.—

At St. Mary's Bryanstone sq. the Rev. N. G. Pilkington, M.A. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Elizabeth-Harriet, only dau. of the late Wm. Henry Barnard, esq. of Blackheath, Kent.—

At Leeds, John-Wrigley, eldest son of William Willans, esq. of Huddersfield, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Edward Baines, esq. of Headingley, proprietor of the Leeds Mercury.—

At Iwer, Frederick Tibbitts, esq. of Pooley hall, Warw. to Helena-Maria, second dau. of the Rev. R. M. Boulton, of Iwer-grove.—

At Worcester, Edward Westland Bernard, esq. of Stourbridge, to Henrietta-Clifton, youngest dau.



of C. W. Loscombe, esq. of Stanmore, Middx. —At Plympton St. Mary, George Frederick *Truscott*, esq. of Exeter, only son of the late F. Truscott, esq. Comm. R.N. to Frances-Hastings, second dau. of the late Thomas Phillips, esq. of Stonehouse. —At Taunton, R. Gibson *Badcock*, esq. of the Elms, to Eliza-Julia, only dau. of Wm. Metford, esq. M.D. Flook house. —At Dorchester, C. W. *Griffin*, esq. of New park, Hatfield, eldest son of W. E. Griffin, esq. of Werrington hall, Peterborough, to Emily, youngest dau. of W. Watson, esq. —At Key-mour, Sussex, Alexander-Connelly, fourth son of the late Holland *Lecky*, esq. of Castle Lecky, to Fanny, eldest dau. of John Goddard, esq. of Clapham woods, near Worthing. —At Richmond, Melbourne, Giovanni Whittie *Vitelli*, esq. of Richmond, Surrey, to Ann, only child of Francis John Day, esq. also of Richmond.

5. At Fulham, William Thomas *Gave*, M.B. of Williton, Som. to Mary-Eliza-Selina, eldest dau. of the Rev. Sparks Byers.

6. At Hailsham, Sussex, Edward *Strickland*, esq. of Cotham, Bristol, to Anne-Jane, dau. of Emeric E. Vidal, esq. of Ersham lodge. —At Kensington, William *Bloxam*, esq. of Mount st. Grosvenor sq. to Emma-Caroline, third dau. of the late W. P. Kite, esq. and granddau. of the late Capt. T. Popplewell, R.N. —At Southwark, Edward Charles *Duncumb*, of Guildford, Surrey, to Elizabeth-Lucy-Young, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Duncumb, Rector of Shere.

9. At St. George's, Hanover sq. Melville *Portal*, esq. M.P. to the Lady Charlotte Elliot, dau. of the Earl of Minto. —At Chalcacombe, Charles Pine *Coffin*, esq. of East Down House, Devon, and Impington hall, Cambridge, to Margaret-Juliana, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Carwithen, D.D. Rector of Stoke Climsland. —At Glasgow, James A. *Bannerman*, esq. of Manchester, to Louisa, dau. of Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro. —At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Frank *Corbett*, esq. Capt. 33rd Regt. to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late J. M. Dickson, esq. —At Gestingthorpe, Essex, William *Clifford*, esq. of the Middle Temple, and Magna Charta Island, Wraysbury, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late George Walker, esq. of Over hall, Essex. —At Elstead, Surrey, the Rev. John *Hewetson*, M.A. Incumbent of Measham, Derbysh. to Ruth-Barber, younger dau. of late Joseph Charlesworth, esq. of Holmfirth. —At Burgate, Capt. Augustus *Patterson*, to Marian-Harriet, second dau. of the Rev. C. R. Ashfield, Rector of Burgate, Suff. —At South Pool, John *Webb*, esq. of Castletown Roche, co. Cork, to Frances-Catherine, youngest dau. of Thomas Cornish, esq. of Scoble. —George Alex. *Pridmore*, esq. Wyken house, Coventry, to Sophia, only child of the late William Smith, esq. of Aston Flamville, Leicestershire. —At Hagley, the Rev. J. Swaby *Oxley*, Vicar of Clent, Worc. to Mary-Sarah, second dau. of George Pearson, esq. late Capt. 81st Regt. —At Newbridge, Kildare, Maurice Denny *Day*, esq. 5th Dragoon Guards, second son of Thos. Day, esq. nephew of the late Sir Edw. Denny, Bart. to Myra Lois Mellin, step-dau. of Capt. Henley, same Regt. —At Kelso, N.B., John *Milne*, esq. of Glasgow, late of Melbourne, Australia, to Jane, second dau. of the late John Rutherford, esq. Balmaghie, Kirkcudbrightsh.

10. At Shrewsbury, the Rev. H. S. *Polehampton*, Fellow of Pembroke coll. Cambridge, and Chaplain E.I.C.S. second son of the late Rev. Edw. Polehampton, Fellow of King's coll. and Rector of Greenford, to Emily-Augusta, youngest dau. of C. B. Allnatt, esq. barrister-at-law. —At Edinburgh, Sir Benjamin F. *Outram*, C.B., Inspector of Fleets and Hospitals, R.N. to Sally, dau. of the late Joseph Outram, esq. of Glasgow, and cousin to Major-Gen. Outram, of Lucknow. —At Barwell, Leic.

the Rev. G. E. *Burner*, Rector of Thurlaston, to Maria, only dau. of Christopher Barrow, esq. late of Leamington. —At Chardstock, the Rev. Thos. Prynne *Andrew*, of Nansough, Cornwall, to Stephanie-Laura-Langton-Neville, granddau. of Peregrine Massingberd, esq. late of Gunby park, Linc. —At Sturminster Newton, Dorset, Robert Howard *Shout*, esq. of Yeovil, eldest son of the late Charles L. Shout, esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex, to Ann, eldest dau. of S.W. Long, esq. —At Slindon, Sussex, the Rev. Richard William *Ferguson*, Incumb. of Llandogo, Monmouthsh. son of Joseph Ferguson, esq. M.P., of Morton, near Carlisle, to Ellen, dau. of Rev. Maurice Smelt, Rector of Slindon.

11. At St. James's Piccadilly, Wm. Townley *Mitford*, esq. of Pitt's hill, to Margaret-Emma, second dau. of Lord Kenyon. —At Eldad, Plymouth, George Edward Owen *Jackson*, esq. Capt. R.M., (L.I.) second son of the late Adm. Samuel Jackson, C.B., to Rhoda-Elizabeth-Angell, youngest dau. of late Joseph Linton, esq. of Plymouth. —At Rochester, Walter Lawrence *Ingles*, esq. 74th Highlanders, fourth son of the Rev. Charles Ingles, of Sydney, Cape Breton, to Elizabeth-Odell, only dau. of the Rev. George Best, late Archdeacon of New Brunswick. —At Southsea, Hants, the Rev. James Scarlet *Hunt*, B.A. Curate of Staple-grove, Taunton, to Josephine, third dau. of Capt. Cammilleri, R.N., C.M.G. —At Bathford, Edward Griffith *Richards*, esq. Capt. 2nd Somerset Militia, to Charlotte-Emilie, second dau. of Robert Sillery, esq. M.D. of Dover. —At Durham, John Fred. *Gales*, esq. Capt. 1st Durham Militia, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late George Appleby, esq. —At Wakefield, the Rev. John *Starkey*, B.A. only son of the late William Starkey, esq. of Wakefield, to Sarah, third dau. of Edw. Sykes, esq. of Backhouse.

13. At Charlton, Kent, the Rev. A. W. Dorset *Fellowes*, Vicar of Nether Wallop, Hants, to Helena-Louisa, youngest dau. of late Rev. J. M. Rice, of Brighton, and the Grove, Tooting. —At Hendon, Middlesex, Capt. Edward *Stanley*, R.N. to Caroline-Cordelia, fourth dau. of the late Edward Hancorne, esq. of Hendon, formerly of Bury hall, Glamorgansh.

15. At Hove, Brighton, Daniel A. *Green*, esq. of Berechurch, Essex, to Fanny; also, Robert *Dempster*, esq. Assist.-Surg. E.I.C.S., Madras, to Catherine, dau. of George Ellman, esq. —At Manchester, William Bagot *D'Arcy*, esq. 6th Lancashire Militia, to Hannah, eldest dau. of the late Robt. Whittaker, esq. of Hurst, Ashton-under-Lyne.

16. At Oakham, Rutland, the Rev. Robert *Nutt*, M.A. Curate of Medbourne and Holt, Leic. son of the Rev. W. Y. Nutt, to Mary-J. eldest dau. of Clarke Morris, esq. —At Chatham, William-Collingwood, eldest son of Wm. *Hughes*, esq. barrister, Plymouth, to Fanny-Agnes, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Colonel James Fynmore, late R.M. —At Paignton, Devon, William Samuel *Greathead*, esq. Capt. Hants Militia Inf. to Amelia-Frances, eldest dau. of Hugh James Baillie, of Inverness. —At St. Gabriel's Pimlico, C. Percy *Soulsby*, esq. of Clyda, near Mallow, to Susan-Sybilla, second dau. of the late Jonathan Thompson, esq. of Sherwood hall, near Mansfield. —At Stonehouse, Plymouth, John Francis *Burton*, esq. of Lincoln, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of John Boyle, esq. —At Trinity church, Marylebone, Philip Charles *Cavan*, esq. late Lieut.-Col. 30th Regt. eldest son of James Cavan, esq. of Park cres. to Mary, second dau. of Gen. T. H. Berkeley, of Harley st. Cavendish sq. —At St. James's Paddington, John Stone *Wigg*, esq. elder son of George Wigg, esq. of Westbourne terr. to Ellen-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. C. Clements, of Lower Clapton. —At Edinburgh, Yeats Henry *Goldsmid*, esq. of Park

cresc. London, to Dora, fourth dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. George Mackenzie Stuart, E.I.C.S. —At Topsham, Devon, Arthur, eldest son of James *Lawford*, esq. to Elizabeth-Ann-Hamilton, youngest dau. of the late Richard Thestyn Hemer, esq. Comm. R.N.

17. At Stonor park, Charles Fred. *Smythe*, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward Smythe, Bart. of Acton Burnell, to Maria, third dau. of Lord Camoys. —At Glastonbury, the Rev. R. *Nicholson*, Incumb. of St. Mark's, Easton, to Eliza-Ann-Grantham, only child of Chas. Pope, esq. M.D. —At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Rev. Horace Seward *Wood*, B.A. of Elsing, Norfolk, to Sarah-Catherine, elder dau. of the late Edw. Hemsley, esq. —At Liverpool, John, only son of John *Lloyd*, esq. of Port Penrhyn, Bangor, to Mary, fifth dau. of John Dorning, esq. of Mount Vernon, near Liverpool. —At Wolverhampton, Capt. Henry *Kent*, 77th Regt. eldest son of Captain Henry Kent, R.N. to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late William Ward, esq.

18. At Edinburgh, Edmund *Waters*, esq. surgeon, of Coventry, son of G. J. Waters, esq. Clevedon, Somerset, to Ellen-Dinah, only child of the late Thomas Hawkes, esq. —At Esher, Surrey, Hugh *Clutterbuck*, esq. late Capt. 8th Hussars, son of the late Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. of Hardenhuish park, Wilts, to Sophia-Ellen, youngest dau. of J. W. Spicer, esq. of Esher place. —At Folkestone, Ralph George *Pochin*, esq. R.N. youngest son of the late Geo. Pochin, esq. of Barkby hall, Leic. to Anna-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Winstanley, Rector of Glenfield. —At Stowmarket, Joseph Holmes *Burton*, esq. surgn. Islington, to Susannah, youngest dau. of the Rev. Fred. Herbert Maberly, M.A. Vicar of Great Finborough. —At Leominster, Godfrey Colpoys *Bloomfield*, esq. Capt. E.I.C.S. son of Major Bloomfield, of Castle Caldwell, co. Fermanagh, to Juliana, dau. of Robt. Lane, esq. of Ryelands, Heref. —At Child Okeford, Dorset, the Rev. William Williamson *Newbould*, son of Henry Newbould, esq. to Mary-Louisa, younger dau. of Lieut.-Col. Fendall, late 4th Light Drag. —At Sutton, Surrey, Major B. *Heyne*, late of the E.I.C.S. to Jane-Lancaster, dau. of late F. C. Chappell, esq. —At Haverfordwest, Charles Edw. *Coleridge*, barrister-at-law, to Georgina, third dau. of Gilbert J. Harries, esq. of Llanunwas, co. Pemb. —At Streatham, Surrey, the Rev. Weeden *Butler*, M.A. Vicar of Wickham Market, Suffolk, to Ann-Frances, younger dau. of the late John Hicks, esq. of Streatham. —At Budock, near Falmouth, Marshall Valentine *Bull*, esq. late 10th Foot, to Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Col. Bromhead, C.B. 77th Regt. —At St. John's Westminster, Ignace *Gibson*, esq. to Rosina-Agnes, third dau. of the late Francis Watts, esq. F.S.A. late of the London Gazette.

20. At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Frederick, only son of John *Whitman*, esq. to Janet-Gordon, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Bennett, esq. of Westminster. —At St. Pancras New Church, Benjamin *Tilly*, esq. of Chantilly, co. Dublin, to Mary Woods, dau. of Robert Johnson, esq.

22. At St. John Lee, near Hexham, Major-Gen. Sir George *Buller*, K.C.B. to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B. —At St. James's Westbourn terr. Andrew R. *Milroy*, esq. to Eleanor-Rainey, eldest dau. of D. Dudgeon, esq. Comptroller of H.M. Customs, Goole.

23. At Canterbury, Henry *Phelips*, esq. R. Horse Art. third surviving son of Chas. Phelips, esq. of Briggins park, Herts, to Annie, eldest dau. of the late Major Majendie. —At Harbledown, the Rev. Francis James *Holland*, M.A. of Trinity coll. second son of Sir Henry Holland, Bart. to Mary-Sybilla, eldest dau. of the Rev. Alfred Lyall, Rector of Harbledown. —

At Islington, Joshua-Richmond, eldest son of Joshua *Page*, esq. of Baldock, Herts, to Elizabeth-Kesteven, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Barton Hill, Incumbent of St. Stephen's Islington. —At Westhide, Heref. the Rev. Langton Edward *Brown*, Vicar of Dormington, to Christiana-Rachel, youngest dau. of the late Rev. C. J. Bird, Rector of Mordiford and Dynedor. —At St. James's Piccadilly, Lieut.-Col. Patrick L. C. *Paget*, second son of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B. to Fanny, youngest dau. of the Rev. Richd. Garth. of Morden and Farnham, Surrey. —At Crediton, Jacob *Barrett*, esq. of Armagh, to Felicia, third dau. of the late Chas. Weaver, esq. of Atterton, Leicestersh. formerly Brigade-Major and Capt. 40th Regt. —At Oxford, Wm. Gerald *FitzGerald*, esq. of Sunville, co. Cork, to Jane-Maria-Elizabeth, only dau. of James Wright, esq. of the University Press, Oxford. —At St. Stephen's Coleman street, William *Barker*, jun. esq. of Huyton, Lanc. to Julia-Ann, third dau. of J. G. Sparke, esq. M.D. —At St. Mary's Battersea, Robert-Ruthven, fourth son of Francis *Pym*, esq. of the Hasells, Beds, to Harriet, eldest dau. of Henry Sykes Thornton, esq. of Battersea rise. —At St. Luke's Chelsea, Henry *Bartlett*, esq. Assistant Comm.-Gen. to H.M.'s Forces, to Jane Rosa Parrell, of Cheyne walk, youngest dau. of the late William Parrell, esq. solr. —At Bulmer, Essex, the Rev. J. *Picton*, M.A. to Anna, eldest dau. of David Badham, esq. —At Cheltenham, Oliver *Coathupe*, esq. of Clifton hill, Bristol, to Eliza, second dau. of the late Fred. Holbrook, esq. F.S.A. formerly of 14th Light Drag. —At Brighton, William, only son of Richd. Atkinson *Coward*, esq. of Tulse hill lodge, Surrey, to Rosamond, youngest dau. of late Rear-Admiral John Hayes, C.B. of Southsea, Hants. —At Preston, Dorset, Daniel *Symonds*, esq. of Ashton, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of John Allen Pope, esq. of Sutton, near Weymouth.

24. The Viscount *Forth*, only son of the Earl of Perth and Melfort, to Harriet-Mary, eldest dau. of the Hon. Adolphus Capel, niece of the Earl of Essex, and granddau. of Viscount Maynard. —At Cheltenham, Bernard *Kendall*, esq. E.I.C.S. and son of W. Kendall, esq. of Budleigh Salterton, Devon, to Barbara-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Capt John Moore A. Lucas, Bengal Army. —At Stonor park, Chas. Frederick *Smythe*, esq. eldest son of Sir Edw. Smythe, Bart. of Acton Burnell, to Maria, third dau. of Lord Camoys. —At Southampton, the Rev. George Cruikshank *Maitland*, A.M. of Sunderland, to Fanny-Eliza, fifth dau. of Sampson Payne, esq. Mayor of Southampton. —At St. James's Westminster, the Rev. J. Hamilton *Bond*, of Romansleigh, Devon, to Rosa-Jane, dau. of John Carlon, esq. Greville place, Kilburn.

25. At Kirkella, near Hull, John-Roberts, eldest son of the late Robert *Schofield*, esq. of Liverpool, to Clara, third dau. of C. L. Ringrose, esq. of Tranby, Yorkshire. —At St. George's Hanover sq. Frederick Anstruther *Herbert*, Lieut. R.N. only surviving son of Gen. Herbert, to Georgiana-Margaret, third dau. of the late Deputy Com.-Gen. Tannatt Houston Thomson. —At Bray, Lieut.-Col. *Forde*, Royal South Down Militia, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Brownlow Forde, of Seaforde, to Adelaide, fifth dau. of the late Gen. the Hon. Robert Meade, and granddau. of John, Earl of Clanwilliam.

Dec. 12. At Christ church, St. Pancras, the Rev. Robert Wells *Whitford*, late Chaplain to Hon. E. I. Co. at Madras, (son of the late Edw. Whitford of the Stock Exchange, by Helena, dau. of Robert Wells, of Salisbury square, and of Charleston, So. Carolina,) to Eliza-Judith, dau. of the late and sister to the present John Knight, esq. of Euston square.

## OBITUARY.

## COUNT MOLE.

Nov. 24. At his seat, Champlatreux, near Chantilly, aged 75, Louis Matthieu Count Molé, formerly Prime Minister of Louis-Philippe.

The name of Molé is connected by misfortune with the worst epoch of the old Republic; by political service with the first Empire; by parliamentary supremacy with the second and third Monarchies—that of the Restoration, and of the Revolution of 1830.

His family was one of that ancient magistracy of France, the “nobility of the robe,” which formed among the French aristocracy a caste within a caste, to whom office, and very often talent, was hereditary. The high place and functions enforced a high education, and work. The axiom that *noblesse oblige* was more strictly acted on in the caste of the robe than in that of the sword, while the aristocracy had a jealously-guarded monopoly of both—and with a corresponding result. The Molé produced four generations of great lawyers, administrators, and orators; we do not find four generations of great generals in one race; the rank was sometimes inherited, but not always illustrated.

An Edouard Molé was Procureur-Général in the time of the League; for his services Henri IV. made him President of the Parliament of Paris. His son, Mathieu Molé, the greatest name of the family, held that post during the wars of the Fronde. Fourth in direct descent from him was Edouard Mathieu Molé, to whom the inheritance of a name connected with the ancient system proved a fatal one. To the fanaticism of “Liberty and Equality” such historical reputations were crimes; and he perished on the scaffold during the Reign of Terror, when only 34 years of age. His son, Count Molé, the future Prime Minister of Louis Philippe, was then a child. But the talent as well as the name of his race had descended to him; he was an industrious student, profited to the utmost by his education, and was not without ambition. He was only 25 when he published an *Essai de Morale et de Politique*, which attracted the attention of Napoleon, then endeavouring to rally round his Government the influential names of the old monarchy. To these ancient reputations Napoleon never felt the instinctive hatred which inspired the Republicans; but if he raised them from their ruin, it was on the condition that they served him. M. Molé, then a young writer of 25, had

an interview with Napoleon just after the battle of Austerlitz. The emperor, predisposed by the opinions of the *Essai*, which leaned to the side of the positive and absolute in government, a natural reaction against the principles which had dealt death and confiscation in the name of virtue, philanthropy, and the rights of man, offered a career to M. Molé; he asked what place in his Government would suit him, characteristically naming it himself without waiting the answer. “The only place for a Molé,” said Napoleon, “is in my courts of justice; what think you of the *Cour Imperiale*?” M. Molé modestly dissented, suggesting a post in one of the branches of the executive administration. Napoleon thought a parliamentary name out of place “in his prefectures.” It must have required considerable courage to do what the unknown young Molé did; he plainly told the First Consul that his tribunals were not a magistracy, and that his administration “was the only institution of his system.” Napoleon understood him, and appointed Molé *Maitre des Requêtes*. One of his first duties in that post was rather singular; he sat as Napoleon’s commissioner in the Grand Sanhedrim of the Jews—a convocation of the rabbi of all the synagogues from Leghorn to Strasburg, called to codify a common body of doctrine for the scattered remnant of Israel, and probably to attempt to modify the practice of “the people” as to military service—which was pertinaciously to refuse it. Soon afterwards M. Molé was appointed to the Prefecture of Dijon; here he wrote a life of his great ancestor, Mathieu Molé, which he prefixed to an edition of his early *Essai*. The opinions expressed or conveyed in the biography advanced him in the favour of the Emperor, and Molé was made a count in the new imperial nobility—a body which was the object of much sarcasm from the old *noblesse*, and a cause of dismay to M. d’Hozier, the old *Juge d’Armes*, whose very hair, says M. Capefigue, rose on his head with horror at the blazonries invented for the titles—so audaciously did they despise the most sacred canons of heraldry. Count Molé was subsequently appointed Director-General des Ponts et Chaussées, and Conseiller d’Etat. He reached the highest point of his career under the empire as the fortunes of the Emperor were waning. It was after the campaign of 1812 he was named Supreme Judge and

Minister of Justice. But the armies of the allies were now gathering on the frontiers of France, and the genius of the Emperor himself was required to defend the territory. M. Molé was named President of the Council of Regency which conducted affairs while Napoleon was personally commanding the French army. M. Molé remained faithful to his charge to the last moment. When the Empress Marie Louise fled from Paris with the King of Rome a regency was formed at Blois. M. Molé remained by the side of the empress till he was released from his duty and allegiance by a letter from Napoleon himself, who even advised him to join the new *régime*, and serve it as faithfully as he had served him.

Louis XVIII. and the party restored with him disliked M. Molé, as a deserter from "his order." The King erased his name from the list of the new Chamber of Peers presented by Talleyrand; but the diplomatist pressed his nomination so strongly that the King yielded, though he was not actively employed; his services to the Empire were resented. On its sudden revival by the return from Elba, he was induced by Napoleon to take office again, but he would only accept a subordinate position; he did not believe in the permanence of "the situation," and said so, though he would not appear to abandon his benefactor. He again accepted the direction of the Ponts et Chaussées, and was appointed to the Chamber of Peers, but would not take his seat. He also refused to sign the proposed decree of perpetual exile against the Bourbon family. He retained his post in the Ponts et Chaussées under the second Restoration, but had no influence in the Government. In the Chamber of Peers he strongly opposed M. de Polignac, and the policy of repression which precipitated the Revolution of 1830 and placed Louis Philippe on the throne.

The new king immediately appointed him Minister of Foreign Affairs. The political conflicts and intrigues of the ensuing years were so small, confused, and personal, that, though they placed M. Molé more before the world by the publicity of parliamentary life, they do not excite much interest. A deluge has swept over the names and things of that period, many of which it is charitable not to call from oblivion. After many modifications and combinations he became Prime Minister, but finally succumbed to the majorities against him in the Chambers, after trying to force them to his side by two dissolutions. During the latter portion of the reign of Louis Philippe he lived in retirement at Champlatreux; nor did he

find any reason ultimately to envy the fate of M. Guizot, his competitor for power.—*Times.*

It is affirmed, however, by the writer of his memoir in the *Constitutionnel*, that the most brilliant epoch in the political existence of Count Molé was that of his ministry of the 15th of April, when, become for the third time Minister of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister, he had to sustain against MM. Thiers and Guizot that arduous contest which expressed so fully all the false grandeur of parliamentarianism and its real miseries. After the fall of that government, which he defended with so much talent and energy, merely because attached to it was a principle of government, Count Molé continued to exercise only an indirect influence on public affairs. Decorated with the grand cordon by King Louis Philippe, who was deeply attached to him, he subsequently became a member of the French Academy, and re-appeared for a time in the political world during the Presidency of Louis Napoleon as Auditor to the Council of State.

So much was Molé supposed to have been devoted to the personal wishes of Louis Philippe, that a coalition of all parties was formed against him under pretence of saving parliamentary government from the Court and its subservient minister. How far such suspicions were well founded will no doubt engage the pen of the future historian, as well as the no less important question whether his successful rivals proved better friends of parliamentary independence. M. Molé latterly rallied to the Fusionist party, and declared himself an advocate for the restoration of Henri V. In private life he was highly esteemed. A more perfect gentleman did not exist in all France. His death was sudden. He was seated at table with Count Montalambert and M. de Falloux, when he fell into an apoplectic fit and died the same evening.

#### ADMIRAL BRUAT.

Nov. 25. On board the *Ulm*, in the roadstead of Messina, Admiral Bruat, late Commander in chief of the French fleet in the Black Sea.

Admiral Bruat was born at Colmar in Alsace, on the 26th of May, 1796. He entered the Naval School at Brest in 1811; was appointed *Enseigne de vaisseau* in 1819, *Lieutenant* in 1827, *Capitaine de frégate* in 1831, *Capitaine de vaisseau* in 1838, *Rear-Admiral* in 1846, *Vice-Admiral* in 1852, and *Admiral* in 1855. From the first year of his service the letters of his commanding officers always mentioned him as well-instructed, of indefatigable



zeal, and as being brave and generous. His first command was the *Silene* brig, in 1829, on the coast of Africa. He was wrecked, made prisoner, and taken to Algiers, and only released by the capture of that city by the French. On returning to Toulon he was honourably acquitted for the loss of his vessel. After commanding in succession the *Jena* and *Triton* ships of the line, he was appointed in Jan. 1845 Governor of the Marquesas, and on the 17th of April following Governor of all the French establishments in Oceania. In 1848 he was made Maritime Prefect of Toulon, in 1849 appointed Governor-General of the Antilles. In 1853 he took the command of the French Channel squadron, and in 1854 became second in command of the Black Sea squadron. He was present at the bombardment of Sebastopol, October 17. When Admiral Hamelin returned home, Bruat assumed the command of the allied squadrons. He took his leave on the 4th Nov. after bearing testimony, in a letter to Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, to the perfect harmony which has never ceased to reign both between the officers and the sailors of the two squadrons. Having repaired to Constantinople, he was received by the Sultan with the utmost consideration, and a sabre of honour, ornamented with diamonds, was presented to him. He was on his voyage to Toulon, when a suppressed fit of gout attacked his stomach, and unexpectedly terminated his career.

His obsequies were celebrated on the 11th Dec. with great pomp in the Church of the Invalides. Detachments of every corps of the garrison and army of Paris were drawn up on the adjoining boulevards and esplanade, and completely surrounded the hotel. The interior of the church was entirely hung with black, with escutcheons bearing the initials of the Admiral, and crowns of laurel, in which were written the names of the expeditions in which he had acted a glorious part—Navarino, Algiers, Otahiti, Toulon, Martinique, Sebastopol, Kertch, Kinburn, &c. In the centre of the church rose a splendid catafalque, surrounded with five rows of lighted tapers and fasces of tricoloured flags. The invalid soldiers, armed with lances, lined the passage from the gate to the catafalque, round which was stationed a guard of honour formed of decorated non-commissioned officers belonging to all the regiments of the garrison. Marshal Vailant, Minister of War; Admiral Hamelin, Minister of Marine; Marshal Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris; Admiral Parseval-Deschenes, the aide-de-camp of the Admiral, and the members of his family, took their seats near the re-

mains of the illustrious deceased. In the choir were Generals Canrobert and Roguet, aides-de-camp of the Emperor; Count Ornano, Governor of the Invalides; General Sauboul, Military Commander of the Hotel; General Lawœstine, Commander of the National Guard; the Prefects of the Departments, the authorities, &c. Mass was celebrated by Abbé Ancelin, First Chaplain of the Invalides, assisted by his clergy, and the absolution was given by Monsignor de Tripoli, coadjutor of the Archbishop of Paris. At half-past one o'clock a salute of artillery announced the termination of the religious ceremony, and the body of the Admiral having been removed to a splendid hearse, adorned with tricoloured flags, and drawn by six horses, the *cortège* proceeded to the cemetery of Père la Chaise, along the Quai des Invalides, the Pont de la Concorde, Rue Royale, and the whole line of the Boulevards. A squadron of Gardes de Paris opened the march, and was followed by two battalions of Chasseurs de Vincennes and three battalions of Infantry of the Line. Next came a battalion of Gardes de Paris; two mourning coaches, with the clergy; the hearse, on each side of which rode four colonels, holding the corners of the pall; four mourners, carrying, on a black velvet cushion, the insignia and decorations of the Admiral; and twelve mourning coaches. These were followed by five battalions of the line and two batteries of artillery, and two squadrons of Chasseurs closed the procession.

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SIR JOHN R. C. B. CAVE, BART.

Nov. 11. Sir John Robert Cave-Browne-Cave, the tenth Baronet (1641), a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate of the county.

He was born at Stratton-en-le-Field, on the 4th March, 1797, the eldest son of Sir William Cave, the ninth Baronet, by his second marriage with Louisa, fourth daughter of Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, Bart.

He succeeded his father August 22, 1838, and by royal sign-manual, dated on the 18th Jan. following, assumed (with his brothers) the additional name of Cave after his then names of Cave-Browne. The name of Browne was first assumed in 1752 by his grandfather, John Cave, esq. on his inheriting the estates of his mother's family, the Brownes of Stretton.

Sir John officiated as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1844.

He married, Nov. 22, 1821, Catharine-Penelope, youngest and co-heir daughter of William Mills, esq. of Barlaston, co. Stafford; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and three daughters. The former were—1. Sir



Mills, his successor; 2. Verney, of Exeter college, Oxford; 3. Ambrose-Sneyd, of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; and 4. Bowyer-Wenman. The daughters — 1. Rosamund-Louisa-Sophia, who died in 1847; 2. Elizabeth-Louisa-Maria; and 3. Hyacinth-Ellen.

The present Baronet was born in 1822, and has married Isabella, second daughter of John Taylor, esq. of the Newarke, Leicester. He was formerly an officer in the 11th Hussars.

**SIR RICHARD SUTTON, BART.**

*Nov. 14.* At Cambridge House, Piccadilly, aged 57, Sir Richard Sutton, the second Baronet (1772), of Norwood Park, Nottinghamshire.

Sir Richard was born on the 16th Dec. 1798, at Brant Broughton, co. Lincoln, the eldest son of John Sutton, esq. (eldest son of the first Baronet), by Sophia-Frances, daughter of Charles Chaplin, esq. (afterwards the wife of Thomas Wright, esq. of Bramcote, Notts.)

The first Baronet, Sir Richard Sutton, received his title on retiring from the office of Under Secretary of State. He was great-grandson of Henry Sutton, esq. younger brother of Robert the first Lord Lexington, whose peerage became extinct in 1723.

Sir Richard succeeded his grandfather in the year 1802, being then only four years of age. A long minority husbanded the family estates, already large, to such an extent, that Sir Richard has long been considered one of the most wealthy men in the country. The fine estates belonging to the family in Nottinghamshire, Norfolk, and Leicestershire are surpassed in value by the London property, which includes a very considerable portion of the fashionable district of May Fair. The mansion occupied for many years by H.R.H. the late Duke of Cambridge was the property of Sir Richard Sutton; and upon the death of his Royal Highness Sir Richard entered upon its occupation.

Sir Richard Sutton was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proved himself not deficient in talent; but he married early, on the day after he came of age, and at once entered with great enthusiasm into the sports of the field. Finding the family seat at Norwood, in Nottinghamshire, insufficient for his establishment, he took Sudbrooke Hall, near Lincoln, for his hunting residence, and Weeting (Mr. Angerstein's), in Norfolk, for his shooting box. In both pursuits it was maintained by his friends that he never had an equal. So devotedly fond of shooting was he, that he seldom missed a day from the 12th of August to the 1st

of February, except when he was hunting. He had Mrs. Farquharson's moors, in Aberdeenshire, for many years, where he has frequently killed upwards of a hundred brace of grouse in one day, and, before he had the misfortune to break his thigh, many an antlered monarch of the forest has fallen to his rifle.

After living a few years at Weeting, he bought the estates of Mr. Merist at Linford, Cranwich, and Mundford in Norfolk, and that of Moseley at Tofts, adjoining to each other, and immediately bounded by those of Mr. Angerstein on one side, and those of Mr. Baring at Buckenham on the other,—so that nothing could be better adapted for the breeding and preservation of game.

Sir Richard Sutton commenced his career as a master of foxhounds in 1822, when he succeeded Mr. Assheton Smith in Lincolnshire, in the Burton Hunt, so called after the seat of Lord Monson, having been established by the possessor of that peerage about a century ago. Sir Richard purchased a part of his predecessor's pack, and part of the Holderness, when Sir Digby Legard retired from that country. Endowed by nature with keen powers of perception and great judgment, having a fondness, too, for breeding hounds, he soon got up an excellent pack; and under his conduct the Burton Hunt flourished for twenty years, during which time he hunted six days a week. In 1828 or 1829 he offered to resign the country in favour of the late Lord Monson, if that young nobleman should wish to take it on coming of age: the offer was declined, but soon afterwards Sir Richard met with a terrible fall and broke his thigh, which caused his temporary retirement from hunting, when he sold part of his pack to his friend Mr. Assheton Smith.

Finding Sudbrooke inconvenient, he then went into Lincoln, and took possession of a house near the cathedral, where his boundless hospitality, and a host of regular visitors, did wonders for the old city—a prosperity upon which the tradesmen were after a time found to presume to an extent beyond endurance.

Sir Richard was too fond of riding "difficult" horses: he broke his limb again; and on a third occasion he had a narrow escape from being drowned in a brook, in which he lay under his horse, and was pulled up by his whip, which he held firmly above water—a good example of presence of mind.

After the death of the late venerable Earl of Lonsdale, in 1844, Sir Richard Sutton took the Cottesmore country, and removed his establishment of about sixty

horses and eighty couple of hounds to Cottesmore Park, in Rutlandshire, where he took everything on the premises that the earl's executors expressed a wish to leave, not forgetting the abundant contents of the ale and beer cellars, the doors of which were never locked during his time. Here Sir Richard did everything *en prince* for five seasons, but then quitted the place in disgust with some of the neighbouring squires, who preferred the preservation of pheasants to foxes.

The last field of his supremacy was, by general agreement, the finest in England. On the retirement of Mr. Green, Sir Richard began the season of 1847-8 "over Leicestershire," with seventy-nine couples of working hounds, and as good a stud of hunters as had been ever seen there. The great size of the inclosures, the immense fences, and the quantity of grass-land in that country, added to a soil which generally carries a burning scent, makes an indifferent horse useless; and Sir Richard spared neither expense in purchasing nor pains in procuring the best animals that could be found. With one hundred couples of hounds, with no subscription, and with two hunting establishments, his own at Quorndon Hall, and his son Mr. Richard Sutton's at Skeffington, for the Donnington country, Leicestershire has for the last eight years enjoyed opportunities of sport unsurpassed in its long Meltonian annals. Yet even there his empire was partially thwarted by the covert destroyers of foxes, and he had threatened to leave it as he did Cottesmore. It was said that he was likely to succeed Lord Gifford in the Vale of the White Horse: where less arduous labours might have occupied his declining years.

His death was not preceded by any lengthened illness. He had arrived in town on Monday, the 12th Nov. from his seat in Nottinghamshire, and rose at his usual hour on Wednesday in apparently excellent health and spirits. After partaking of a hearty breakfast, he wrote a letter to a near relative, and then repaired to the closet. His prolonged absence at length occasioned alarm, and on forcing the door Sir Richard was found dead. It was the opinion of the medical gentlemen called in that death had resulted from *angina pectoris*.

Sir Richard Sutton had a contempt for politics, and always declined a seat in parliament. He was alive to his obligations as a Christian, which he manifested by a constant attendance at church, by careful education of his family, by great generosity to his dependents, and unfailing benevolence to the poor. He had a great talent for music, which is inherited by his son, the present Baronet, who is a fine

organ-player. Sir Richard was never idle: after his day's amusements out of doors were over, he was always found, unless engaged with company, occupied with his flute or his books, and his stock of information upon all subjects proved the extent of his reading.

He married, at St. Peter's in Eastgate, Lincoln, on the 17th Dec. 1819, Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Burton, esq. of Burton hall, co. Carlow; and by that lady, who died on the 1st Jan. 1842, he had issue seven sons and four daughters: The sons are, 1. Sir John, his successor; 2. Richard, late an officer in the Life Guards; who married in 1845 Anna, daughter of the Rev. H. Houson, Rector of Brant Broughton; 3. Francis, Captain in the Horse Guards; 4. Charles; 5. The Rev. Augustus Sutton, Rector of West Toft, Norfolk; 6. Henry G. Sutton, esq. and 7. Frederick Sutton, esq. Of the daughters two are deceased; Sophia-Louisa, the second, died in Feb. 1853, after having married, in the preceding May, Samuel William Clowes, esq. eldest son of W. L. Clowes, esq. of Broughton Old Hall, co. Lanc. late Lieut.-Colonel of the 3d Dragoon Guards.

The present Baronet was born in 1820, and married in 1844 Emma-Helena, eldest daughter of Colonel Sherlock, K.H. of Southwell, Notts. She is since dead, without issue.

Sir Richard Sutton's funeral took place at Linford, Notts, on the 21st Nov. It was attended by all his sons, by Lord A. E. Hill, S. W. Clowes, esq. Rev. J. B. Wright, Henry Heathcote, esq. Rev. Robert Sutton, Rev. Henry Houson, Frederick Chaplin, esq. Frederick Sutton, esq. John Tidd Pratt, esq. &c.

An equestrian portrait of Sir Richard Sutton by F. Grant, esq. R.A. has just been published, the engraving having been finished on the very day of the worthy Baronet's death.—*Condensed from The Field of Nov. 24.*

The hunting establishment at Quorndon has been already broken up: the stud and hounds having been dispersed by the hammer on the 13th and 14th of December. The sale was the most important of its kind that has taken place for many years, and was attended by some 2,000 persons. The finest hunters were sold as follows: Somerby, for 360 guineas, to Mr. Murray, of Manchester; Shankton, for 360 guineas, to Lord Euston; Freemason, for 340 guineas, to Mr. R. Sutton; Freney, for 340 guineas, to Mr. Sutton; Kegworth, for 320 guineas, to Sir T. Whichcote; Malakhoff, for 310 guineas, to H.R.H. Prince Albert; Harkaway, Newmarket, and Bagenal Daly, for 300

guineas each, and Knight of Gwynne, for 220 guineas, all to Mr. R. Sutton; &c. &c. The total sum for the 32 horses sold on the first day was 5,812 guineas; other horses on the second day more than 1,200*l*. The hounds, being seventy couples, produced 1,806 guineas.

**SIR W. M. S. PILKINGTON, BART.**

*Nov.* 12. At Hillingdon, aged 24, Sir William Milborne Swinnerton Pilkington, the 10th Bart., 1635, of Butterson Hall, Staffordshire, and of Chevet Park, near Wakefield.

He was born at Chevet Park in 1831, the second son of Sir William the eighth Baronet, by Mary, second daughter and coheir of Thomas Swinnerton, esq. of Butterson Hall, by Mary, daughter and heir of Charles Milborne, esq. of Wonastow Court, co. Monmouth. He succeeded to the title and estates, on the lamented death of his elder brother, Sir Thomas Pilkington, Bart. on the 7th Feb. 1854. He was in 1854 appointed a Lieutenant in the Staffordshire Yeomanry. He principally resided at Butterson Hall, which he derived from his maternal ancestor, and his remains were interred in Butterson church. As he has died unmarried, the title devolves upon his brother Lionel Pilkington, the only surviving son of the late Sir William Pilkington, and brother to the last two baronets, who have both been carried to a premature grave. Sir Lionel will enjoy the Chevet estate and other Yorkshire property; but the Butterson estate, which he inherited from the Swinnerton family, reverts to the second son of Colonel Charles Kemys Kemys Tynte, maternal cousin to the late Sir William, and who is at present with his regiment in the Crimea.

**SIR JOSIAS STRACEY, BART.**

*Nov.* 6. At Bognor, Sussex, aged 84, Sir Josias Henry Stracey, the 4th Baronet (1818).

He was born at Madras in 1771, the third son of Sir Edward the first Baronet, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lathom, esq. of Lancashire, and widow of John Wilkinson, esq. He succeeded to the title only on the 27th Dec. 1854, on the death of his brother the Rev. Sir George Stracey, Bart. (noticed in our vol. XLIII. p. 308).

He married in 1800 Diana, eldest daughter of David Scott, esq. of Duninald, co. Montrose, sometime M.P. for co. Forfar; and had issue three sons and five daughters: 1. Louisa; 2. Henry-Josias, his successor; 3. Edward-John; 4. Emma-Louisa; 5. Adelaide; 6 and 7. Evelin and Julia, twins, the latter of whom became in 1833 the second wife of Sir Henry Durrant, Bart.; and 8. Hardinge.

The present Baronet was formerly a Captain in the Royal Dragoons. He was born in 1802, and married in 1835 Charlotte, only dau. and heir of the late George Denne, esq. of the Paddock, Canterbury, by whom he has a numerous family.

**SIR GEORGE BALLINGALL, M.D.**

*Dec.* 4. At his country residence, Al-tamont, near Blairgowrie, Sir George Ballingall, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, and Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary; a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of France, and an honorary Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.

Sir George was the son of the Rev. Robert Ballingall, minister of Forglen in Banffshire, by a daughter of J. Simson, esq. of Edinshead, and was born in the manse of Forglen. He served for many years as an army surgeon, chiefly in the East Indies, and also on the continent, and was some time surgeon of the 33d Foot. He was elected to the chair of Military Surgery in the university of Edinburgh in 1823; and was knighted in 1830, upon the accession of King William the Fourth.

Until the recent institution of a similar class at Dublin by Sir P. Crampton, Edinburgh was the only school where special lectures on military surgery were given. Besides his "Outlines of Military Surgery," the text-book for his class, Sir George made several contributions to the literature of his profession, especially "Observations on the Diseases of the European Troops in India," and "Observations on the Site and Construction of Military Hospitals."

Sir George married, in 1817, a daughter of James Ballingall, esq. of Perth.

**LIEUT.-GENERAL BULLER.**

*Nov.* 8. At his house in Bury-street, St. James's, aged 83, Lieutenant-General Frederick William Buller, of Lanreath and Pelynt, co. Cornwall.

General Buller was the son of the second marriage of John Buller, (third son of John Francis Buller, esq. of Morval, and elder brother of William, Bishop of Exeter,) with Caroline, daughter of John Hunter, esq. His half-brother, Vice-Admiral Edward Buller, of Trenant Park, was created a Baronet in 1808, but died without issue in 1824.

He entered the army in 1790, as Ensign in the 37th Foot; was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1791, and to a company in the 57th in 1793. He served the cam-

paings of 1793 and 1794 in Flanders. In 1795 he obtained a majority in the 57th, from which he exchanged into the 88th on the 27th of June, 1796. He served with the latter regiment in the West Indies, and was at the siege of St. Lucie, and reduction of Grenada. He received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel Jan. 1, 1801; and was promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel in the 88th on the 29th Aug. 1804. On the 1st Dec. 1808 he exchanged into the Coldstream Guards. He was appointed Aide-de-camp to King George the Third, with the rank of Colonel, July 25, 1810. He was promoted to Major-General June 4, 1813; and subsequently he served on the Staff at Bristol. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1825, and was on the retired list of that rank.

General Buller married Charlotte, daughter of G. Tomlyns, esq. and had issue four sons and four daughters. The former were: 1. Major-Gen. Frederick Thomas Buller, of the Coldstream Guards, who married in 1821 Lady Agnes Percy, twin-sister to the late Duke of Northumberland; 2. the Rev. William Buller, who married in 1835 Leonora-Sophia, daughter of John Bond, esq. of Grange, co. Dorset; 3. Major-General Sir George Buller, Lieut.-Colonel in the Rifle Brigade; and 4. John, in the Royal Navy, deceased. The daughters: 1. Charlotte, died unmarried; 2. Caroline, married in 1836 to Lord Poltimore, by whom she has one son, his heir-apparent; 3. Agnes, deceased; and 4. Georgina-Amelia, married in 1836 to her cousin, Charles Hulse, esq. second son of Sir Charles Hulse, Bart.

The body of General Buller was interred on the 13th Nov. in Kensal Green Cemetery, attended by his three sons and Lord Poltimore.

#### LIEUT.-GENERAL LINDSAY.

*Dec. 5.* At Genoa, Lieut.-Gen. James Lindsay of Balcarres.

He was a nephew of Alexander sixth Earl of Balcarres, being the eldest son of the Hon. Robert Lindsay, who died in 1836, by Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Alexander Dick, Bart.

He entered the army as Lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards in 1807; served in the expedition to Walcheren in 1809; at the defence of Cadiz in 1811; in the Peninsular campaigns of 1812 and 1813; and in the campaign in Holland under Lord Lynedoch, including the assault upon Bergen-op-Zoom, at which he was severely wounded. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1838, to that of Major-General in 1851, and to that of Lieut.-General in 1854.

General Lindsay sat in parliament in 1831 for the county of Fife, during the

short session antecedent to Reform, being returned as a Conservative (without a poll) in the place of Mr. Wemyss, the former Whig member. At the next election of 1832 he did not attempt to contest the seat, which was restored to Mr. Wemyss; but in 1835 he stood a poll, when Captain Wemyss had 1,051 votes, and Colonel Lindsay 584.

General Lindsay was twice married: first, in 1819, to Mary-Anne, daughter of Francis Grant, esq. of Kilgraston; and secondly, in 1823, to Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Coutts Trotter, Bart. By this latter lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart. born in 1824, who succeeded his maternal grandfather in his baronetcy in 1837; 2. Margaret, Lady Lindsay, married in 1846 to her cousin Lord Lindsay, son and heir-apparent of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and has issue; 3. Mary-Anne, unmarried; and 4. Captain Robert Lindsay, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who defended the colours of his regiment with signal bravery at the Alma, and afterwards distinguished himself at Inkerman.

#### MAJOR-GEN. FRED. MARKHAM, C.B.

*Nov. 21.* At Limmer's Hotel, Conduit-street, in his 50th year, Major-General Frederick Markham, C.B. Aide-de-camp to her Majesty.

General Markham was the second son of Admiral John Markham (son of Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York), by the Hon. Maria Rice, daughter of the Right Hon. George Rice and Cecil Baroness Dynevor. He entered the army as Ensign in the 32d Regt. in May, 1824. He was with his regiment during the rebellion in Canada in 1837, and was wounded in four places at the action of St. Denis. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel July 22, 1842. While holding that commission he accompanied the 32d to the East Indies, and served in the Punjaub campaign in 1848-9. He also commanded the Second Infantry Brigade at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, where he was wounded; also a division at the action of Soorjkoond, where the enemy's position was carried and seven guns taken; and the Bengal column at the storming and capture of the city of Mooltan, in Jan. 1849. He was also present at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniote, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Goojerat. Soon after he was appointed Adjutant-general of the Royal forces in India, which appointment he held till he obtained his promotion as Major-General, dated Nov. 28, 1854. General Markham was then appointed to the command at Peshawur; but when



within two days' journey to assume his command he was recalled, in order to take the command of a division of the army in the Crimea. The gallant officer at once set out, and performed the journey to Calcutta in the unexampled space of 18 days during the hot season, and it was from the excessive fatigue of that journey that the seeds of his fatal illness arose. On his arrival in the Crimea he received the local rank of Lieut.-General from the 30th July, 1855; and took the command of the Second Division, previously commanded by General Pennesfather, and he commanded that division at the last attack on the Redan. He was just able to see Sebastopol fall, when his health became so precarious that he was ordered home. He arrived at Southampton on the 24th of October.

On the 1st Dec. his body was brought to Moreland, near Penrith, where the funeral was strictly private. Captain King, his aide-de-camp, and Captain Burns, of Orton Hall, besides the members of the family, being the only strangers present. The gallant General was buried, by request, at the root of a tree of his own planting; and it was only a fortnight before that he sent word to have this tree pruned and dressed. It is stated that, two days before his death, he admitted that the chief command of the army in the East was offered to, and would have been accepted by him, had his health been restored sooner.

#### MACLEAN OF ARDGOUR.

*Lately.* Aged 90; Alexander Maclean, esq. of Ardgour.

He was the son and heir of Hugh Maclean of Ardgour, by Elizabeth eldest daughter of Alexander Houston of Jordan Hill, esq. He entered the army in 1780 as an Ensign in the 2d battalion of the Royals, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in the same corps, from which he afterwards exchanged into the 63d regiment. He subsequently attained to the rank of Captain and Major in the 8th regiment of Light Dragoons. Having quitted the line, he became a Captain in the Hopetoun regiment of Fencibles. He afterwards served for several years as Major of the East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, and was subsequently appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the third regiment of local Militia of the county of Argyle, the command of which he held until the regiment was disbanded.

Ardgour married in 1795 Lady Margaret Hope, daughter of John second Earl of Hopetoun; and by that lady, who died in 18—, he had issue twelve sons and two daughters: 1. Hugh, who died in infancy; 2. John-Hugh, who died at Rome in 1826, unmarried, having published in the

preceding year a work, entitled "Fair Prices and Produce Rents;" 3. Archibald, Captain R.N., who died at Edinburgh in 1832, unmarried; 4. Alexander Maclean, esq., in the Civil Service of the East India Company, who married, in 1833, Helen-Jane, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Sir John Dalrymple, of North Berwick, Bart., and has issue two sons; 5. Henry-Dundas, Colonel in the army, and formerly Governor of Ithaca and other Greek islands, who is deceased; 6. James-Charles, of the Bengal army, who died at Calcutta in 1829, having married Jane, daughter of Major Thomas Hall, by whom he left issue two daughters; 7. Charles-Hope, barrister-at-law, who died in 1839, having married Charlotte-Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Charles Beckford Long, esq. (see a memoir of him in our vol. xiii. p. 94). 8. Elizabeth-Margaret; 9. Charlotte-Margaret, who died in 1824, unmarried; 10. Thomas, in the Madras army, deceased; 11. William, Lieut. R.N. who died in 1851; 12. George, Captain in the Royal Artillery, who married at Colombo, in 1842, Amelia-Jane, second daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, the Governor of Ceylon; 13. Robert, who died in Edinburgh in 1835; and 14. Peter, Captain in the Royal Artillery.

It will be observed, as remarked by the historian of the family, that "no less than seven sons of Maclean of Ardgour embraced a military life, and, wherever occasion offered, have proved that the blood of their forefathers still runs unchanged in their veins." (Historical and Genealogical Account of the Clan Maclean, 1838.)

Colonel Maclean was guardian to the present Marquess of Dalhousie, who paid him a farewell visit at Ardgour previously to his departure for India.

#### COL. WALDO SIBTHORP, M.P.

*Dec. 14.* In Eaton Square, in his 73d year, Charles De Laet Waldo Sibthorp, esq. of Canwick House, near Lincoln, and Potterells, Hertfordshire, M.P. for Lincoln, Colonel of the Royal South Lincoln Militia, and a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate for the county of Lincoln.

The family from a branch of which Colonel Sibthorp was descended was of consideration in the county of Nottingham soon after the Conquest, deriving their name, doubtless, from the place of their residence, a small village about eight miles south-west of Newark, and in after-times the birth-place of Archbishop Secker. Thoroton, in his *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, gives their descent from Robert, who held the manor of Sibthorp t. Will. I. to William de Sibthorp, in the fourth year of Henry VI. with whom that branch became extinct in the male line. He men-



tions various particulars respecting individuals of the name, who lived between the above two periods; some of whom were persons of distinction in their day, employed beyond seas in the service of the king, and possessed of very considerable property in Nottinghamshire and elsewhere. A branch of this family of Sibthorp held lands at Laneham, and are found there in the reign of Henry VII.; Hugo Sibthorp, grandson of Robert Sibthorp, being mentioned in that parish register, which commences with the middle of the reign of Henry VIII. and has been unusually well preserved. From him descended, in a direct line, Gervase Sibthorp, who, soon after the Restoration, having married a wealthy heiress, and the widow of Mr. Marshall who represented Lincoln in the Long Parliament, removed to Lincoln and died there. His son John was M.P. for Lincoln during part of the reign of queen Anne. His eldest son Coningsby represented the same city, as did also the nephew and heir of the latter, Humphrey, who died 1815. These two, the uncle and nephew, also held in succession for many years the Colonelcy of the South Lincoln Militia; so that there has been a singular tenure for nearly a century, with intervals, by the same family of those honourable posts, the representation of the city near to which they reside, and the command of one of the militias of the county in which their property chiefly lies.

The subject of this memoir was second son of the above-named Humphrey, by Susanna, daughter of Richard Ellison, esq. of Thorne, in Yorkshire, and Sudbrooke Holme, Lincolnshire; and on the death of his eldest brother Coningsby, also M.P. for Lincoln in 1822, succeeded to the family estates. Early in life he entered into the army; was a Captain in the Scots Greys, and afterwards in the 4th Dragoon Guards, with whom he served in the Peninsular war; and he ever retained a strong affection for his original profession, shewn in the ardour and profuse liberality with which he endeavoured to advance to perfection the militia regiment of his county after his appointment as its Colonel.

He entered the House of Commons as representative for Lincoln in 1826, and with one brief exception, of the short Parliament of 1833-34, has been re-elected to the same honourable trust, and generally at the head of the poll.

In his connection with Parliament few names have been more familiar with the public than that of Colonel Sibthorp. His fearless avowal of the highest Conservatism (for Conservatism, in the strictest sense of the word, was the pole-star of his parliamentary life); the honest, blunt language

in which he expressed his opinions and views; the frequent admixture of very genuine humour and often real wit; a certain eccentricity of manner and appearance (the very opposite however to slovenliness and disregard of personal effect) kept his name before the public almost to the last. Though withdrawn early in life from classical studies, the correctness and generally good taste and appropriateness of his quotations from two or three favourite authors, especially Horace, shewed that had he pursued those studies he would have excelled in them. He was not a man of business, properly speaking; for while, with an acuteness surpassed by few, he saw rapidly into the bearings of a measure, he wanted the habits of attention and the assiduity essential to become one.

It has been correctly observed in a local paper, that though opposed to the Reform Bill, through thick and thin, he was the means of securing the franchise for the 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ . leaseholders; though (from a manoeuvre of the then Speaker) the credit of this important concession to the agricultural interest was handed over to the Marquess of Chandos. His successful opposition to the grant of 50,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ . per annum to Prince Albert, was perhaps a result of his strong prejudice against the supposed influence of foreigners, shewn afterwards in his vehement denunciation of the Crystal Palace Exhibition; but of another measure, for which his name should be had in thankful remembrance by many, he was a very genuine, and also successful advocate, namely, that which enables the widow of a deceased clergyman to remain in the parsonage-house for one month, instead of being liable to immediate ejection. With all his peculiarities, it may most justly be said of him, that, as no member of the House of Commons surpassed him in attention and devotedness to his duties as such, so few have come up to him in uncompromising independence: no prospect of place, pension, or honour, could have induced him to vote contrary to his honest, if not always sound, opinions, or to have sacrificed or suppressed his sentiments to support his party. Indeed, he properly belonged to no party, for he was as often found in opposition to a Tory government as to any other.

He had a very strong, rather than very enlightened, attachment to the Protestant Faith, but was not at all bigoted against Dissenters from the Established Church. When one of his brothers, then Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, joined the Church of Rome in 1841, he felt it a heavy blow, as indeed it was, to all his cherished and expressed sentiments re-

specting that church. He wept bitterly; sought his brother out, and for hours with many tears implored him to recal his decision; but he never abated his kindness, nor withdrew his affection from him, and rejoiced when he resumed the ministry in the English Church.

Like the late Mr. Bernal, with whom he was in friendly intimacy, he had a great taste for articles of virtú and curiosity, of which he had made a large and choice collection.

He married in 1812 Maria, daughter and co-heiress of Ponsonby Tottenham, esq. of Clifton, and county Wexford, and by her, whose attentions cheered the last suffering months of his life, has left four sons; of whom Gervase, his eldest and heir, is married to Louisa, third daughter of Col. Amcotts, of Rackthorn, co. Lincoln, and has issue two sons; and Francis-Richard, the third, was severely wounded in the attack on the Redan, where he commanded one of the ladder parties, and has since been gazetted as brevet-major in the army.

The remains of Col. Sibthorp were interred on December 22nd, in the family vault at Canwick, near Lincoln.

#### CHARLES BARCLAY, Esq.

*Dec. 5.* Aged 74, Charles Barclay, esq. of Bury Hill, Surrey, formerly M.P. for that county.

He was the eldest son of Robert Barclay, esq. of the same place, who died in 1830, by his first wife Rachel Gurney, daughter of John Gurney, esq. of Keswick, Norfolk.

Mr. Barclay was proposed as a candidate for the Western division of Surrey at the general election of 1835, and was returned after the following poll:—

Wm. Joseph Denison, esq. . . .	1468
Charles Barclay, esq. . . . .	1316
Henry Lawes Long, esq. . . .	1285

He retired from parliament at the dissolution of 1837, and subsequently served the office of High Sheriff of Surrey.

He married Anna-Maria, daughter of Thomas Kett, esq. of Seething, Norfolk: and has left issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Arthur Kett Barclay, esq. who married in 1836 Maria-Octavia, daughter of Ichabod Wright, esq. of Mapperley, Notts.; 2. Robert, who has married Rachel, daughter of Osgood Hanbury, esq.; 3. George; 4. Caroline, married to John Gurney Hoare, esq.; and 5. Rachel-Juliana.

#### JOHN BENDYSHE, Esq.

*Dec. 17.* At Barrington hall, Cambridgeshire, aged 64, John Bendyshe, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of

that county, and a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

He was born at Barrington on the 10th April, 1791, the eldest son of Richard Bendyshe, esq. of Barrington, by Jane, daughter of John Jervis, esq. of Darlaston, co. Stafford.

He entered the Navy Jan. 8, 1805, as first-class volunteer on board the *Queen* 98, Capt. Manley Dixon, the flag-ship subsequently of Sir John Knight in the Channel and of Lord Collingwood in the Mediterranean. In April 1806 he removed as midshipman to the *Seahorse* 38, and subsequently served in the *Royal George* 100, *San Josef* 110, *Hibernia* 110, *Armida* 38, and *Antelope* 50. He was made Lieutenant Nov. 11, 1811, in the *Avenger* 16, in which vessel he suffered shipwreck; in Oct 1812 joined the *Hazard* sloop, and in Aug. 1814 became senior Lieutenant of the *Belle Poule* troop-ship, in which he attended the expedition to New Orleans. From Dec. 1818 to Nov. 1819 he served in the *Wye* 26, on the Leith station. Altogether he was eleven years on full pay.

Mr. Bendyshe succeeded his father on the 17th March, 1824; and for the last thirty years he has been an active magistrate for Cambridgeshire. In 1831, he held the office of High Sheriff. In politics he was a Conservative, and many years ago was an active supporter of Lord Charles Manners, and also of the present Earl of Hardwicke, when he stood for the county as Captain Yorke. Since the death of his intimate friend the late J. P. Allix, esq., of Swaffham, Mr. Bendyshe has taken little part in politics. In his neighbourhood he bore the character of an upright magistrate, a generous landlord, a good husband, and an affectionate father.

He married first, on the 10th May, 1820, Catharine, eldest daughter of George Matcham, esq. of Ashfold Lodge, Sussex, by Catharine, sister to Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, K.B. by whom he had issue four sons, John, Richard, Nelson and Thomas; and five daughters, Caroline, Laura, Susanna, Circe, and Catharine. Having lost his first wife in 1831, he married secondly, Oct 21, 1833, Anna-Maria, third daughter of Sir Charles Watson, of Wrattling Park, Cambridgeshire, Bart. and that lady survives him.

His son and heir John Bendyshe, esq. is a Captain in the Cambridgeshire Militia.

#### WILLIAM BLACKER, Esq.

*Nov. 25.* In his 81st year, William Blacker, esq. of Carrick house, Armagh, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of that county, and M.A.

He was the eldest son of the Very Rev.

Stewart Blacker, Dean of Leighlin (who died in 1826, at the age of eighty-six), by Eliza, daughter of Sir Hugh Hill, Bart. M.P. for the co. Londonderry.

Mr. Blacker in early life served as an officer in the 60th Rifles, then called the Royal Americans. He was afterwards for many years Lieut.-Colonel of the Armagh militia: which command he resigned to younger hands on the recent embodiment of that corps. In Jan. 1817 he was appointed Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, which office he resigned in 1829. He was one of the oldest members of the Orange institute in Ireland.

Mr. Blacker married, in 1810, Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Ferguson, Bart. M.P. for Londonderry, but had no children. He is succeeded in his extensive estates by his nephew Stewart Blacker, esq. of Dublin, barrister-at-law, son of Capt. George Blacker, of the East India Company's service, who died in 1815.

#### PANTON CORBETT, Esq.

*Nov. 22.* At his residence, Longnor Hall, Shropshire, after a protracted illness, aged 70, Panton Corbett, esq. a magistrate for the counties of Salop and Montgomery.

He was born at the Bank House, Longnor, and baptised in that parish April 13, 1785. He was the second son of the venerable Joseph Plymley, Archdeacon of Salop, in the diocese of Hereford, by his first wife, Jane-Josepha, daughter of Thomas Panton, esq. merchant, of Leghorn. The archdeacon took the surname of Corbett in 1806, when he came into full possession of the estates and manor of Longnor, on the death of John Corbett, esq. and to the inheritance of which the subject of the present notice succeeded after the decease of his father in 1838.\*

\* The family of Corbett of Longnor was settled there as early as the reign of King Henry VI., and was a branch of the great Shropshire family of that name. Sir Edward Corbett, knight, a descendant, during the visit of King Charles I. to Shrewsbury in 1642, was advanced to a baronetcy, the senior line of which expired in 1774 by the death of Sir Richard Corbett, Bart. who, surviving his younger brother, Edward, devised the family estates, in the first instance, to his kinsman, Robert Flint, he assuming the name and arms of "Corbett," (pursuant to the directions of the late testator,) whose mother was Jane, daughter of Waites Corbett, esq. of Micklewood. Mr. Robert Corbett was twice married, and, dying without issue, in 1804, the estates passed to his brother, John Flint, esq. of Shrewsbury, who also assumed the name of "Corbett." Mr.

In early life Mr. Corbett practised as a barrister. Having become a Burgess of the town of Shrewsbury, he, as was customary with gentlemen residing in the vicinity, associated himself with the corporation of that borough, and of which he continued a member until the passing of the Municipal Act in 1835. On the demise of Richard Lyster, esq. in May, 1819, he became a candidate for the representation of Shrewsbury in parliament, but was then, after a smart contest of eight days, unsuccessful, his opponent being the late John Mytton, esq. of Halston; the numbers polled were—

John Mytton, esq. . . . .	384
Panton Corbett, esq. . . . .	287

In the following year, Mr. Mytton† having declined to offer himself again, at the election consequent on the accession of George IV. Mr. Corbett was returned for Shrewsbury without opposition, in conjunction with the Hon. Henry Grey Bennett. But at the general election of 1826 he met with an unexpected opponent. On this occasion it had been long known that Mr. Bennett would not again ask the suffrages of the electors, and R. A. Slaney, esq. had therefore announced himself to supply the vacancy, and so far was the thought of any other candidate being expected, that the dinner to celebrate their return was actually advertised; when, the day but one previous to the nomination, Thomas Boycott, esq. of Rudge Hall, a gentleman of an ancient Shropshire family, announced himself. The result, after five days' polling, was—

Panton Corbett, esq. . . . .	627
Robert Aglionby Slaney, esq. . . . .	387
Thomas Boycott, esq. . . . .	283

At the election after the demise of King George IV. in 1830, Mr. Corbett encountered a sharp contest with Richard Jenkins, esq. which terminated in the return of that gentleman and Mr. Slaney:—

Richard Jenkins, esq.‡ . . . .	754
R. A. Slaney, esq. . . . .	563
Panton Corbett, esq. . . . .	446

John Corbett having no male issue, the manor and estates in the counties of Salop and Montgomery (under the original limitations of Sir Richard Corbett) passed to Archdeacon Plymley, who, as above stated, took the name of Corbett.

† See a memoir of Mr. Mytton, in the 1st volume of our present Series, p. 657.

‡ A memoir of Richard Jenkins, esq. who had afterwards conferred upon him, for his public services in India, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, will be found in our vol. xli. p. 197.

His defeat in this instance was occasioned chiefly by a difference of opinion having arisen among several of his constituents, particularly on the recent agitating topic of the expediency of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, in favour of which Mr. Corbett recorded his vote.

Although never conspicuous in debate, yet, as a member of the legislature Mr. Corbett was diligent and conscientious in the discharge of such public business as devolved upon him, as well as in those matters which more especially related to the town and the constituency which he represented, and to whom, in his last appeal for their suffrages, he stated that they might find one more eloquent and more capable of addressing them in fine language; but one more anxious to serve them and their interests to the utmost of his powers — more independent in his opinions — or more anxious to preserve the British Constitution did not exist. In proof of this, his friends and well-wishers soon after the defeat just noticed, invited him to a public dinner, as a testimony of the opinion they entertained of his zealous and unremitting attention to his parliamentary duties during the eleven years he represented the town, and of their high esteem for his private character.

After his unsuccessful contest for the representation of Shrewsbury he retired to his home and estate at Leighton Hall, near Welshpool; where he enjoyed social relaxation and cultivated the amenities and friendship of a large circle of the surrounding gentry. He likewise further engaged himself in those duties which pertained to a magistrate for Montgomeryshire, endeavouring to conciliate whenever practicable any differences that might occur among litigant parties, and in promoting the unanimity and welfare of his neighbours, for whose happiness on all occasions his warm heart and diffusive sympathies manifested a becoming concern, especially in acts of benevolence to the humbler classes. For many years previous to the passing of the Municipal Act, he was high steward of the borough of Welshpool, and when, after the death of his father, the Leighton estate was sold, and he became resident at the family mansion of Longnor, the inhabitants of Welshpool on most festive gatherings indulged the reminiscent sentiment:—“‘Though lost to sight, to memory dear,’ our late respected neighbour Panton Corbett, esq.”

In 1849 Mr. Corbett served the office of High Sheriff of Shropshire, and in the following year was elected on the retirement of the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, to the position of chairman of the quarter ses-

sions of the same county, a situation which he held until last June, when declining health compelled him to tender his resignation. On the appointment of his successor, a resolution was moved by Lord Viscount Hill, Lord Lieutenant of the county, expressive of the desire of the magistrates to record their unanimous sense of the courteous, impartial, and anxious manner in which the duties of that office had been discharged by Mr. Corbett, alike satisfactory to the ratepayers and the inhabitants of Shropshire, and of their cordial esteem and well wishes for his future happiness.

During several years he was a trustee of the Shrewsbury Grammar School, and in 1850 he filled the office of treasurer to the Salop Infirmary, and when he changed his place of residence to Longnor, from its vicinage to Shrewsbury, he was frequently called upon to preside at religious and other meetings held in the county town, for the extension of useful and christian purposes, and in the discharge of these and other engagements he brought into action the experience of business habits and the intelligence of a comprehensive mind. His manners were retiring and unostentatious, and to a warm and generous heart, ready to oblige, he united the genuine politeness of a virtuous disposition and the courtesy of a gentleman; whilst in the relative duties of life he sustained the character of an indulgent parent, a kind landlord, and sincere friend.

Mr. Corbett married, in 1814, Lucy-Favoretta, daughter of Dr. Jones, of Lichfield, by whom he had issue two sons and one daughter, Favoretta, now the widow of John James Edward Hamilton, esq. who was the eldest and last surviving son of Admiral Sir Edward Hamilton, Bart. K.C.B.; Richard, the eldest son, died April 30th, 1843, aged 27; and the younger son, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Corbett, who in 1842 married Elizabeth-Ann-Tereza, only daughter of Robert School, esq. now succeeds to the possession of the property.

The remains of Mr. Corbett, agreeably to his own written instructions, were carried for interment, to the churchyard of Leebotwood, on the 30th Nov. by twelve cottagers, provided with suits of mourning, and attended by twenty-four of the tenants of the estate, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, several of the clergy, gentry, and friends in the vicinity, joined in the mournful procession. A view of Leebotwood church is engraved in vol. ci. pt. i. p. 393, of the Gentleman's Magazine, accompanied with a notice of the monumental inscriptions relating to the family of Corbett. H. P.



**R. N. SHAWE, ESQ.**

*Oct.* 21. At Stapleton, co. Gloucester, aged nearly 71, Robert Newton Shawe, esq. of Kesgrave, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of Suffolk, and formerly M.P. for the Eastern Division of the county.

He was born on the 26th Oct. 1784, the eldest son of William Cunliffe Shawe, esq. of Singleton Lodge, Lancashire, and Southgate house, Middlesex, sometime M.P. for Preston, and the only surviving issue of his first wife Dorothy, daughter of Richard Whitehead, esq. of Preston.

Upon the enactment of Reform, Mr. Shawe became a candidate for the Eastern division of Suffolk on the Liberal interest, and was returned after the following poll—

Lord Henniker . . . . .	2030
Robert Newton Shawe, esq. . . . .	1790
Sir Charles Broke Vere . . . . .	1784

But at the following election, in 1835, he was defeated by Sir Charles Broke Vere—

Lord Henniker . . . . .	2452
Sir Charles Broke Vere . . . . .	2321
Robert Newton Shawe, esq. . . . .	2029

For many years afterwards he officiated with great ability as chairman of the Woodbridge Quarter Sessions. As a gentleman of inflexible integrity, and business habits, he will be long remembered and respected. His benevolence was almost unbounded, and the humbler classes lose one of their warmest friends. Owing to declining health, he had, for some years, taken no active part in public business.

Mr. Shawe married *Oct.* 31, 1811, Frances-Anne, daughter of Thomas Jones, esq. of Stapleton, co. Glouc. but had no issue.

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**JOHN WILLIAMS, ESQ.**

*Nov.* 29. Aged 53, from the bursting of a blood vessel, John Williams, esq. of Bronwylfa, co. Carnarvon, late M.P. for Macclesfield.

Born of poor parents in the small town of Ruthin, in Denbighshire, at fourteen he started, in his own words, "on the road to London, with a widowed mother's blessing and a bundle containing his little all." Arrived there, he engaged himself as an errand boy to one of the West-end drapery establishments, where he was promoted to be junior assistant, and eventually to be foreman, and afterwards joined in partnership in Regent Circus, Oxford-street, under the firm of "Williams and Hatton." In 1848, having retired from business with a competency, he left the busy haunts of London for his mountain home of Bron-

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wylfa, formerly the residence of the accomplished Mrs. Hemans.

His public life commenced with the Anti-Corn Law League, of which he was an energetic supporter. In 1847 he acted as the chairman of Mr. D. W. Harvey's election committee when there were three candidates for Marylebone, viz. Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, the late Lord Dudley Stuart, and Mr. Serjeant Shee. In the meanwhile the Liberals of Macclesfield were in distress for a candidate, as it did not want many days of a general election. Two letters were received—one from Mr. Bernal Osborne, and the other from Mr. Williams, who became the candidate, and in ten days he was returned by a majority of seventy-three over his opponent, Mr. Grimsditch. In parliament he was always at his post, and the supporter of every Liberal measure. In 1848 he seconded Mr. Berkeley's motion for the ballot, and gave some startling facts from his own experience as a metropolitan tradesman.

In 1851, the Tories, by a close attention to the register, succeeded in throwing some 100 of Mr. Williams's supporters off the list of voters, and the result was his defeat by Mr. E. C. Egerton, at the general election in 1852, by a majority of 62. On the 7th of July, 1853, he received a testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver candelabrum, valued at 300*l.* presented to him by friends and admirers at Macclesfield. After that he continued to pass his time, yearning for an active life, either in London, where, as treasurer of the National, Parliamentary, and Financial Reform Association, business sometimes called him, or in Wales.

In 1851 he served as High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire. In local affairs he was a staunch supporter of benevolent and educational institutions; he gave the sum of 400*l.* to the Macclesfield Baths and Wash-houses, and 100*l.* to the Mechanics' Institution, together with a picture of the same value.

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**JOSEPH BROOKS YATES, ESQ. F.S.A.**

*Dec.* 12. At Liverpool, aged 75, Joseph Brooks Yates, esq. F.S.A.

Mr. Yates was born at Liverpool in 1780. His father, the Rev. John Yates, was a native of Bolton, and educated at the Grammar School there. He came to Liverpool in 1777, as the Minister of a congregation of Presbyterians, and he remained connected with it till about two years before his death, which occurred in 1826. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Ashton, esq. of Liverpool, and Joseph was the eldest of five sons. The younger brothers are not unknown in the walks of literature, and one of them



is highly respected as an accomplished scholar and antiquary.

Mr. Yates received his early education under the Rev. William Shepherd, LL.D., a minister of his own communion, author of the *Life of Poggio Bracciolini*. This gentleman possessed a great taste for literary pursuits, which frequent intercourse during many years tended to impart to his pupil; he was also well known for his social qualifications. From Dr. Shepherd, Mr. Yates proceeded to Eton, and he used often to recur in conversation to the pleasant period of his life spent there. He imbibed a strong predilection for classical studies, which was not diminished by a long life spent in the active pursuits of commerce; and to the very last he was familiar with the best specimens of literature and history.

Returning from Eton, he entered a commercial house, in which he soon became a partner; and he continued in it till within about three years of his decease. He was reputed to be very successful in business; and he was at all times a liberal supporter of the literary and scientific institutions of the town. His library contained several books of great interest and value, and a few rare manuscripts. Some of the papers which he read at different times, in the learned societies with which he was connected, had reference to his library, or were illustrated by its contents.

In February 1812 the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool was founded, chiefly by the personal exertions of Dr. Traill, now of Edinburgh; and Mr. Yates was one of the original members, of whom only four or five now remain in it. It is the second, chronologically, of our provincial Societies; that which was founded at Manchester, under the same name, dating from 1781. His connexion with this one for more than forty years, and his friendly relations with the distinguished men who were its early members, gave him a special interest in it, and till within a few days of his last illness he attended its meetings regularly. He occupied its chair during four triennial periods, and it was during his presidency in 1844 that it first published Transactions. Most of the papers which he wrote were read before the Society, and the later ones are published in its Transactions.

On the 3rd of March, 1820, Mr. Yates read a paper descriptive of a MS. in his own library, the "*Stimulus Conscientiæ*" of Richard Rolle, commonly called de Hampole; and on January 5th, 1821, another on the same author's MS. version of the whole Psalter, which is perhaps the earliest translation of the Scriptures in the English language. The former of these

was read before the Society of Antiquaries in December 1820, and is printed in the *Archæologia*, Volume XIX. He was elected a Fellow of this Society on the 18th of April, 1822.

He read a paper at the Literary and Philosophical Society, May 2nd, 1823, on Books of Emblems, and another October 15th, 1847, on the same subject, both of which were illustrated with numerous specimens. His memoir on Ancient Book-binding, read January 22d, 1844, and a similar one entitled *Archæological Notices respecting Paper*, were illustrated in like manner by specimens of the various kinds described.

On the 4th of November, 1839, he drew attention to a subject of great local importance, the rapid changes which take place in the mouth of the Mersey; and noticed the possible difficulties which might hereafter be experienced in the commerce of the port. These had attracted the attention of the Marine Surveyor, and of many ordinary observers, but it was not easy to discover a cure for an admitted evil. At the Meeting of the British Association in Liverpool in 1854, Mr. Yates, who was then one of its Vice-Presidents, again directed attention to the subject, and a Committee was appointed, which is still pursuing its labours to inquire into the whole subject.

In the pursuits of geographers and travellers he took a deep interest, and he possessed some curious mediæval maps and charts. In February 1838 he read a paper on the state of Geographical Knowledge and the Construction of Maps in the Dark Ages, with an account of their revival in the 16th century. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society during several of the latter years of his life; and he was one of the original Members of the Philological Society, in the establishment of which his brother, Mr. James Yates, bore a prominent part.

In January 1852, when approaching the close of his twelfth year as President, the members of the Literary and Philosophical Society presented him with his portrait, which was painted by Westcott, and is admitted to be an excellent likeness. Knowing the wishes of the members to have it placed in some public institution of the town, he allowed it to be deposited in the Royal Institution, which he had assisted in founding, and of which he had been President. The concluding words of his reply on that occasion are a key to part of his own character. He exhorted the younger members to cultivate those pursuits which would be no incumbrance under the pressure of business or of adverse circumstances, but which would constitute

the highest ornament of their prosperous days, and the most delightful companions of their leisure.

In April 1836 Mr. Yates was appointed a county magistrate, and he paid strict attention to the duties of the office. He also took a special interest in an Hospital in the part of the town which lay nearest his own residence, and it owes much of its prosperity to his exertions. In 1854 it was found, on making a combined list of the subscribers to the various charities, that he was one of ten individuals who subscribed to all of them, in a community of nearly half a million. He died after an illness of about three weeks.

Mr. Yates was a connecting link between the past and present generations, and but few such now remain. His earlier companions were Shepherd, Roscoe, Traill, Currie, Rushton, Bostock, and others: his later ones were the active spirits of the present time. Some of the latter differed with him occasionally on the best means of promoting the public good; but all respected the singleness of purpose and self-denial with which he laboured to carry out that which his own judgment approved. Our great centres of population, such as Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, would be greatly improved by possessing a few such men, who show that the worship of the Muses is not incompatible with a reasonable regard for Mammon.

#### MR. ALDERMAN LAWRENCE.

Nov. 25. In Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, in his 69th year, William Lawrence, esq., Alderman of Bread-street Ward, and a magistrate for Middlesex.

The deceased was one of the most extensive builders in the City of London, and also at Lambeth. He was a member of the Unitarian denomination, and took an active part in the proceedings of that body.

For nearly forty years he had manifested an interest in every movement in the City of London tending to promote the social and political progress of the people. Upwards of thirty years ago, when Bread-street Ward was thoroughly Tory, in conjunction with Mr. W. Williams (now M.P. for Lambeth) and a few others, he laboured energetically in the cause of reform. He acted as chairman of Sir William Clay's committee, and proposed the hon. baronet at the hustings. He also seconded the nomination of Sir James Duke. For many years he was a Commissioner of Land and Assessed Taxes, both for the City of London and the Tower Hamlets. As a member of the Court of Common Council he became distinguished by powerful and fluent

oratory; and on the various important movements subsequent to the passing of the Reform Bill, his aid to the liberal cause was as valuable as it was unremitting. He was elected Alderman in the year 1848, and served the office of Sheriff in 1849. For several years he was chairman of the Board of Directors of the Legal and Commercial Fire and Life Assurance Company, and a commissioner both of the Tower Hamlets and the Holborn and Finsbury Commission of Sewers. When the present Commission of Sewers was being formed, the Government invited him to join it, but, as he had already been appointed one of the representatives for the City Sewers Court who had to meet the Metropolitan Commission on every occasion, he declined. He was one of the court of the Carpenters' Company, and also a Governor of Emanuel Hospital.

His son has been elected to succeed him as Alderman of Bread-street Ward.

#### THOMAS COPELAND, Esq. F.R.S.

Nov. 19. At Brighton, aged 74, Thomas Copeland, esq. F.R.S. a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon-extraordinary to Her Majesty.

Mr. Copeland was born in May, 1781, the son of the Rev. W. Copeland, of Byfield, in Northamptonshire. He commenced the study of his profession under Mr. Edward Ford, his maternal uncle, a gentleman well known from his "Observations on the Diseases of the Hip Joint," and as the author of two elaborate essays on some cases of the spontaneous cure of aneurism, which preceded and may probably in some degree have suggested Mr. Hunter's operation. Under such a leader Mr. Copeland made considerable progress. He afterwards attended the medical classes in Great Windmill-street, and at St. Bartholomew's hospital. On the 6th July, 1804, he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and for some years he was attached to the Foot Guards. His uncle having retired from practice, Mr. Copeland occupied his residence, and, having been appointed surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary, he at once entered into a large practice, chiefly among the aristocracy. In 1819 he published his Observations on some of the principal Diseases of the Rectum, &c., a work which at once established the reputation of the writer; a second edition was soon called for, and in 1824 a third edition was published.

A new edition of Ford's Observations on the Diseases of the Hip Joint being required, Mr. Copeland undertook the task, and greatly increased the value of the work

by the admirable notes he furnished. He was also the author of *Observations on the Symptoms and Treatment of the diseased Spine*, a work treating more particularly on the incipient stages of the disease, the importance of detecting which is readily perceived.

Mr. Copeland also published an interesting case in the third volume of the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions* of a biliary calculus voided from a tumour in the groin.

He was for some time a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons; and it was expected by his friends that his eminent professional abilities would have entitled him to a seat in the Court of Examiners; but that body thought otherwise, and Mr. Copeland, together with Messrs. Howship and Briggs, was passed over in favour of the gentleman who now occupies the President's chair; after which Mr. Copeland took little interest in the affairs of the College, and some years since entirely retired from its councils. He was, however, consoled by receiving the appointment of Surgeon-extraordinary to her Majesty's person.

Mr. Copeland was married, but had no children. His widow died on the 5th Dec. sixteen days after him.

Mr. Copeland's will has been proved, and the personalty sworn as under 180,000*l.* He has bequeathed the sum of 5,000*l.* to the Asylum for Poor Orphans of the Clergy, St. John's Wood; and the like sum to the Society for the relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in London.

#### GEORGE PILCHER, ESQ.

Nov. 7. In Harley-street, aged 54, George Pilcher, esq. a Fellow and member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Mr. Pilcher was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons on the 2d April, 1824, and commenced the practice of his profession in Dean-street, Soho. There, however, he did not succeed so well as he expected; and, a vacancy occurring at the Webb-street School of the lectureship on Anatomy and Surgery, he offered himself as a candidate, and was duly elected, and soon became a great favourite with the students. He was soon after appointed Surgeon to the Surrey Dispensary, not, however, without incurring the expense of making 300 votes. After removing to Great George-street, Westminster, he rose rapidly into estimation as a most successful aurist, and obtained the Fothergillian gold medal for his *Treatise on the Structure, Economy, and Diseases of the Ear*. He was also the author of an *Essay on the Physiology of*

the Excito-motary System, published in the *Transactions of the Medical Society of London*; and of various contributions to other journals. He had twice officiated as President of the Medical Society, and was also a member of the Medico-Chirurgical, the Pathological, and Epidemiological Societies. In 1843 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, of the council of which he was a member at his death. He was also lecturer at the St. George's School of Medicine, where he had delivered a lecture on the day of his death. He was attacked with apoplexy whilst seated at dinner, and died in about five hours and a half.

His funeral took place on the 14th Nov. in Kensal Green Cemetery. Among the mourners, besides his family and his brother-in-law Mr. Grainger, were the Rev. Robert Bickersteth, Rector of St. Giles's in the Fields, who was originally educated for the medical profession, and was a house-pupil of Mr. Pilcher's; and, as a deputation from the Grosvenor Place School of Medicine and Anatomy, Dr. Lankester, F.R.S. Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, Dr. Deville (late of Paris), Lecturer on Practical Anatomy, W. Adams, esq. F.R.C.S. Lecturer on Surgery, J. E. D. Rodgers, esq. M.R.C.S. Lecturer on Chemistry; deputation from the Southwark Literary Society (of which the deceased had been for twenty-three years the Treasurer), Carrington E. Simpson, jun. esq. (Hon. Secretary), Edward Evans, esq. M.R.C.S. William Babbage, esq. M.R.C.S. Samuel Key Watson, esq. The Hon. and Rev. Montagu Villiers performed the burial service.

#### WILLIAM DAY, ESQ.

Nov. 3. At Isleworth, in his 76th year, William Day, esq.

Mr. Day was born near Colchester, on the 10th March, 1780, and at the age of fourteen he was articled to Mr. Horatio Cook, surgeon in that town. On the completion of his articles, he became a pupil at the London Hospital, where he was much noticed by Sir William Blizard, and after two years purposed to have become an army surgeon; but, having caught a fever in the wards of that hospital, he returned for a time to Colchester, and having married Miss Harriet Cook, the niece of his old preceptor, he determined upon settling into a private practice. In Nov. 1803 he purchased that of Mr. John Dege of Isleworth, where he continued, with great success, for the remainder of his life. He had latterly gradually retired from the active duties of his profession, and he continued his attendance upon his old friends until the last. He was a member

of the court of assistants of the Apothecaries' Company, but had declined serving the office of Master. He was one of the few survivors of the original Metropolitan Road Commissioners, a trustee of most of the local charity funds, and a liberal supporter of anything likely to benefit the neighbourhood in which he resided.

Mr. Day lost his first wife in March 1828; she left three daughters, and one son, Mr. Horatio Grosvenor Day, who has been in partnership with his father since 1831. He was married again, in August 1829, to the eldest daughter of the late Bryan Donkin, esq. F.R.S. and C.E. By this marriage he has left another daughter and two sons, of whom the elder is studying for the law, and the younger for the medical profession.

Mr. Day's funeral took place on the 10th November. By special permission from the Home Secretary, his body was placed in the family vault in the old churchyard at Isleworth. The carriages of the Duchess dowager of Northumberland, the Rev. H. Glossop, &c. formed part of the procession, and nearly all the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood attended beside his grave to evince their respect for their old friend.

#### JOHN COWLING, Esq.

Dec. 12. In Albemarle-street, in his 54th year, John Cowling, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, Deputy High Steward of the university of Cambridge, and standing counsel to the university.

Mr. Cowling was a native of Lancashire, and the only son of a physician. He was, until his marriage, a Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1824 as Senior Wrangler, and first Smith's prizeman, the late Dr. Bowstead, Bishop of Lichfield, being second to Mr. Cowling in both examinations. He was elected a Fellow of St. John's in the same year. Mr. Cowling was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 9, 1827, and went the Northern circuit. He stood in the highest rank of the Common Law bar, and enjoyed a very large and lucrative practice. He was distinguished for his scientific and profound knowledge of the law, and the accuracy and logical ability with which he brought it to bear on every case in which he was engaged. No member of the bar was listened to by the judges with more manifest respect. For the last few years he has been spoken of as likely to be raised to the bench, and no one's elevation would have secured a greater share of professional approbation.

On the decease of the Hon. Ewan Law, M.P. the late Recorder of London, Mr.

Cowling was selected by his college as the most eligible person to succeed Mr. Law as member for the university. In politics he was a Conservative, and he would undoubtedly have received powerful support, but he withdrew in a very handsome manner in favour of Mr. Wigram. In 1839 he was appointed by Lord Lyndhurst Deputy High Steward of the university of Cambridge, and subsequently, in 1845, he was nominated to the honourable position of University Counsel.

#### EDWARD PHILLIPS, Esq. F.S.A.

Sept. 26. Aged 69, Edward Phillips, esq. F.S.A. of Well-street, Coventry, and of Whitmore Hall, Whitmore Park, near the same city.

Mr. Phillips was a native of Coventry, the son of the late Mr. Phillips, maltster, of Well-street, and nephew of the late Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Bishop-street, also an extensive maltster, an alderman of Coventry, who served the office of chamberlain in 1804, and that of sheriff for four successive years, from 1812 to 1815.

Mr. Phillips was educated as a land surveyor, but on coming of age he added his late father's business to his own, and he conducted it successfully for many years.

He was a member of the old corporation, and was chamberlain of the city of Coventry in 1813 and in 1817: and sheriff in the successive years 1824, 1825, and 1826. He had also been an alderman in the reformed corporation. He was a churchwarden for the parish of the Holy Trinity, Coventry, in 1830, 1831, and 1843.

On the 4th Dec. 1851, Mr. Phillips was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and on several occasions he exhibited at their meetings articles of interest belonging to Warwickshire, especially a quantity of coins, rings, tokens, &c. discovered in the bed of the river Sherbourne, which runs through the city of Coventry, in 1853 and 1854. (See *Gent. Mag.* for Jan. 1852, p. 71; April 1852, p. 389; Feb. 1853, p. 187; May 1853, p. 526; April 1854, p. 400.) He had formed a collection of manuscripts, drawings, engravings, &c. illustrative of the ancient history of Coventry.

Mr. Phillips married, about the year 1815, the youngest daughter of Mr. Sammons, of Fletchamsted, near Coventry, by whom he had a family of eight sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Edward Phillips, esq. M.D., F.L.S., is physician to the Coventry and Warwickshire hospital, a member of the town council of Coventry, and a magistrate. Mr. Phillips was an influential man on all public occasions, and highly respected by a numerous



circle of friends. He was a most affectionate husband and father, a generous benefactor to his poorer neighbours, a liberal contributor to the charitable institutions of his native city, and a truly worthy, kind-hearted, and benevolent man.

THOMAS MILLER, ESQ., M.A.

Dec. 14. At his residence in Croydon, in his 89th year, Thomas Miller, esq. M.A.

Mr. Miller was born on the 3rd Nov. 1767. He was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1791 he attained the honour of Senior classical Medallist, and was then considered one of the best classical scholars of his day. His College and University honours gave him an easy opportunity of taking pupils to be prepared for the Universities. He married and came to Croydon in 1798, being then thirty years of age, and he has resided there to the present time, happy in himself and pleasant to his friends. Among his pupils have been the late Hon. William Scott, son of Lord Stowell; the Marquess of Normanby; the late Dr. Harington, Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford; Lord Overstone; four sons of Mr. Perceval, the Prime Minister; Shafto Adair and Hugh Adair, the present Members for Cambridge and Ipswich; Robert Palmer, Member for Berkshire; Dr. Williams, the late eminent Physician; Sir William Knighton, son of the Baronet of that name, who was Secretary to George the Fourth; the Hon. Robert Curzon, the author of the "Monasteries of the Levant" and "Travels in Armenia;" Mr. Clive, of Sanderstead House, now one of the Judges of the County Courts; and other noblemen and gentlemen who have taken honourable positions in life.

From 10 years old to 80 Mr. Miller has read not less than from 8 to 10 hours a day, and this, with a remarkable retentive memory, furnished him with an inexhaustible fund of information in divinity, classics, history, and general literature. His ear for music was unusually refined and accurate. He could name off-hand any single note, or the notes of any complicated chord, sounded on any instrument, and although age and perhaps his extensive reading had latterly dimmed his eye, yet, up to his actually taking to his bed, his ear remained as delicate and true, and his appreciation of the glories of the great compositions of Handel, Beethoven, &c., as fervid, as at any period of his life. After he was 80 years old he attended the Philharmonic Concerts, and (with all the avidity of a school-boy for a play), generally took his seat before any one else arrived. The instruments which he cultivated were the organ, piano, and violin; and

his touch, from his long practice, and his accurate perception of time and tune, was more than ordinarily perfect. During the whole of the incumbencies at Croydon of Dr. Ireland, Mr. Lockwood, and Mr. Lindsay, and part of Mr. Hodgson's, and until Mr. Miller was 80 years of age, he assisted in superintending the psalmody at St. John's Church, often relieving the organists by taking their duty for them, on which occasions he made the noble instrument which that church possesses speak in a manner which his musical friends will well remember. He also aided in the selection of the organists, one of whom was Dr. Walmisley, now musical professor at Cambridge; and another, Mr. Hullah, now so celebrated in the musical world.

His friends will remember that his opinions were firm, perhaps on most points made up, and incapable of being changed. But they were not formed without great reading and much thought, and that by a clear and unusually well-informed head, and a good heart. His death was that of a Christian scholar—of a man, the even tenor of whose refined and well-regulated life exempted him from the irregularities and the shocks which are sustained by those who have more often to rough the outward world. Without any bodily disease that hastened his death, he departed this life in the bosom of his family, apparently without any suffering, and declining almost as gradually and peacefully as the twilight ends in night. We are reminded of the words of the late Sydney Smith:—"There is a gradual bowing down to the grave, a gentle departure from this life, a peaceful separation of the soul from the body, which is the real destiny of man when he has led that life which his Creator intended him to lead."

MR. LEOPOLD JAMES LARDNER.

Nov. 24. At Kentish Town, in his 40th year, Mr. Leopold James Lardner, one of the Assistants in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum.

Mr. Lardner was born in Holland, of English parents, in 1816. His education was received, and much of his after-life was passed, in Holland and Germany. In Holland he was for years established, as private tutor, in the family of Mr. Jacob van Lennep, the celebrated poet and novelist, known as "the Walter Scott of Holland;" and he continued for life on terms of the most intimate friendship with all that illustrious family, so rich in poets and scholars.

Mr. Lardner left Berlin in 1846 to enter the service of the British Museum, and there he appeared to have fallen exactly



into his proper sphere of action. Punctual, ingenious in detail, interested in a hundred different matters, patient of interruption, eager to oblige, he was popular among both his colleagues and subordinates for the liveliness of his conversation and the amenity of his manners. His special province was to superintend the transcription of the Catalogue of Books—all the entries for which were copied under his direction by a body of trained transcribers. The Catalogue of the additions to the library of printed books during the last eight or nine years extends at present to exactly 300 volumes,—the number of volumes added to the library in some of these years being upwards of 20,000, and the entries which compose this Catalogue were only a portion of those of which Mr. Lardner corrected the transcript,—a labour analogous to that of correcting the press. To execute a task of this nature with efficiency demands, in addition to other requisites, an extensive knowledge of languages; and in this respect, as in others, Mr. Lardner's qualifications were high. He was well acquainted with Greek and Latin, with Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, and in a slighter degree with Danish; with the modern languages so well as to be frequently employed in executing translations from them for the Foreign Office. In addition to these, he spoke Dutch, French, and German—not merely with the ordinary readiness and precision of a gentleman and a scholar, but with such entire fluency and fullness of idiom, and with such a perfect command of accent, that in each case he was taken for a native. Much of this proficiency, as might be expected, had been acquired abroad.

A serious illness during last summer, which obliged him to withdraw for some months from his Museum duties, appears to have left his health in a very precarious state, for on the 23rd of November he was suddenly attacked with delirium, and on the morning of the 24th terminated his life, by throwing himself from the window of his residence.—*Athenæum.*

#### MR. JOSEPH FRANCIS GILBERT.

*Sept. 25.* In London, in his 64th year, after having suffered through four years and a half from a severe attack of paralysis, Mr. Joseph Francis Gilbert, landscape-painter.

He was the second son of the late Mr. Edward Gilbert, inventor of several ingenious plans for firing bombs, in carrying out which his family became involved in great difficulties; but amidst all these trials the son pursued his studies as a landscape-painter, and till within a very

few years was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy and the British Institution. He was for many years resident in Chichester. Some of his earlier works have been engraved on a large scale, as a View of East Street, Chichester, published in 1814, under the patronage of the late Duke of Richmond; "Goodwood Race-course—Priam winning the Gold Cup," published in 1831; and a View of Cowdray Ruins, a highly picturesque plate. For the Westminster Hall Exhibition Mr. Gilbert contributed a picture, the subject of which was Edwin and Emma, from the poem of Mallett.—*Art Journal.*

#### MR. MARK LAMBERT.

*Sept. 28.* At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 74, Mr. Mark Lambert.

Mr. Lambert was the apprentice of Abraham Hunter of the same town, and afterwards assisted Thomas Bewick, the restorer of the art of wood engraving—and, in the careful drawing and truthfulness to nature of many of his early productions, caught much of the spirit of his master. For fifty years the etching-needle, the burin, and the graver, were never out of his hand; and, though in later life less employed in the artistic branch of his profession, the delicacy and beauty of the heraldic and other engravings executed by him, as well as the wonderful amount of work which passed from his fingers, excited admiration equally of his industry and his taste. Mr. Lambert is mentioned by a contemporary critic as "an ornamental engraver of great excellence," and as having trained some of the most eminent engravers of the day. As a testimony of the general respect with which he was regarded, the whole of the workmen belonging to the establishment, numbering upwards of sixty, followed the corpse to its last resting-place. The burial service was read by the Rev. George Harris, who afterwards delivered a short address, in which he spoke in feeling terms of the many excellent qualities of the deceased.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

#### DEATHS,

##### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*June 14.* Lost, with six other officers, and 17 of the crew, on his passage to Bombay, in the St. Abbs, off the Island of Madagascar, aged 19, Herbert Samuel Poole, a Cadet in the Bombay N. Inf. third son of the Rev. John Poole, of Kensington.

*July 12.* At sea, on board the Hampshire, on his passage to England, brevet-Major Elliott Thomas Seward, of 32nd Regt.

*July 20.* Off Gough's Island, on board the ship Kohinoor, on the voyage to Hong Kong, brevet Lieut.-Col. George Fenton Fletcher Boughey, Major in the 59th Regt. third son of the late Sir J. F. Boughey, Bart. of Aqualate, Staffordshire.

*Aug. 22.* At Cawnpore, aged 29, Capt. James Money, Bengal Artillery.



*Aug. 25.* At Nusseerabad, Alicia, wife of Lieut.-Col. Cooper, 7th Bombay N.I. third dau. of the late Rev. Peter Gunning, Rector of Newton St. Loe and Bath-Wick.

*Sept. 5.* At the Baths of Lucca, aged 74, John Crockatt, esq. late of the India Board.

*Sept. 7.* At Hong Kong, aged 23, Lieut. Henry John Urquhart, of H.M.S. Comus, the third son of the Rev. Fred. Urquhart, Broadmayne, Dorset.

*Sept. 14.* At Moradabad, at the house of J. Hachey, esq. aged 24, Caroline-Anne, wife of Capt. Richard Hachey, H.E.I.C.S. and dau. of Rev. G. D. Bowles, of Great Malvern.

*Sept. 15.* At Saugor, Eliza-Katharine, wife of Capt. Manley, Madras army, eldest dau. of the Rev. P. Francis, Stibbard, Norfolk.

*Sept. 16.* At Juanpore, Col. William Mactier, C.B. Bengal Cavalry.

*Sept. 18.* At Calcutta, Eliza, wife of Dr. William Montgomerie, Superintending surgeon of Barrackpore.

*Sept. 21.* At Meerut, Bengal, aged 34, William Cameron, esq. M.D. of H.M.'s 52d Light Inf.

*Sept. 23.* In Cashmeer, Edward Shawe Powys, esq. Capt. 61st Foot, second son of Henry Philip Powys, esq. of Hardwick, co. Oxford. He was educated at Eton, and at the Royal Mil. College, Sandhurst, where in 1844 he received a commission as Ensign in the 61st Foot. In 1845 he proceeded with his regiment to India; he served the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, and received a medal with two clasps. At the battle of Chillianwallah he acted as orderly officer to Brig.-Gen. Sir Collin Campbell, and had his horse shot under him. In 1850 he returned to England, and passed a short time in the senior department at Sandhurst. In 1853 he rejoined his regiment at Wuzeerabad.

*Sept. 26.* At Calcutta, Louisa-Anne, wife of Wilmot Lane, esq. Bengal C.S. dau. of the late C. P. Vale, esq.

*Sept. 29.* At Suthria, aged 26, Lieut. A. C. F. Armstrong, son-in-law to the late Walter Rodney Lloyd, of Monmouth.

*Oct. 1.* At Baroda, Guzerat, aged 48, Lieut.-Col. Duncan Archibald Malcolm, Resident at that place, having survived his wife but one month. He was appointed a cadet on the Bombay establishment 1823, became Major of the 3d Native Infantry 1849, and Political Agent at Gwalior 1851.

*Oct. 9.* At Colombo, aged 29, Captain Philip Francis Miller, R.Art. third son of Lieut.-Col. F. S. Miller, C.B. of Radway, Warwickshire.

*Oct. 17.* At Lahore, Capt. William Alexander George Hickey, second in command of the 15th Irregular Cavalry. He was a cadet of 1840, an officer of the 32d Bengal N. Infantry, and appointed to the Irregular Cavalry in 1852.

*Oct. 20.* At sea, on board the steam-ship Great Britain, John Longfield, Lieut. 89th Regt. eldest son of Richard Longfield, esq. of Longueville, co. Cork. He was on his way home on sick leave of absence from the Crimea, where he had been with his regiment 10 months.

*Oct. 22.* At Therapia Hospital, aged 24, First Lieut. Dixon Whitbey Curry, R.M. youngest son of Adm. Curry, C.B. He served with the Marine Battalion from their first landing in the Crimea; commanded a battery, under Sir Colin Campbell, at Balaklava; and was senior Subaltern and acting Adjutant to the Marine detachment in the battle of Inkerman; after which he held the staff appointment of Quartermaster at Balaklava. Ultimately his health gave way, and two days after the fall of Sebastopol he was removed to Therapia, where he sunk from the effects of the Crimean climate.

*Oct. 23.* At Funchal, aged 73, Henry Lundie, esq.

*Oct. 24.* At Bicester, aged 38, William C. Turner, esq.

*Oct. 25.* At Barbados, Maria-Jane, wife of J. W. Sinkler, esq. M.D. and dau. of the late Capt. Patterson, R.M. of Dublin.

*Oct. 28.* At Cleveland, East Tennessee, U.S.

America-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Capt. R. B. Young, R.N. of Exeter, and wife of William Bunter, esq. of Bristol.

*Oct. 31.* Aged 56, Geo. Sherman, esq. of Occold.

*Nov. 2.* At Bath, aged 82, Richard Bush, esq.

At Snez, on his passage from Bombay, Frederick Hobson Clark, esq. surgeon H.M. 83rd Regiment, second son of the late John Clark, esq. of Poole, and nephew to the late Lieut.-Col. Oke, 61st Regt.

At the residence of his sister, Streatham Paragon, Mark Freeman, esq. of East-hill, Wandsworth.

At Lincoln, aged 98, Mary, relict of Rev. William Yeadon, Rector of Waddington.

At Louth-park, Linc. aged 38, Mary, wife of Anthony W. Young, esq.

*Nov. 6.* At Ulverstone, aged 31, John Brogden, jun. esq.

Aged 38, John Comyns Churchill, esq. of Barton House, Morchard Bishop's, Devon.

While leading a battalion of Turks to victory in the passage of the Ingour, aged 20, Frederick-Henry, son of the Rev. T. F. Dymock, Capt. in the 95th Foot, and Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Col. Simmons, C.B.

At Andover, aged 73, George Hilliard, esq. formerly of Belmont Castle, Essex, and Hungerford, Berks.

At Islington, aged 63, Anna-Maria, relict of John Burnley Littlepage, esq. Harbour Master of Trinidad.

At Maidstone, Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of Capt. Lloyd, R.N. late of Fanthorpe Hall, Lincoln.

Aged 13, Emily-Harriet, eldest daughter of F. Smythies, esq. the Hill House, Lexden, Essex.

*Nov. 7.* At Teignmouth, Frances-Cecil, relict of the Hon. Philip Henry Abbot, second son of Charles first Lord Colchester. She was dau. of the Very Rev. Charles Talbot, D.D., Dean of Salisbury, by the Lady Elizabeth Somerset, eldest dau. of Henry 5th Duke of Beaufort.

At Titley Cottage, Heref. aged 13, Grace-Anna-Catherine, youngest dau. of Reginald B. Boddington, esq.

At Courtown, near Gorey, Ireland, aged 68, Louisa, dau. of the late William Chaloner, esq. of Gilsborough, Yorkshire.

At Salisbury, aged 75, Mrs. Dowding.

At her residence, Bath, aged 72, Anne, widow of the Rev. H. Hippisley, of Lamborne Place, Berks. She was the third dau. and co-heir of Lock Rollinson, esq. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, was married in 1803, and left a widow in 1838, having had issue three sons, John Hippisley, esq. of Stone Easton, Som.; Henry Hippisley, esq. of Lamborne Place; Robert-William; and eight daughters.

At Nice, aged 25, Henry Toury Law, esq. youngest son of the late Hon. Charles E. Law, M.P. for the university of Cambridge, and Recorder of London.

Aged 77, Capt. William Bouchier Molesworth, R.N. of Highgate. He was the fifth son of Robert Molesworth, esq. and a great-grandson of the 1st Viscount Molesworth. He entered the Navy in 1798, and served for sixteen years on full pay. He was made Lieutenant in 1805, and Commander in 1814; but had not served since the latter date.

At Islington, aged 75, Jane, widow of the Rev. Edward Nicholson, Rector of Pentridge, Dorset.

Aged 74, John Parsons, esq. of Neath, and Swansea.

At Southwell, aged 74, Richard Shaw, esq. of Clifford's-inn.

*Nov. 8.* At Spring-grove, Hounslow, aged 65, Col. James Nicholas Abdy, late of the Madras Artillery. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Abdy Abdy, of Albyns, Essex, by Mary, dau. of James Hayes, esq. Benchet of the Middle Temple. He married Charlotte-Georgiana, dau. of Thomas King, esq. and has left issue.

At Tunbridge Wells, Lucy, dau. of the late John Burford, esq. of the India House.

At Goosay, near Farringdon, aged 27, Margaret, wife of the Rev. J. Hopher, Curate of that place.

At the Beacon, near Dartmouth, whilst on a visit to A. H. Holdsworth, esq. aged 63, Captain Philip Justice, R.N. He was brother of Henry Justice, esq. of Hinstock, co. Salop. He entered the Navy in 1807, and served for 18 years on full-pay. He was made Lieut. into the Kite sloop 1813, and Comm. 1829. From Nov. 1841 to Jan. 1845, he commanded the Pelican 16 on the East India station. He was made Post-Captain 1846.

At New York, Thomas Sands Medley, esq. of Canterbury-villas, Maida-vale, and of New Orleans.

At Rainhill, near Liverpool, aged 14, John-George, second son of James Milligan, esq. and grandson of the late Edward Archbold, esq. of Ewell, Surrey.

Aged 74, Sophia, wife of George Moor, esq. banker, Bury St. Edmund's.

At Taunton, aged 83, Jane, widow of Clitsome Musgrave, esq.

At Ashford, Derb. aged 35, Franceys B. Paget, esq.

At Yeovil, aged 56, William Tomkyns, esq. M.D. late medical officer of Ilchester gaol; a member of the Medical Societies of Paris and Geneva, and author of papers in The Lancet.

At St. Servan, France, Jane-Scott, wife of Julius Sullivan de Visme, esq.

At Carlisle, Georgiana, wife of Benj. Ward, esq. sixth dau. of the late Rev. Fergus Graham, Rector of Arthuret, Cumb.

At Haileybury College, Oswald, second son of Edward Wigram, esq.; and on the 15th, in Connaught-place West, aged 16, Edmund, third and youngest son, both after a few days' illness, arising from colds.

Aged 72, John Wilson, esq. of York, surgeon. He was a native of that city, and brother to Mr. Wilson, a proctor. He was apprenticed to Mr. Oswald Allen at York, and after the expiration of his apprenticeship was for six years house-surgeon at the County Hospital. He then succeeded Mr. Allen as apothecary at the Dispensary, and continued in that situation until his death, devoting himself for forty-six years to the service of the poor, though possessed of ample pecuniary means. Among other charitable bequests he has left 1,000*l.* to the York Dispensary, and 100*l.* to the York County Hospital.

Nov. 9. In Rye-lane, Peckham, aged 48, William Brown, esq.

At his brother's residence, in Liverpool, aged 70, Henry Myers Bulmer, esq.

At Malta, on his way home, aged 18, Lieut. Lionel Stuart Traquair Munro Cary, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade, second son of the late Henry George Cary, esq. of Torre Abbey, Devon, from exhaustion, the consequence of exposure in the Trenches of Sebastopol, and a wound received on the 1st of September.

In Grove-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 67, William Clapperton, esq.

Aged 51, Thomas Grace Phillips, esq. surgeon, of Albion-st. Hyde-park.

At Clifton, aged 92, Anne, relict of Richard Rogers, of Hackney, Middlesex.

At Wilton House, Regent's-Park, Gabriel Scott, esq. late of Welney, Camb.

At Bayswater, aged 61, Miss Susannah Smalley.

In Devonshire-st. Mile-end, aged 78, William Thomas, esq. late of the H.E.I.C. Civil Service.

At Pesth, aged 55, Michael Vorosmarty, one of the greatest Hungarian poets of the present century. An epic, entitled "Zalan Futasa," is his principal work.

Nov. 10. At St. Thomas's parsonage, Lancaster, aged 47, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Colin Campbell, M.A.

At Edinburgh, aged 56, William Nelson Clarke, esq. formerly of Ardington, Berks. He was descended from a family for three centuries resident at Ardington, and was the only surviving son of Wm. Wiseman Clarke, esq. by his second wife, Elizabeth, dau. of John Kerr, esq. by Mary, sister and heir to Richard Walter Nelson, esq. of Chaddeleworth, Berks. He was a member of Christ

church, Oxford, D.C.L. 18.. He succeeded his father in 1826, and married, in 1827, Catharine, dau. of the late General Sir Thomas Molyneux, of Castle Dillon, co. Armagh, Bart. by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters.

At Alvaston, near Derby, John Morris Dashwood, esq. B.A. formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge, son of the Rev. John Dashwood, of Barton under Needwood.

At Cheltenham, Miss Jane M. Cousens, eldest dau. of William Cousens, esq. and granddau. of the late Robert Leech, esq. Member in Council, Island of St. Helena.

At Biarritz, South of France, aged 18, Arthur-Charles, eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Lysons, of Hempsted Court, Glouc.

At Windsor, aged 78, William Partington, esq. of Heaton House, Cheshunt.

Aged 63, William Russell, esq. of the Strand, blacking-manufacturer, and Clarence Lodge, Dulwich-road.

At Cheltenham, aged 13, Maria Heath, the only dau. of the Rev. George Watson Smyth.

At Great Shelford, Camb. aged 51, George Joseph Twiss, esq. formerly Solicitor of Cambridge, and for many years Coroner for the county of Cambridge, and Deputy Registrar for the Diocese of Ely.

At Eaton-pl. aged 53, Miss Elizabeth Vivian.

Nov. 11. In Bath, Louisa, wife of the Rev. Edward H. Acton.

At Hythe, aged 68, the widow of Edward Andrews, esq.

At Twickenham, aged 40, George Richard Halliday, esq.

At Oxford, aged 4, Robert, only son of Mary, widow of the Rev. Dr. Harrington, late Principal of Brasenose college.

Aged 66, John Mumford, esq. of Milk-street, Cheapside, and the Manor House, Shacklewell.

Aged 17, Arthur Tielens, third son of John Smith, esq. of Stoke Newington, and grandson of the late Henry Smith, esq. M.D. of Salisbury.

At Veytaux, Switzerland, Richard Wm. Townsend, esq. M.A. and C.E. third and youngest son of the late Rev. Horace Townsend, of Derry, co. Cork.

At Trematon Castle, Cornwall, aged 46, Thomas Tyrwhitt Tucker, esq.

Nov. 12. Aged 70, William Alexander, esq. of Boltons, West Brompton, and Lloyd's.

At Maida-hill, aged 79, Nathaniel Beard, esq.

At Florence, aged 25, Rowland Francis Walbanke Childers, esq. late Capt. Scots Fusilier Guards, only surviving son of T. Walbanke Childers, esq. of Cantley, Doncaster.

At St. Servan, Britany, aged 82, Thomas Halford, esq.

At Brighton, John Hames, esq. late Capt. 2nd Dragoon Guards.

At Bradford, at the residence of her brother-in-law Charles Timbrell, esq. Sarah Jane, eldest dau. of John Harding, esq. Erle Stoke.

Aged 37, Richard Paul Hase Jodrell, esq. eldest son of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart. of Portland-place, and of Sall Park, Norfolk. He married, in 1848, Lady Anna Maria Isabella Moore, daughter of the Earl of Mountcashell: but, we believe, has left no issue. His only surviving brother is the Rev. Edw. Repps Jodrell, M.A.

At Thorpe Constantine, aged 84, Lady Elizabeth Euphemia, relict of William Phillips Inge, esq. She was the fourth dau. of John seventh Earl of Galloway, by his second wife, Anne, dau. of Sir James Dashwood, Bart., was married in 1798, and left a widow in 1838, having had issue the present William Inge, esq., two other sons, and two daughters.

John Nicholls, esq. of Bridgewater.

At Bayswater, Emilia, widow of the Rev. Alexander Stewart, D.D. of the Canongate Church, Edinburgh.

At Rathan House, Peeblesshire, Thos. Tweedie, esq. of Quarter, Physician General H.E.I.C.S. J.P. and Deputy Lieut. of co. Peebles.

At Clifton, Derby, Sarah-Ann-Ellen, wife of the Rev. Robert Edward Wyatt.

Nov. 13. At Sebastopol, aged 17, Rich. [Borough, Lieut. in the Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Sir Edward Borough, Bart. of Dublin.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 78, Mr. John Bowtell, formerly of Cambridge, bookbinder, and keeper of the University Library for 35 years.

At Paris, aged 53, George Cherer, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-Fields, and North-bank, Regent's-park.

Aged 60, Joseph Harper, esq. of Wyndham-pl. Bryanston-sq.

At St. Andrew's, Southsea, suddenly, Alexander Lumadale, esq. retired Comm. R.N. (1846)

At Upper Clapton, aged 58, Charles Nias, esq.

At Dover, aged 78, Maria-Catherine, relict of Edmund Pell Sharpe, esq. of Bushey.

Elizabeth, wife of Vere Herbert Smith, esq. of Abergavenny.

Nov. 14. At Boulogne, aged 39, Henrietta-Bridgett, widow of Martin Browne Ffolkes, esq. of Congham Lodge, Norfolk, son of the present Sir William J. H. Browne Ffolkes, Bart. She was the second dau. of the late Gen. Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B. of Shelford, Camb. was married in 1843, and left a widow in 1847, when Mr. Ffolkes was killed by lightning. She has left two sons and one daughter.

At Bromsgrove, Worc. aged 65, Jas. Green, esq. Maria, wife of John Howell, esq. M.D. of Datchet, Dep. Inspector-gen. of Military Hospitals.

At Marielund, near Gothenburg, Sweden, aged 57, James Lancefield, esq. formerly of London.

At Alton Manor, Derbyshire, aged 57, Anne, wife of James Milnes, esq.

At Lynmouth, N. Devon, aged 24, Caroline-Whitmore, second dau. of the late Rev. John O'Neill, Missionary to the Jews.

At the residence of his father, Capheaton Castle, Northumberland, aged 67, Edward Swinburne, esq. of Calgarth, Windermere, eldest son of Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart. He married, in 1819, Miss Anne Nassau Sutton, and has left issue a son born in 1821, and one daughter.

In Wellington-road, Bromley, Mr. Daniel Geo. Thorne Wait, eldest son of the late Dr. Wait, Rector of Blagdon, Somerset.

In Welbeck-st. Miss Arabella Watson, of Mellicents, Egham-hill, Surrey.

Nov. 15. Aged 56, John Atkinson, esq. of Little Woodhouse, Leeds, late of the firm of Messrs. Atkinson, Dibb, and Atkinson, of Leeds, solicitors.

In Bath, Helen, relict of Colonel Boland.

In Queen's-road West, Regent's-park, aged 38, James Macdowall Cockburn, esq. second son of the late Lord Cockburn.

At Sevenoaks, aged 64, Wm. Edwards, esq.

At Hawkshead, Herts, aged 87, Harriet, widow of Admiral Sir Davidge Gould, G.C.B. Vice-Admiral of England. She was the eldest dau. of the Ven. Wm. Willes, Archdeacon of Wells (youngest son of Edward, Bishop of Bath and Wells). She was left a widow without issue in 1847. This venerable lady was ever conspicuous for her benevolence and charity.

At Hull, aged 32, C. P. E. L. Hutchinson, esq. second son of the late Rev. John Lister Hutchinson, Rector of Routh, in Holderness.

Aged 20, a few hours after arriving in this country from the Crimea, from the effects of a severe gun-shot wound in the jaw and throat, received inside the Redan on the 8th Sept. Henry Peachey, Lieut. 3rd Buffs, youngest son of John Peachey, George-st. Hanover-sq.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 29, Louisa, second dau. of the Rev. H. G. Phillips, of Great Wheltenham.

At the residence of her mother, St. Cross, near Winchester, aged 35, Ellen, wife of the Rev. John Protheroe, of Bulford, Wilts.

At Brighton, aged 78, Susan, widow of Nathaniel Thompson, esq. of Islington.

At the residence of her son the Rev. H. R. Wilkins, Vicar of Farnsfield, Notts, Alicia, widow of

William Wilkins, esq. F.R.S. Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy.

In the camp before Sebastopol, by the explosion of magazines, Assistant Commissary G. Yellon, of the Field Train department, R. Art.

Nov. 16. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Barbara, only dau. of J. S. Bostock, esq.

At Seaforth, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. S. P. Boutflower, second dau. of the Rev. W. Rawson.

At Stockton Lodge, near Warrington, aged 58, Miss Hinchliffe, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Hinchliffe, M.A. Rector of Barthomley, Cheshire, and granddau. of Dr. Hinchliffe, Bishop of Peterborough.

At Rhiewport, Montgomerysh. aged 65, Wythen Jones, esq.

At Hollymount, co. Mayo, aged 61, Margaret Hester, wife of Thomas Spencer Lindsey, esq. only dau. of the late Richard Alexander Oswald, esq. of Auchencruive.

At the rectory, Lambeth, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Lingham, esq. of Shooter's-hill.

In Montagu-pl. Grace-Margaret, second dau. of the late Sir Harris Nicolas, G.C.M.G.

Aged 80, Abraham Offin, esq. of Hutton, near Brentwood, Essex.

At Edinburgh, aged 84, Mary-Shevill, widow of the late John Piper, esq. of East Craigs, Midlothian.

At Ebury-st. aged 30, Nicola-Sophia, wife of C. E. Pollock, esq.

James Tophis, jun. esq. of St. Paul's-churchyard, and Cranford, Middlesex.

At the Hospital, Scutari, Mr. Henry William Wood, Acting Assistant-Surgeon, second son of Mr. R. R. Wood, of Bramford.

At Topsham, aged 73, retired Commander Philip Wright, R.N. (1840). He entered the service in 1795, and served for fifteen years on full pay.

Nov. 17. At Brighton, Capt. George Collard, of Walthamstow.

In Bryanston-sq. aged 80, Alexander Erakine, esq. of Balhall, Forfarshire, and Longhaven, Aberdeenshire.

In Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, Miss Hannah Radley Hovell, formerly of Biggleswade.

At Bexley, Kent, aged 90, Hannibal Jones, esq.

At her son-in-law's, Lieut.-Col. Wynne, R.E. Lady Harriet, relict of Sir Daniel Toler Osborne, Bart. of Beechwood, co. Tipperary. She was the fourth daughter of William 1st Earl of Clancarty, by Anne Gardiner, sister to Luke Viscount Mountjoy; was married in 1805, and left a widow in 1853, having had issue five sons (of whom the eldest is Sir William the present Baronet) and five daughters: see our vol. xxxix. 651.

At Sywell Lodge, near Northampton, aged 76, James Pell, esq.

At West Teignmouth, aged 75, Mary, relict of W. L. Rowe, esq.

At Peckham, aged 75, John Weir, esq. formerly of Lewes.

In Liverpool, Frances, the relict of John Naylor Wright, esq.

Nov. 18. At Lincoln, aged 69, Major Charles Lowrie, formerly of the 69th Regt.

At Silvertown, Devon, Thomas Johnston Mountford, only surviving son of Joseph Mountford, esq. of Exeter.

At Southwold, Suffolk, S. W. Neate, esq. formerly of Chilveston-hill, near Calne.

In Jersey, Ellen, widow of the Rev. M. O'Brien, of Calus college, Professor in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

At Brinklow, Mr. Thomas Oldacres, surgeon, third son of the late Mr. Ralph Oldacres, of Arnesby.

At Portsmouth, aged 47, Margaret Palk, younger sister of Mr. Alderman Palk, of Southampton.

At Ramsgate, aged 79, Robert Page, esq.

In Alderagate-st. aged 43, Thomas Sharwood, esq.

Aged 78, Mary, relict of Charles Spencer, esq. of Wrotham-road, Gravesend.

In Brompton, aged 53, Ann, widow of Major John Stephenson, 43d Light Inf. dau. of the late



William Balfrey Burrell, of Cheltenham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At Clapham, aged 68, Margaret, widow of Robt. Vincent, esq. of Clapham and Moorgate-street.

Nov. 19. At Douglas, Isle of Man, Margaret, widow of Major John Dea Awdry, Madras Army.

At Valetta, Malta, aged 22, four months after her marriage, Frances, wife of Major Duncan M. Bethune, 9th Regt. youngest and only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Henry Williams Mackreth.

In Belisle-road, St. John's-wood, Julia, widow of Isaac Bond, esq. of Edinburgh, and dau. of the late Wm. Swinburne, esq. of Workington, Cumberland.

At Cheltenham, aged 92, Major John Brown, late 90th Foot.

At Vienna, Anne-Louisa, wife of David Albe-marle Bertie Dewar, esq. eldest dau. of the late Richard Magennis, esq. and niece of the late Earl of Enniskillen.

At Bath, aged 50, Miss Sarah Fernandez, formerly of Clapham-common.

At Bourne, suddenly, aged 61, Mary, widow of William Hardwicke, esq. of Dyke, near Bourne.

At Norwich, Harriet, fourth dau. of the Rev. Benjamin Hutchinson, late Rector of Holywell, Huntingdonshire, and Rushden, Northamptonsh.

At Spezia, Lieut. John Theophilus Kelsall, R.N. (1819). He entered the service in 1809, and served for ten years on full pay. He married, in 1827, Elizabeth-Anne, dau. of Vice-Adm. Stephenson.

At Southampton, aged 40, Thomas Henry Croft Moody, esq. solicitor.

At Cheltenham, aged 68, Antoinette, relict of John Peel, esq. of Burton-on-Trent.

At Cotterstock vicarage, Northamptonsh. aged 2, Anna-Harriett, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. T. C. Skeffington.

At Torquay, aged 41, the Hon. Harriet, wife of Charles Woodmass, esq. of Alveston, co. Warw. and seventh dau. of the late Lord Erskine. She was married in 1833.

Nov. 20. At Morden College, Blackheath, aged 79, Mr. John Jacob Battler.

At Marseilles, Capt. Charles Evans, H.C.S. many years Commander in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and late Commander of the steamer Valetta.

Aged 65, Charles Hertslet, esq. of the Grange, Brompton, and of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Bromley College, Kent, aged 95, Jane, relict of the Rev. Denzil Ibbetson, Rector of Halsted.

At Bellair, Dorset, Mary-Anne, wife of the Rev. Andrew Tucker, Rector of Wootton Fitzpaine and Catherstone.

Aged 26, William-Mountain, late of Lincoln-coll. Oxford, son of Mr. Alderman Wragg, of Doncaster.

Nov. 21. At Highams, Aythorp Roding, Emma-Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Allaker Aldham, esq.

In consequence of her dress taking fire, Miss Caroline Appleton.

At Torquay, Robert Salmon Bagshaw, esq. Bombay Civil Service, eldest son of the Rev. W. S. Bagshaw, Rector of Thrapstone, Northamptonsh. and nephew to John Bagshaw, esq. M.P. of Cliff House, Dovercourt, Essex.

At Ashwater, near Holsworthy, aged 21, William, second son of J. C. Brown, esq. of Holsworthy.

At Barton House, Glouc., Ralph Fletcher, esq. M.D. youngest and last surviving son of the late Ralph Fletcher, of that city.

At Leawood House, near Bridestowe, aged 87, Sarah, wife of Shilston Calmady Hamlyn, esq. of Leawood and Paschoe, co. Devon. She was Miss Carter, of Neston, co. Chester, and was married in 1841.

John Huggins, esq. a Member of her Majesty's Council in the Island of Nevis.

At Yenikale, Crimea, Major Robert Francis Hunter, of the 71st Regt. second son of the late James Hunter, esq. of Thurston.

Aged 80, Charles Lamb, esq. Senior Magistrate of the borough of Warwick.

At Camden Town, Samuel Maddocks, esq. formerly of York.

At Greenwich, aged 64, Mr. Matthew Marshall, of paralysis, upwards of 42 years Superintendent of Mooring Chains to the Port of London.

At Tunbridge-wells, Maria-Deborah, wife of Oswald Mosley, esq. eldest son of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of Gen. Lawrence Bradshaw, and was married in 1835.

At Zante, aged 23, Joseph Pitman, jun. esq. only son of Joseph Pitman, esq. of the Hill, near Stourbridge.

At Leamington Prior's, aged 60, Robert Darwin Vaughton, esq. Magistrate for the counties of Warwick and Salop, and late Capt. in the Leicestershire Militia. He married in 1825 Mary-Anne, dau. of Edward Dymock, esq. of Penley hall, co. Flint.

Aged 88, Catherine, relict of Robert White, esq. of Leeds.

At Cheverill House, Wilts, aged 52, George Whittington, esq. only son of the late George Whittington, of Grosvenor-place, Bath.

Nov. 22. At Notting Hill, aged 81, John Saunders, esq.

At Brighton, aged 61, Harriett, wife of Thomas Walters, esq. of Heathfield-lodge, Addington.

At South Lynn, aged 80, Ann, widow of Lieut. John Willis, R.N.

Nov. 23. At Bridge Casterton, co. Rutland, aged 66, Elizabeth-Rayner, wife of the Rev. Henry Atlay, Rector of the parish.

In Great Cumberland-place, aged 69, Sarah-Elizabeth, wife of Richard Cook, esq. R.A.

At Pillerton, Warw. aged 48, Ann, second dau. of the late Rev. Henry Hippisley, of Lamborne Place, Berkshire.

Aged 37, Robert, second son of Joseph Mills, esq. of Laughton, Essex.

In the Clapham-road, John Paine, esq. of the late firm of Paine and Simpson, Southwark.

At Ramsgate, aged 67, John Grimwood Perkins, esq. of the Stock Exchange, and late of Hoddesdon, Herts.

At the residence of Sir William Cubitt, Clapham, aged 22, R. W. Thomas, esq. late an officer in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service in the Indian and China seas.

Nov. 24. In Piccadilly, John Branford, esq. Commander in the Royal Navy (1820). He entered the service in 1804, served altogether for thirteen years on full pay, and was for three several periods flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Adm. Fremantle, on whose death in 1820 his active service closed.

At Cerney House, aged 74, William Croome, esq. for nearly 50 years justice of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Gloucester.

At Teddington, Midd. aged 61, Miss Cuff.

At Queenstown, aged 22, Mary, wife of Thos. W. Gubbins, esq. eldest dau. of John Franks, esq. of Ballyscadane, co. Limerick.

Aged 88, Elizabeth, relict of William Hall, esq. of Oxford.

At Cheltenham, aged 8, Armitage-Wigram, eldest son of Sir Charles Jackson, Puisne Judge at Calcutta.

In the Clapham-rd. aged 88, Jas. M'Dowall, esq.

In Oxford-sq. Hyde-park, aged 55, James William Myne, esq.

At Sedgefield, Durham, aged 75, Dorothy, only surviving dau. of the late Ralph Ord, esq. of Sands.

At Nottingham-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 76, Ann, relict of John James Peele, esq. and sister of the late Thomas Brandram, esq. of Lee grove, Kent.

In St. John's Wood, aged 78, Joseph Prestwich, esq.

At Clifton, aged 79, Elizabeth, dowager Lady Radcliffe. She was the youngest dau. of the late Richard Creswick, esq. of Sheffield; became the third wife of the late Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart. in 1807, and was left his widow in 1819.



At St. Leonard's, aged 16, Nicola-Helen-Meredith, dau. of the late John Sutherland Sinclair, esq.

At Pimlico, aged 25, Agnes-Walker, wife of Joseph Henry Stanbrough, esq. only surviving dau. of the late Col. R. M. Halyburton, 7th R. Fusiliers.

Nov. 25. Aged 69, Margaretta-Lucy, widow of Robert Middleton Attye, esq. of Ingon Grange, Warw. youngest dau. of Francis Willes, esq. grandson of Edward Bishop of Bath and Wells, and sister to Lady Gould, whom she survived ten days.

At Orleigh, Bideford, aged 67, Colonel Zachary Clutterbuck Bayly, late of Royal Artillery. He served the campaign in Italy in 1805; was at the battle of Maida (for which he received the war medal) and siege of Scylla 1806; in the expedition to Egypt 1807, including the capture of Alexandria and Rosetta; at the capture of Ischia 1809; on the eastern coast of Spain in 1813, and at the investment of one of the sieges of Tarragona.

At Brighton, aged 51, Sarah, wife of John Dodd, esq.

In Spring-gardens, Warren Fincham, M.R.C.S. (1847), late House Surgeon of King's College Hospital. He was a Medical Associate of King's College.

At Brighton, aged 57, George La Touche, 3d son of Colonel David La Touche, of Marlay, co. Carlow, and of the Lady Cecilia Leeson, dau. of the first Earl of Milltown.

Aged 83, Thomas Mitchell, esq. of River-terrace North, Islington, late of Leadenhall-street.

At New Buckenham, Norfolk, Henry Norton Palmer, esq. one of the magistrates for the county.

At Brighton, aged 78, Hannah, relict of Joshua Penny, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.

At Dunkenhagh, Cheshire, of fever, contracted in the Crimea, aged 23, Oswald Petre, esq. Lieut. Carabineers, youngest son of the late Henry Petre, esq. of Dunkenhagh, by his second wife Adeliza-Maria, 3d dau. of Henry Howard, esq. of Corby.

In Bryanston-sq. Capt. George Probyn, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, and a magistrate for Middlesex.

In Dorset-sq. Regent's-park, Colin Rogers, M.D. late Superintending Surgeon H.E.I.C.S. Madras Presidency.

At the residence of her brother, Wm. Slye, esq. Hailsham, Sussex, aged 71, Miss Eliza Slye.

Nov. 26. At Bath, aged 73, Miss Bealey, surviving sister of Dr. Bealey.

At East Retford, aged 80, William Bettison, esq.

At Cullen, Ralph Abercromby Buchanan, esq. Lieut. R.N. (1845), second son of the late Thomas Buchanan, esq. of Powis.

At Louth, Linc. Capt. William Honyman Henderson, R.N., C.B., Comptroller-General of Coast Guards, second surviving son of the late Alexander Henderson, esq. of Stemster, N.B.

At Aberystwith, aged 60, Richard James, esq.

At Cheltenham, Samuel Jemmett, esq. of Bushy Park, Middlesex, for 50 years attached to the Royal Household.

At Rye, aged 87, Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late James Lamb, esq. merchant, of Rye.

Aged 63, William Steward Owens, esq. of Croydon. He succeeded the late Mr. Eyles as chairman of the Board of Guardians, was one of the commissioners of taxes, a member of the local Board of Health, a director of the Gas Company, and the vicar's churchwarden, chosen last Easter, after having served the office once before.

At St. John's-wood, aged 52, John Robson, esq. late of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

At Brighton, aged 62, Henry James Stevens, esq. of Denham Lodge, Bucks.

At Hackney, John Wafford, esq.

At Loddington vicarage, aged 20, Matthew, second son of the Rev. Matthew Wilson.

Nov. 27. At Newnham, Cambridge, aged 60, William Garfit Ashton, esq. clerk of the peace of that borough.

At Ryde, I.W., Frederick Pratt Barlow, esq. of Kensington-square, a director of the Great Western and other Railways connected therewith, and

also a director of the Westminster Fire Office. He was in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, and, before the Police Office was established at Kensington, devoted much of his time as magistrate for that district.

At her residence in Brunswick-sq. Brighton, Eliza Lady Boughton, of Poston Court, Herefordshire. She was the natural daughter but testamentary heir of Sir Edward Boughton, Bart. of that place. She married first, in 1801, Major-Gen. Sir George Charles Braithwaite, Bart. who assumed the name of Boughton, and died in 1809; secondly, Newton Dickenson, esq. who survives her. By her former marriage she had issue an only daughter, Frederica, married in 1824 to Thomas Robinson, esq. and who inherits her landed property: by the second she has left two sons and two daughters. Lady Boughton's body was buried by that of her first husband in St. Paul's cathedral.

At his residence in the Cathedral-close, Lincoln, aged 80, Robert Bunyan, esq. the last male descendant, in the male line, of the author of "The Pilgrim's Progress." He for many years filled the offices of county and city coroner, which some years since he resigned.

Aged 66, William Coopland, esq. of Walcot, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, brother to the Rev. George Coopland, of York.

In St. John's-sq. Clerkenwell, aged 65, John William Griffith, esq. architect. He was for many years surveyor to the London estates of St. John's college, Cambridge, and also for some years surveyor to the parish of Aldersgate, during which period he added to and decorated the church of St. Botolph. Among other competitions, he obtained the Islington parochial schools; and in that parish, Hornsey, Highgate, Kentish Town, and in various parts of the country, he erected numerous villas and houses, from the year 1816 to the time of his decease. He was father of Wm. Pettit Griffiths, esq. F.S.A. author of several valuable architectural works.

Aged 61, Trenham Walshman Philipps, esq. of Whitehall-yard, Westminster, late Secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Parks, Palaces, and Public Buildings.

At Kensington, aged 59, Thomas A. Shaw, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service, to which he was appointed in 1816, and retired in 1843.

Aged 45, Joseph Welsby, esq. surgeon, Prescott, Lancashire.

Nov. 28. Aged 56, David Thomas Alston, esq. of Savage-gardens, and owner of the extensive Cheyney Rock Oyster Fishery, Isle of Sheppy. A man of great wealth, he employed it to the benefit of all about him. He married a niece of Mr. Alderman Harmer.

At Brighton, while attending the Wednesday evening worship in Queen's-square Chapel, aged 61, John Jones, esq. of Heidelberg House, Cliftonville, Hove. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Jones, a minister of the Countess of Huntingdon's connection at Wiversfield, in Sussex. The son was in early life an assistant in the academy of Mr. James Dunn at Lewes, where he afterwards established himself as a teacher, and married the head of a respectable ladies' school, by whom he has left a son, now preparing for the medical profession, and two daughters. About two years since Mr. and Mrs. Jones removed their school from Lewes to the new town of Cliftonville, near Brighton. Mr. Jones enjoyed the friendship of many eminent dissenting ministers, particularly of the Rev. Dr. Lefschild, in whose chapel he died, the Rev. John Clayton, &c. He was a good French scholar, and wrote an excellent English grammar, which remains in manuscript.

At Teignmouth, aged 75, Hester-Maria, widow of the Rev. Isaac King, of West Wycombe, Bucks.

Aged 47, Maria, relict of Thomas Lloyd, esq. Capt. 10th Hussars, dau. of the late William Roberts James, esq. Lested Lodge, Chart Sutton, Kent.

At Worthing, aged 62, Henry Methold, esq.

At Constantinople, the Polish poet, Adam Mitzkiewitch. He was formerly a professor of the Slavonic language and literature in the College of France, and recently librarian at the Arsenal. He was a few months since charged by the French government with a scientific mission to the East, where he fell a victim to cholera.

At Hastings, aged 58, Mr. William Ransom, printer, and proprietor of the "Hastings News." He was one of the oldest tradesmen in the town, having lived there for nearly forty years.

At Prittlewell, Essex, aged 34, Thomas Mashiter Rowlett, esq. late of the Essex Rifles.

At Weston-super-Mare, Miss Wolff, of Bath, youngest dau. of the late Dan. Wolff, esq. of Manchester.

Nov. 29. At Wheatley, near Ilkley, in Yorkshire, Emma, dau. of John Brough Taylor, esq. F.S.A. formerly of Bishopwearmouth.

In Walworth, aged 81, Philip Wm. Uriwin, esq.

Nov. 30. At the Mount, Wilmington, Kent, aged 41, William Bastow, esq.

At the rectory, Barton Mills, Suffolk, in her 65th year, Isabella, widow of H. W. Chichester, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law. She was the seventh dau. of the late Most Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, D.D. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and was married in 1830. At an inquest it appeared that she had set her clothes on fire when about to retire to bed, and that the fright had occasioned a fit of apoplexy. She was found quite dead the next morning.

At Buckland, Dover, aged 75, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Green, Vicar of Norton Cole-parle, Wilts.

At Western House, Brighton, in her 80th year, Lady Hotham, of Great Finborough Hall, Suffolk, and Hereford House, Old Brompton. She was one of the three daughters and coheirs of Francis Colman, esq. of Hillersdon, co. Devon, who died in 1820. She was married first, in 1800, to Roger Pettward, esq. of Great Finborough, and in 1835 became the second wife of Admiral Sir William Hotham, G.C.B. who died in 1848. Some of her property is left to her niece Mrs. Riddell, of Felton Park, daughter of the late Lady de Trafford; but the greater part goes, it is said, to an Irish gentleman named Shiel.

At Twickenham, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of Sir James Langham, Bart. of Cottisbrooke Park, Northamptonshire, and sister to the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. She was the youngest daughter of Francis Burdett, esq. by Eleanor, dau. and co-heir of William Jones, esq. of Ransbury Manor, Wilts, was married in 1800, and left a widow in 1833, having had issue the present Sir James Hay Langham and a very numerous family.

Aged 24, Percy-Smith, youngest son of the late William Laws, esq. of Prudhoe Castle.

Charles Henry Richards, of Brasenose college, Oxford, and youngest son of the Rev. Henry Richards, Incumbent of Horfield, Gloucestershire.

In Shaftesbury-st, New North-road, aged 57, G. E. H. Sarjeant, esq. late of Christchurch, Hants, formerly of Wimborne, Dorset.

Aged 69, George Turner, esq. of Walrond House, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

At Osborne Villa, Torquay, aged 31, Mary, wife of the Rev. G. F. Weston, Vicar of Crosby Ravensworth, Westmerland.

*Lately.* At Cobourg, Canada West, accidentally, William, the eldest son of Thomas Cowdry, esq. surgeon, formerly of Torrington.

In America, R. Shelton Mackenzie, LL.D. formerly well known in connection with the Liverpool press, having been editor of the "Journal," and subsequently of the "Mail." He has also held the office of official assignee at the Manchester Bankruptcy Court.

At Scutari, Mrs. Willoughby Moore, Lady Superintendent of the officer's hospital at Scutari. Mrs. Moore was the widow of that gallant soldier, Colonel Willoughby Moore, who perished in the Europa, rather than forsake the burning ship so

long as any of his men were in it. She went out last summer with a band of nurses to organise and superintend a hospital at Scutari for sick and wounded officers, and the testimony of those who were under her care proves the zeal, the diligence, and the judgment evinced in her sacred mission. A dysentery which lasted three weeks proved fatal, to the deep regret of all around her.

At Headington-hill, Oxford, aged 82, James Morrell, esq.

Mr. Alexander Morrison, of Frimley, Surrey. He has left 1,000*l.* to the Society of Friends, 300*l.* to the Peace Society, 100*l.* each to the Friends who went to Russia, and two estates, each valued at 1,500*l.* to Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden.

At the Alms-houses, St. Giles's-street, Northampton, aged 96, Widow Smith, formerly of Lady's-lane. She had been the mother of 14 children, all of whom attained adult age, and 12 are now living, the oldest 75 years of age, and the youngest 49. There were also living, at the time of her death, 32 grandchildren, 35 great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

At the vicarage, Gillingham, aged 87, Ralph Smyth, esq. of the Rock House, near Farnham, formerly Major in H.M.'s 30th Regt.

At Heathfield Lodge, Tavistock, aged 35, H. M. B. Willesford, esq. late Lieut. 64th Regt.

Dec. 1. At Torquay, Richard Babbington, esq. of Stony Stratford, Bucks.

At Worcester, aged 86, Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Baker, of the Madras army, to which he was appointed in 1790 and retired in 1829.

In Curzon-st. aged 74, Georgina-Elizabeth, widow of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, of Luffness, G.C.B. She was the third dau. of George Brown, esq. of Ellistown; was married in 1805 and left a widow in 1837, having had issue three sons and one daughter, Lady Henry Kerr.

At Cheltenham, John Pearson, esq. of Ridware, Staff Capt. E.I.C. Maritime Service, third son of the late Rev. John Batteridge Pearson, Vicar of Croxall, in that county.

At Dawlish, aged 47, Isabella, wife of James P. Penny, esq. of Tiverton.

At Ilkeston Park, aged 82, Samuel Potter, esq. proprietor of the extensive collieries of that place.

At Windsor, aged 71, John Ledsam, esq. Military Knight of Windsor, late of the Royal Fusiliers.

In Upper Chelsea, aged 37, John Raven, esq. of Dulwich, and of the Queen's Remembrancer's Office.

Mrs. Elizabeth White, of Montpelier-road, Brighton, widow of Dr. John White, R.N. and sister of Dr. Henry Davies, of Duchess-st. Portland-place.

Dec. 2. At the Slopes, Poulton-cum-Seacombe, Cheshire, aged 69, John Bewley, esq.

At Kirby Lodge, near Melton Mowbray, aged 25, Martha, wife of Thomas Bunney Brewitt, esq.

At Rydal, Richard J. Jones, esq. of Old Swinton, near Manchester, third surviving son of the late John Jones, esq. of Herne-hill, Surrey.

Aged 71, the widow of John Leigh, esq. of Toxteth Park, Liverpool.

At the residence of her son-in-law B. Sparrow, esq. aged 58, Elizabeth-Pensford, relict of Lieut. Reynolds, R.N.

At Plymouth, aged 82, Eliza, relict of P. J. Schow, esq. Danish Consul General.

At the Stone House, near Ludlow, aged 77, Mary-Anne, relict of Sir Wm. Syer, Recorder of Bombay.

Dec. 3. At Brighton, Edward Alfred Cartaar, esq. of Herne Bay.

At Fenstanton, Camb. aged 18, John, eldest son of Thomas Coote, esq.

At Preston, near Brighton, aged 66, Catharine, wife of Major-Gen. Thomas Dickinson.

At Tunbridge-wells, aged 25, Fanny-Helen, wife of the Rev. J. J. Ellis.

At Erdington, Warw. Mr. W. H. Gem, one of the clerks to the Magistrates for nearly twenty years.

At her son's, at Ashbourn, in her 93d year,

Anna, widow of the Rev. W. S. Lee, M.A. of Ravenstone, co. Derby. She was the last surviving dau. of Richard Dyott, esq. of Freeford, near Lichfield, by Katharine, dau. of Thomas Harrick, esq. of Leicester, and sister to the late Mrs. Burnaby, whose death is recorded in our Magazine for last April, p. 439.

At Chichester, aged 55, Robert Raper, esq. solicitor. He died suddenly, of apoplexy, after having attended his duties as Clerk of the Hampnett Union on the same morning.

At Wood-park, co. Armagh, aged 77, Acheson St. George, esq. He was the second son of Thomas St. George, esq. M.P. for Clogher, by the Hon. Lucinda Acheson, dau. of Archibald Lord Gosford. He married, first, Eleanor, dau. of Robert Gordon, esq. of Clonmel, and had issue four sons: 1. Thomas-Gordon, in the E.I. Co.'s service; 2. William, who died in the same service in 1836; 3. Acheson; and 4. John, killed in the E.I. Co.'s service at the Khyber Pass in 1841; and three daughters, of whom two are deceased. Mr. St. George married, secondly, in 1824, Jane, second dau. of the Hon. and Very Rev. John Hewitt, Dean of Cloyne, and by her he had issue another daughter.

Aged 34, Jane, third dau. of James Scholefield, esq. of Boyn Hill, near Wakefield.

At Langford, Somerset, William Septimus Simmons, Lieut. 29th Regt. son of the late Capt. T. F. Simmons, R. Art.

At the parsonage, Stoney Middleton, Derb. Georgia-Johanna, sister of the Rev. Urban Smith, and fourth dau. of the late Rev. George Smith, of Sheffield.

At Tilworth, near Hull, aged 67, Frances, wife of Edward Spence, esq.

In Guildford-st. Russell-sq. aged 52, Charlotte, wife of Silas Steadman, esq.

At Upper Clapton, Agnes, wife of William Stevens, esq. Assistant-Commissary-general to the Forces.

At Muswell-hill, aged 80, Job Wright, esq.

Dec. 4. At Newport, aged 51, Mary, third dau. of the Rev. Robert B. Burgess.

At Brighton, aged 16, Harry, eldest son of Harry Chester, esq. of the Privy Council Office and Highgate.

At Albourne, near Hurstpierpoint, aged 79, Miss Elizabeth Anne Coke, formerly of Brighton.

At Parma, aged 48, James Dennis, esq. late of the Western Circuit.

At the Wylde, Bury, aged 69, Edmund Grundy, esq. a Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the peace for co. Lancaster.

At Little Park, Wickham, Hants, aged 78, John Guitton, esq.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Samuel Kirkby, esq. of the Elm, near Sheffield.

At Bath, Frances, wife of George Rickards, esq. of Send-grove, near Guildford.

At Glasgow, aged 67, John Young, esq.

Dec. 5. At Hawkhurst, aged 83, Barbara, widow of Thomas Atkins, esq. formerly of Maidstone, banker.

At Glasgow, Emma, wife of John Bell, esq. youngest dau. of the late Nathaniel Milner, esq.

At Bayswater, in his 4th year, Wm.-Alexander-Beresford-Barwick, second son of William Downing Bruce, esq. F.S.A. of Lincoln's-Inn, barrister.

At Buckland Toutsaints, aged 63, William John Clark, esq.

In Wilton-st. Charlotte-Ann, only surviving dau. of the late R. B. Cox, esq. of Quarley, Hants.

Aged 69, Charlotte, wife of Edward Day, esq. of the Mount, York.

At the Manor-house, Lower Kennington-lane, aged 19, Mary-Theresa, eldest dau. of James Gilbert, esq. Devonshire-grove, Old Kent-road, and Paternoster-row, and of Lydd, co. Kent.

At Ipplepen, Devon, in his 79th year, Frederick Hare, esq. formerly of Stanhoe Hall, Norfolk, Dep.-Lieut. and magistrate for the counties of Norfolk and Kent. He was the second son

of the Rev. Edward Christian, Rector of Workington, Cumberland, who assumed the name of Hare (derived from the Hares of Stow Bardolph), by his cousin Frances, dau. of John Christian, esq. of Milntown and Ewanrigg Hall, Cumberland. He inherited from his father the estate of Stanhoe Hall, which he sold to John Calthrop, esq. He was twice married. His eldest son, Edward, is in the East India Company's Medical service, and the second, Frederick-John, late Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge.

At Glastonbury, aged 42, John Holman, esq.

At Newcastle, aged 63, Dorothy, widow of Charles Dalston Purvis, esq. solicitor.

At Kittery Court, Kingswear, Devon, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. Benjamin Roope, Colonel of the 23d Bengal N. Infantry. He was a cadet of 1798, and attained the command of his regiment in 1834.

Dec. 6. At West Ham, Essex, aged 64, Elizabeth-Clara, widow of Nathaniel Grew, esq.

At Westoe, his mother's residence, aged 53, Henry Heath, esq. many years surgeon to the Newcastle Infirmary, and to the Northumberland and Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry, and eldest son of the late Henry Fearon Heath, esq. of Westoe.

At Edinburgh, aged 85, Major Archibald Macneil, 3rd Royal Veteran Battalion, and formerly of H.M.'s 9th Regt. or Scotch Brigade.

In Gloucester-st. Belgrave-rd. Hugh Ross, esq. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. H. Ross, E.I.C. Serv.

Aged 24, William, eldest son of William Tombs, esq. of Exeter, banker.

At Bilton, William Townsend, esq.

Dec. 7. At Ripon, aged 45, William Barugh, esq.

At Bruges, at the residence of his brother, aged 66, Lieut.-Col. John Race Godfrey, of Northernhay House, Exeter. He was appointed to the Madras service in 1805 and retired in 1836.

In Belgrave-sq. aged 61, Lady Frances-Anne, widow of John Thomas Hope, esq. and sister to the Earl of Harewood, the Countess of Sheffield, and Lady Portman. She was the second dau. of Henry second Earl of Harewood, by Henrietta, eldest dau. of Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart.; was married on the 2nd March, 1835, to Mr. Hope, eldest son of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, G.C.B. and was left his widow on the 17th of the next month.

At Exeter, aged 79, Major Joseph Mignon May, R.M. He attained the rank of Captain 1802, and of brevet Major 1813.

At his residence, York-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 66, William Mountford Nurse, esq. a Magistrate for Middlesex. Mr. Nurse was a well-known builder, and erected several of the handsome terraces which adorn the Regent's Park. He was also the projector of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, an institution established for the elucidation of the arts and sciences, with the laudable endeavour to draw the attention of the people to these studies, and combining instruction with amusement for the juvenile part of society. This institution was completed under the direction of Mr. Nurse—the result of a great and liberal mind.

At St. Thomas' parsonage, Bishopwearmouth, aged 60, Arabella, wife of the Rev. Richard Skipsey, and dau. of the late James Robinson, esq. of Sunderland.

Louisa-Lucetia, dau. of the late Lieut. Charles Touzeau, R.N. residing at Stonehouse.

Aged 27, Joseph-Rawlins, eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, late incumbent of Redcar, Yorkshire.

At Dorchester, aged 82, Betsy, relict of the Rev. Geo. Wood, Rector of the Holy Trinity, Dorchester.

Dec. 8. At Woodbridge, aged 75, Cornelius Barritt, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Coxwold, aged 68, John Henson, esq. second son of the late Rev. Francis Henson, Rector of South Kilvington.

In Hertford-st. Mayfair, aged 42, Harry H. Hewett, Comm. Indian Navy.

At Brighton, Mr. Richard Burroughs Lucas, late of Hitchin House, Herts.

At Blandford rectory, co. Dorset, aged 81, Anne, wife of the Rev. Walter Surry. She was the daughter of Sir Edward Newenham, M.P. for co. Dorset, was married in 1796, and was mother of the late Bishop of Sodor and Man.

At Epping, Charles Simpson, esq. barrister, of Sunderland. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple May 24, 1825.

Dec. 9. At Reading, Frances, wife of the Rev. John Field, chaplain of the Berkshire regt.

At Ramsgate, Peterhead, aged 62, E. E. Judd, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 24, Mademoiselle Julie, a dancer and actress. Her dress took fire on the 20th Nov. while on the stage at Plymouth as a "Fairy of the Lake."

Aged 61, the Rev. James Owers, of Exeter, nearly sixty years in connection with the Wesleyan Conference.

At Norwich, aged 72, Mr. John Rising Staff, who has held the office of Town Clerk ever since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, and Clerk of the Peace. He was found dead in his bed, and his decease is attributed to disease of the heart. Mr. Staff had the reputation of being one of the best lawyers in that part of the kingdom.

At Brighton, aged 49, Douglas Stuart, esq. late of Keynston, near Blandford.

Dec. 10. At York, aged 75, the Rev. William Carlton, Wesleyan minister, in the 47th year of his ministry.

Aged 72, Catharine, wife of Benjamin Greene, esq. of Russell-sq.

At Doncaster, John Moore, esq. surgeon.

At Brighton, Harry Pluppe, esq. of Bombay.

At Grange House, Burntisland, William Young, esq. of Dunearn.

Dec. 11. In Dover, Harriet, aged 62, Letitia-Philippa, widow of Samuel Rosanoff, esq. of Dingsham Court, Momburghish and Forest House, Essex. She was the younger dau. of James Whatman, esq. of Villes, near Maidstone, by his first wife Sarah, eldest dau. of Edward Stanger, esq. LL.D., was married in 1796, and had a very numerous family.

Dec. 12. In London, aged 68, Mr. George R. Barnard, for thirty years a schoolmaster at Romsey. He was one of the finest penmen in England.

In his 35th year, Arthur John Green, esq. architect. He was apprenticed to his maternal uncle William Tice, esq. and after completing his studies in London, travelled for some in Italy and Greece. On his return he was employed in the superintendence of the new Royal Exchange, then building; and in other works of his uncle. During the same period he filled the office of Hon. Secretary to the Wykeham Society, to which he made some excellent communications. Some of the illustrations in the Architectural Dictionary are from his drawings and sketches. Having commenced business on his own account, he obtained the appointments of architect to the East India Company and Surveyor to the Globe Assurance. He was a good scholar and linguist, an amiable man, and an excellent companion. He died very suddenly from the breaking of a blood-vessel, while at the dinner table of a friend, and his body was interred at the Norwood Cemetery.

Dec. 15. At Harryville, Ballymena, co. Antrim, Henrietta, widow of the Rev. Mark Cassidi, late Chancellor of Kilfenora, and Incumbent of Newtownards, co. Down.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,		Deaths Registered									Births Registered.
		Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Nov.	24 .	524	171	164	177	37	—	1073	547	526	1614
Dec.	1 .	517	185	175	198	39	4	1118	544	574	1615
„	8 .	545	153	167	201	33	—	1099	554	545	1531
„	15 .	574	182	241	202	60	12	1271	627	644	1572
„	22 .	558	169	235	251	44	—	1257	634	623	1522

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Dec. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
79 11	41 3	27 10	55 4	51 1	49 1

PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 26.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Dec. 24.

Hay, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 24. To sink the Official-per stone of Niba.

Beef .....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Dec. 24.
Mutton .....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Heats..... 1,100 Calves 4
Veal .....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lamb 6,750 Pigs 100
Pork .....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	

COFFEE, Dec. 21.

Walls Ends, &c. 1 <i>lb.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Arabica .....	17 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
TALLOW, per cwt	Yellow Russia, 6 <i>lb.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Nov. 26, to Dec. 25, 1855, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	41	43	40	30, 12	fair	11	28	35	32	29, 94	foggy, snow
27	41	47	40	29, 99	rain	12	28	35	29	, 69	snow, cloudy
28	41	47	40	, 99	cloudy	13	28	35	28	, 98	cloudy
29	41	44	42	30, 9	do.	14	31	41	48	, 85	cloudy, rain
30	39	45	36	29, 97	fair	15	40	50	44	30, 8	rain
D 1	38	46	42	, 96	do. rain	16	40	45	42	, 15	cloudy
2	40	44	40	, 81	rain, cloudy	17	37	40	39	29, 10	do.
3	36	38	35	, 96	do. do. snow	18	37	41	29	30, 7	fair
4	40	46	45	, 58	cloudy, sleet	19	24	31	24	, 20	cloudy, fair
5	34	44	35	, 49	rain	20	24	30	23	29, 99	cloudy, snow
6	34	44	34	, 47	snow, cloudy	21	20	26	22	, 68	cloudy
7	34	39	34	, 45	cloudy, snow	22	22	27	31	, 83	hazy, snow
8	33	36	30	, 62	rain, sleet	23	34	47	45	, 57	heavy rain
9	28	34	33	, 95	cloudy	24	40	47	44	, 65	rain, fair
10	20	36	32	30, 2	snow, cly. sleet	25	40	46	42	, 49	cloudy, rain

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Nov. and Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuitics.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.	
27	209½	88	89	88½	3½		225½	8 5 dis.	8	3 dis.
29	210	88½	89½	88¾	3¾		225½	2 dis.	7	3 dis.
30	210	88½	89½	88¾			226	6 dis.	3	7 dis.
31	209	88½	89½	89½			226	6 2 dis.	7	3 dis.
1		88½	89½	88¾				2 dis.	4	8 dis.
3	209½	88½	89½	89½	3¾		226	1 dis.	4	7 dis.
4	210	89½	90½	89½	3¾			6 2 dis.		
5	210½	89½	90½	89½	3¾		226	1 5 dis.	7	2 dis.
6	210½	89½	90½	90				1 5 dis.	6	2 dis.
7	210½	89	90½	89½	3¾		227	5 7 dis.	6	2 dis.
8	210½	89½		89½				7 dis.	6	2 dis.
10	210	89½		89½	3½			1 dis.	6	0 dis.
11	210½	89½		89½	3½			6 dis.	2	6 dis.
12	209½	88½		89½	3½			3 dis.	2	7 dis.
13		88½		89				2 dis.	2	6 dis.
14	210	88½		89	3½			3 dis.	3	7 dis.
15		88½		89				2 dis.	7	0 dis.
17		89½		89½				3 dis.	7	3 dis.
18	209	89		89½					7	0 dis.
19		88½		89½	3½			8 10 dis.	8	10 dis.
20	207	89		89½				8 dis.	3	8 dis.
21	205	88½		89½					4	8 dis.
22	205	88½		89					6	3 dis.
24		88½		89½				7 dis.	7	3 dis.
26		88½		89½	3½			3 dis.	7	0 dis.
27	206	88½		89½				7 dis.	7	4 dis.

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THE  
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FEBRUARY, 1856.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—If you are not acquainted with the following anecdote, which I have met with in the *Life of the Rev. J. G. Pike by his Sons*, it may be acceptable to your genealogical readers. It occurs in a letter to his mother, daughter of James Gregory, merchant of London, who was a descendant from Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector. Writing from Derby, April 13, 1829, he says:—"Perhaps the following very singular history, just told me, will interest you. In the burying-ground of a small Quakers' chapel here was interred an illegitimate daughter of James the Second. She left court (at what time in life I did not hear), and became a Quaker. She lived in a cellar in the Old Market, where she spun worsted, to dispose of which she regularly had a stall on the market-day. Once, when standing with her little store, she observed a carriage drive to the principal inn. By the arms and livery of the attendants, she knew that its occupants were in search of her. She immediately packed up her worsted, retired to her cell, and carefully concealed herself; where she remained undiscovered. She lived to be eighty-eight, and was buried in the Quakers' ground. As no stone could be allowed, box was planted in the shape of a grave, and the initials of her name, Jane Stuart, were planted also in box, thus:—"J. S. aged 88, 1742." (Memoir, p. 195.)

Yours, &c. OSTRICH.

MR. URBAN,—Among your deaths in the November Obituary, I read,—“May 30. In Newtown, Sydney, Mrs. Riley, known formerly as ‘Margaret Catchpole,’ the subject of the popular work by the Rev. R. Cobbold.” This does not agree with the end of her history. There it is said that her son returned from England to Sydney, “to close the eyes of his affectionate parent, who died September 10th, 1841, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.” You may think the discrepancy worth noticing.

H. W. G. RAY.

In answer to the inquiry of H. O. as to *The Annals of Cambridge*, by Mr. C. H. Cooper, we are happy to return the following satisfactory information. The work is not completed, but is brought down to the autumn of 1853. The author is waiting for the new Acts to regulate the government of the University, and to carry out arrangements between the University and Town, with which he proposes to conclude. The Additions and Corrections are in the printer's hands. The Index of Matters is nearly complete. A Nominal Index is intended.

Are any of our Correspondents aware of the existence of any Archiepiscopal Seal of Cranmer besides the well-known one which is attached to the Convocation Deed of the Divorce, 1540? Any communication on the subject of Cranmer's Seals, made to the Rev. G. C. Gorham, Brampford Speke Vicarage, Exeter, would greatly oblige him.

MR. URBAN,—It may be interesting to your Correspondent J. G. N. who inquires respecting the onyx George, said to have belonged to Charles the First, to know that the jewel in question was amongst those of the late Duke of Wellington at the time of his death, and is probably now in the possession of the present duke.

On the following point I should be very glad of information:—In the “*Memorials of Canterbury*,” by the Rev. A. P. Stanley, it is stated, I think on the authority of Mr. Albert Way, that the names “Salt Lane,” and “Cold Harbour” are constantly found in the vicinity of Roman roads. What do these names imply, and why are they so found?

Yours, &c. A. M. E. B.

The “other Jacobite relics” alluded to by our Correspondent R. A. in p. 42, are a piece of the broad blue ribbon of the Garter worn by the old Pretender, and a piece of the plaid of his son Charles-Edward.

We have received from the best authority the following corrections to the sons of the late Maclean of Ardgour, enumerated in our last month's Obituary, at p. 84:

5. Henry Dundas, Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, Governor (Resident of Lord High Commissioner) in Cephalonia and other Ionian Islands, married Eleanor, daughter of Rev. J. D. Carlyle. He is still living, resident at Lazonby Hall, in Cumberland, and was High Sheriff of that county in 1848.

7. Charles-Hope married *Caroline-Elizabeth*, and left one daughter.

11. William, Captain R.N., died in 1851, leaving two sons and one daughter, having married Elizabeth-Mary, daughter of Thomas Charter, esq. of Lynchfield, in Somersetshire.

12. George, Lieut.-Colonel R. Artillery.

14. Peter, Lieut.-Col. Royal Artillery, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Somerset, and has issue.

Colonel Maclean was not guardian to the Marquess of Dalhousie, who, however, paid him a visit at Ardgour, as stated; Ardgour having been one of the earliest and most attached friends of the Marquess's father.

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**THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
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what still stranger in that new world so fertile in blessings and in curses to mankind! In the United States of America there is the loud and incessant boast of independence; but, except where self-interest was a more overpowering motive, how have those United States been bewildered, benumbed, besotted, by the fatal spirit of imitation! In the South American Republics, where there was not the same energy, sobriety, or sagacity to counteract, still more madly and extravagantly has that spirit been working, so that at last each of those republics has grown a hell of all the anarchies and all the vices. But if we wish to see that spirit in its most tragical excesses, as well as in its most ludicrous caprices, we must visit that fair island famous as the Queen of the Antilles, whose tropical luxuriance, however marvellous, is yet surpassed by its fruitfulness in folly, suffering, and crime. Well has the island been called Saint Domingo, for the gloomy soul of him who, in giving his name, gave his nature to the Dominicans, has satiated itself with havoc and horror there ever since Columbus saluted Hayti, or the mountain land, with rapture, as the first of his conquests to ungrateful monarchs. If, as is usually stated, the original inhabitants amounted to a million, and if Spanish avarice and Spanish cruelty soon left no trace that they had ever been, the atrocities of the buccaneers, the abominations of the slave trade, the intolerable torments inflicted on the negroes, the jealousies and contests between the various races and the various portions of the colony, the contempt for whatever is sacred in morality or awful in order, were the worthy response to, and the natural fruit of, that bloody prelude. Yet, down to the outbreak of the French Revolution, social existence pertinaciously asserted itself amid jarrings and convulsions, and, if the earth yielded her lavish increase, hands unstained by guilt, not a few, were ready to gather it up and give it as food and as wealth to mankind. But since then the demon has raged and the wild beast has devastated,—and the demon and the wild beast have been human beings. Why did the woe and the wickedness so rapidly augment? Not because fierce and ignorant Afri-

cans revelled in the Saturnalia of what, for want of a better word, we must call simiousness. Left to the irrepressible impulses of their own tropical blood, they would soon by reckless force have solved, however rudely, a problem which supremest and calmest reason is needed completely to solve. But ensnared by, yet altogether incompetent to comprehend, European ideas, they have leaped from hideous insanity to hideous insanity, so as at last to make it questionable whether the immediate annexation of the island to the United States would not be its fittest and most desirable fate.

There is almost only one man who comes before us with some distinctness of human lineaments from the gory chaos—the President Boyer. That he was a great man we do not believe: it might even with substantial justice be debated whether he was a good man. But, good man or great man or neither, he had assuredly to contend with difficulties innumerable and insuperable, arising from those simious propensities in government, of which Saint Domingo offers an example so revolting. Where he governed,—well or ill,—was anything like sage or stable government possible at all?

Jean Pierre Boyer was born at Port au Prince, in Saint Domingo, on the 28th February, 1776. The son of a Creole, and of an African Negress who had received her freedom, he was still in his boyhood when the French Revolution lifted up its wail of distress, its shriek of defiance, its voice of hope and of deliverance among the nations. The fulminating sounds and fulminating steps that thrilled through so many hearts, could not be without their tones of potent enchantment for him. It is said that he passed some of his earliest years in France, where, if the Mulatto child learned nothing else, he would at least see that the tinge on his cheek was deemed by many, even of the most unprejudiced, a stain as well as a tinge. Whatever his thoughts, he had on his return to his native island not much time for mere thinking. The French Revolution brought forth other revolutions—most of them abortions. In Saint Domingo it was not the coloured population which began the revolutionary movement. If the Whites had been united, as they have generally

been in the West India colonies of the English, there would have been no insurrection. But Hispaniola had, to justify the name which Columbus gave it, been first settled by Spaniards: settlements had afterwards been formed by the French, so that here was already

African heard his master singing the *Marseillaise*, he must have concluded that the rattle of his own chains harmonised but ill therewith. Though when the revolt, provoked still more by folly than by oppression, broke forth in August, 1791, Boyer was not much



career of Toussaint Louverture had been as wonderful as his own; yet this, instead of making Bonaparte admire him, would be sure to produce the very opposite effect. Besides, Bonaparte was always guided too much by the subtle and powerful, but remorseless Italian genius, to have either tenderness for the feelings or respect for the rights of individuals. Personally few could be less cruel: politically few could be more so. Still in this, as in so much else that he was and did, we are far too prone to judge him by an exclusively English standard. It is possible also that the designs and the doings of Toussaint Louverture were grossly misrepresented to him. Nevertheless, when all apologies and explanations have been made, the conduct of Napoleon toward the Negro chief will be condemned as thoroughly indefensible. By a decree of the National Convention, of the 4th February, 1794, slavery had been abolished in Saint Domingo; that is to say, formal recognition was given of what was already an irreversible fact. By a decree of the Directory Toussaint Louverture was appointed commander of all the troops in the French part of the island; that is to say, a power was conferred on him which he already possessed. From the known temper and tendencies of the National Convention, he was convinced that the first was an act of justice: he was equally convinced that the second was an act of necessity. For the first he was grateful: the second must have worn to him the aspect of an insult, a warning, or a trap, according to the different points from which he viewed it. That, unless provoked by the bad faith of the French revolutionary government, he would only have proceeded by gradual and peaceable means to assert and to realise the independence of his country, is certain. The whole ruinous extent of that bad faith he probably never knew. By a proclamation of the 8th November, 1801, Bonaparte, as First Consul, had promised the inhabitants of Saint Domingo, without distinction of colour, liberty and an equality of rights; but by an anterior and secret decree of the 25th December, 1800, he had sent three commissaries to re-establish slavery there, though by a less offensive name. On the 20th May, 1802,

he promulgated at Paris a law which he had presented to the legislative body for the restoration of slavery in all the West India colonies. On the 7th of that month General Richepanse had, by reviving the ancient order of things in Guadaloupe, anticipated the law. Toward the end of the year 1801 a considerable expedition was despatched by Bonaparte to Saint Domingo. There were twenty-five thousand French troops under the command of General Leclerc, Napoleon's brother-in-law. Among these were many valiant men, who had followed Napoleon through his grand Italian campaigns; perhaps some of those in whom the republican ideas were the most deeply rooted. In this expedition Boyer was employed as captain. The intentions of the French general, and the work which Napoleon had set him to perform, do not seem to have been divined rapidly enough by Toussaint Louverture for organic, extensive, and efficient action. When refugees from Guadaloupe informed him of the counter-revolution which was preparing there, and when the conduct of Leclerc showed, in spite of the most plausible pretences, that the same fate was in store for Saint Domingo, Toussaint ordered, but when too late, his lieutenants to carry on a war of extermination against the French. This was on the 7th of February, 1802. To this order General Leclerc responded by declaring Toussaint and the other Negro chiefs outlaws. Without questioning the noble qualities and the rare sagacity of Louverture, we may perhaps admit that the old timidity of the slave clung to him to the last, and paralysed his vigor. On the 1st of May he made his submission, and on the 11th of June he was treacherously arrested and conveyed to France. This act, odious under so many aspects, was an immense and irreparable political mistake. The Mulatto leaders who had favoured the expedition, from mistaking its objects, now convinced of the designs, dangerous to Mulatto and Negro alike, which the French cherished, detached themselves from it. Boyer was one of the last of them to do this. The insurrection broke out afresh. The French army lost its general, and gradually melted almost entirely away, finding however in the

climate a more deadly foe than in the sword of the enemy. The wretched wreck of battalions which a few years before had done things so wonderful, General Rochambeau led back, in November, 1803, to France; and with him, who, as successor of Leclerc, had shown himself a monster of folly and guilt, went the last remnant of French dominion in Saint Domingo. In the worst of the recent disasters which had befallen the French, the powerful though horribly bloody hand of John James Dessalines had been felt. A Negro from the Gold Coast, he had for a dozen years been conspicuous in all the troubles of the colony. Toussaint Louverture had trusted and advanced him: he betrayed his benefactor. Boundlessly lustful, rapacious, and cruel, he had, breaking through enormous energies and insatiate passions, a fine military genius. In the course of the year 1804 the independence of Saint Domingo was declared; and the supreme power conferred on General Dessalines, who forthwith proceeded to get himself crowned, at Port-au-Prince, as emperor. In all the affairs of this period Boyer had taken no prominent part; and when a conspiracy was formed for the overthrow of the barbarous emperor, at the head of which were the Negro Henry Christophe and the Mulatto Alexander Pétion, he was no sharer therein. The result of the conspiracy was the downfall and death of Dessalines. No sooner was the victory achieved than Christophe and Pétion began to fight with each other for the spoil. From the conflict arose two states; one to the north under Christophe, who, as emperor, assumed the title of Henry First; and one embracing the centre and the south, having a republican form, and under Pétion as president. Christophe, at the head of a Negro monarchy, governed despotically, though with less of the fierceness and the caprice of the savage than Dessalines. Pétion, as the head of a Mulatto republic, governed in the main with dignity and sagacity. Boyer attached himself to the fortunes of Pétion, and served him faithfully and well in the council chamber and in the battlefield. Boyer was first raised to the rank of colonel, then to that of general of division. Alike for his administrative as for his military talents, he re-

ceived the chief command over the capital city, Port-au-Prince, which, adopting as far as he could European modes of disciplining and handling his troops, he defended with courage, skill, and successful obstinacy against the brave though unmanageable hordes which Christophe hurled against it. Pétion and Christophe, in perpetual conflict in everything else, were yet unanimous in resisting the preposterous and exorbitant claims of France, which she only owned her weakness by asserting, since she made no vigorous attempt to enforce them. In the constitution which Pétion had shaped for his republic, the president was to hold office for life, slavery was abolished, freedom of the press was proclaimed, the legislative power was divided between a chamber of representatives and a senate, and all officers of government, from the highest to the lowest, were to be considered as responsible to the law. On the death of Pétion, in the spring of 1818, Boyer was unanimously chosen to succeed him. The French, in judging Boyer, are too apt to be led away by their favourite theorisings. But surely, whatever his faults, it was much that he was able, amid most confused and difficult circumstances, to maintain his position as president for five and twenty years, and to convert three dissevered and jarring portions of Saint Domingo into a united whole. The numerous tyrannies, and the still more numerous follies of Christophe, excited a spirit which finally broke forth into rebellion. On the Mulattoes in his dominions, whom he suspected of republican sentiments, his hand had been the heaviest, and they, in self defence, more than from the impulse of their republican ideas, gave voice and a banner to the general discontent. The revolt spreading, Christophe's army abandoned him: with body shattered by disease, and with mind prostrated by calamity, he in despair shot himself on the 8th October, 1820. His troops having submitted to Boyer, his subjects soon followed the example; and the entire French part of Saint Domingo now formed one republic. In 1822 Boyer undertook an expedition against Spanish Saint Domingo. This had been restored to Spain by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, but it had been so completely neglected by

the mother country, that the colonists declared themselves independent in December 1821. No serious resistance was offered to Boyer, and, thirty years after revolutionary movements had begun in Hayti, the world beheld and applauded in him the absolute and victorious master of the island.

What the world welcomed the reactionary governments of France could not be expected to approve. From the time of the Restoration it seems to have been the dream of the legitimist politicians, of those who were said to have learned nothing and forgotten nothing during more than twenty years of changes the most stupendous and calamities the most tremendous, it was their dream to restore everything to what it had been previously to the Revolution. It would have been still easier to realise this dream in France itself than in the colonies. For the Holy Alliance, the bulwark of the Legitimists, though omnipotent in Europe, was powerless across the Atlantic Ocean. The concentrative genius of the French besides renders them incapable of an enlarged and energetic colonial policy. The true colonial policy in modern times is to be enslaved as little as possible to formulas and institutions, and to give the freest scope to industrialism. This suits exactly the character of the English, who have strong political predilections but no political convictions; it does not however suit the character of the French, of whom the very opposite may be said. Then, of a commerce trusting to its own vigorous resources and developments, the French have no conception, and have had no experience. Moreover, exhausted by a long struggle, and humiliated by many defeats, France would gladly have replenished her exchequer and soothed her vanity with gold and glory from Saint Domingo. Finally, for the other Antilles which she still kept in bondage, France dreaded the contagious proximity of the island and the race that Toussaint Louverture had redeemed. These hints, however brief, may enlighten us regarding the arrogant, teasing, paltry conduct which France pursued toward Saint Domingo, without ever venturing to do anything decided and bold. Demands and menaces were made; small squad-

rons were sent to harass the coasts of the island, but nothing effective was done. Boyer was weak enough, however, to agree in 1825 to the payment of a hundred and fifty millions of francs to the French government, not as the purchase-money of perfect independence, but of an independence limited by feudatory obligations. All similar proposals and arrangements the patriotism and determination of President Pétion had rejected. The first result of the effort to pay such an exorbitant sum was to bring the finances into irremediable embarrassment; its second to spread discontent among the inhabitants of all colours and creeds at a surrender of Saint Domingo's free position and at increased taxation; its third to lower the importance and estimation of the island in the eyes of the whole world; its fourth to hamper and paralyse its commercial dealings and relations; for, though the payment of the hundred and fifty millions of francs was a simple impossibility, the agreement and its violation were both viewed as fraudulent, and fraud in other things was suspected. This was the greatest and most irreparable error which Boyer committed; but he was guilty of many others. Herein, though we think with his French accusers that he was not equal to the part he had to play, we yet believe that he was fatally misled by that spirit of imitation which we began by delineating and denouncing. His aim, so far as he had a consistent aim, appears to have been to establish in Saint Domingo a political constitution similar to that of the United States, while the community was socially framed more after the English model. There were to be a black democracy and a Mulatto aristocracy, and he himself at the head of both, unchecked in his arbitrary measures by the very institutions he had established. What Boyer should have really done was to dispense with the forms and procedures of a free government altogether, and devote his whole energies to the industrial growth of the island, and to the civilization and education of the people. A law existed which prohibited Europeans from acquiring territorial possessions and founding industrial establishments in Hayti: whereas it was only by the skill, the capital, and the

example of Europeans that Hayti could take a grand and central commercial position. Boyer, so far from abolishing the law, or doing anything to neutralise its pernicious effects, fostered a more restrictive policy. The slaves who suffered from the cruelty, and the Mulattoes who suffered from the prejudices, of the planters in the West India islands, looked for a time to Hayti as a refuge and to Boyer as a protector; and to certain of those proscribed for political offences in Martinique he offered, in 1822, succour and asylum. But he ceased to be the hope of the oppressed when he was himself seen indulging in proscriptions. A Negro named Darfour, a member of the chamber of representatives, had read before it a series of accusations against the abuses of Boyer's government. Boyer, instead of refuting him, ordered him to be tried by a military commission: he was condemned and executed. Now no doubt the President must soon have discovered, that in a recently emancipated land like Saint Domingo parliamentary freedom and his own energetic action were incompatible. But it would have been far wiser and more merciful if he had destroyed, by one sweeping stroke, parliament altogether, than violated its freedom in the person of one of its members. The weakest kind of government, as it is the worst, is never either a despotism or an extreme democracy, but that where a despotism seeks trickily and jesuitically to achieve its ends through parliamentary agencies. It is this which will for ever make the reign of Louis-Philippe so execrable. Boyer in many respects was not unlike Louis-Philippe, and he fell as deservedly. While he intimidated the Chamber of Deputies, he filled the Senate entirely with his own creatures. In the midst of his increasing troubles and tyrannies the French indemnity pressed more and more heavily upon him. To pay a part of it he raised in France a loan of thirty millions; that is to say, he paid the French with their own money. To meet the interest of the loan he imposed enormous taxes, issued paper money in profusion, and depreciated the value of the silver coinage. Cash and commerce disappeared with the same marvellous rapidity. To please France and to gain adherents, Boyer held out

a shadowy hope of compensation to the old planters for the losses they had suffered through the civil wars. To keep up his credit in the money market he represented the population of the island as more than double what it really was, while he gave delusive pictures of its prosperity. When, in consequence of the indemnity which had been promised to France, England and the United States declared that they would not recognise the independence of a people which had abdicated its sovereignty, and which subjected its foreign commerce to tariffs dictated by France, Boyer maintained that the feudatory obligations were only nominal, and that the commercial privileges conceded to France could be limited or neutralised by treaties with other countries. All these falsehoods, feeblednesses, and follies, bred conspiracies, most of which were easily suppressed. But at last, in the early part of 1843, Boyer saw himself in the presence of fifteen thousand insurgents:—and it was not the most ignorant and passionate, but the most intelligent portion of the islanders who were the leaders of the movement. It was vain to resist; for Boyer was deserted by those who had up to this time been the most devoted to him. On the 13th March he saw himself obliged to embark on board an English ship with thirty of his principal counsellors and adherents. He took refuge in Jamaica, whence he sent an address to the Senate of Saint Domingo, defending his acts and recounting his services. Charles Hérard, a Mulatto like himself, succeeded him in the presidency, only like him to be driven after a short season into exile. The Blacks now took into their hands the power which had been so long in those of the Mulattoes. Europe has been too busy with its own wars and revolutions to have time for Negro vagaries in Saint Domingo; but, if the Mulatto government under Boyer was bad, the Negro government which has followed has been worse. Chaos and cruelty are the only words we can apply to it. In 1848 Boyer went to reside in France, where he lived in the most complete retirement. He died at Paris on the 9th July, 1850. He left a married daughter. He had been accused of avarice, but the fortune which he brought with him into exile



was inconsiderable. As this charge of avarice was unfounded, other and harsher charges may have had their birth in the malignity of factions.

To fructify and consolidate the results of revolutions a man must be either a Washington or a Napoleon; must either have, with sagacity and a vigorous manly character, a supreme reverence for duty and law, or join to an adamant will an inventive and commanding genius. Boyer was no

Washington, and he was no Napoleon. But that he was able, as has already been observed, to plant a firm though not a Herculean foot for five-and-twenty years on such a volcanic soil, proves perhaps that he had along with much weakness noble and notable qualities; and posterity will probably pass on him a more favourable verdict than his contemporaries.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

### OUR OLD DRAMATIC POETS.

*Cursory Notes on Various Passages in the Text of Beaumont and Fletcher, as edited by the Rev. Alexander Dyce; and on his "Few Notes on Shakespeare." The Author John Mitford. 8vo. pp. 56.*

MR. HALLAM, in his *History of Literature*, remarks that "Of all our early Dramatic Poets, none have suffered such mangling by the printer as Beaumont and Fletcher." It is suggested, however, that Marlowe and Shirley have fared no better; and we all know that the text of Shakspeare has, on the same ground,\* endured a century and a half of verbal criticism, which is not likely to be entirely hushed until critics shall be no more. Indeed, Mr. Collier's discovery of a manuscript-annotated Shakspeare, and the zeal and industry of a new school of commentators, have given a fresh zest to this pursuit, and it would be an unjust depreciation of the labours of the present race of critics to say that their efforts are less fruitful or less successful than those of former times.† On the contrary, we hold that many of our modern critics are peculiarly qualified for their task by a wide and intimate acquaintance with the contemporary literature of the authors whom they undertake to illustrate: whilst some possess the additional qualifications of an acute and discriminating judgment and a refined and classical

taste. Among such critics Mr. Dyce occupies a foremost place, and his excellences are shared in an ample degree by his old friend and coadjutor, the author of the *Cursory Notes* now before us.

The principal commentators on the Works of Beaumont and Fletcher have been Seward and Sympson in 1750, Monck Mason in 1798, and Weber in 1812. To their number was added, in the years 1843-6, the name of the Rev. Alexander Dyce, upon whom Mr. Mitford makes the following remarks:—

Mr. Dyce has favoured us with an edition, so rich in all the required learning, as much to surpass any previous attempts of the same kind on the same text. He has collected in one view all the variety of readings which the different editions have afforded; and he has much assisted the reader by his judgment and knowledge in the selection of those which have the most claim to be adopted; which are most congenial to the spirit of the authors, and suitable to the language of the times. By his intimate acquaintance with the dramatic vocabulary of our early stage he has preserved readings which former editors had rejected, and explained what they had misunderstood; and he has often

\* The printers, it will be remembered, bear the blame due to the bad transcribers. They probably seldom had any better guide than the careless and vitiated copies of the prompter.

† Mr. Mitford, very appositely to the present time, quotes a passage in Fielding's *Journey from this World to the Next*, in which Shakspeare, being interrogated concerning some ambiguous passages in his works, declines any satisfactory answer, saying, "If Mr. Theobald had not wrote about it sufficiently, *there were three or four more new editions of his Plays coming out*, which he hoped would satisfy every one."



thrown light, altogether new, on those idiomatic turns and forms of expression which gradually appear to arise, and to be willingly admitted, before the full establishment of grammatical construction, and which constitute a peculiar and characteristic feature of every language; which are not to be examined with philosophical analysis, nor subjected to grammatical restriction, but received at once on the authority of usage and prescription. Mr. Dyce has also shown much judgment in his decisions on the conflicting claims of conjectures made to improve a text, left inaccurate by the negligence of the writer, or mutilated by the ignorance and haste of the transcriber or printer; and in those passages where the words admitted a doubtful interpretation, the reader will find no safer guide than in the cautious and careful direction of one to whom the peculiar genius of the writers has been more fully unveiled. In short, all the assistance that could be afforded by variety of research, and familiar acquaintance with the subject, will here be found; and he who peruses the annotations to these volumes with the careful attention they deserve, will close his labours with that increased knowledge which will facilitate his progress when he enters the general field of dramatic literature; and with the conviction that the editor is in every way equal to the importance of the undertaking,—that he possesses many of the qualities said to be found wanting in one of his predecessors, but which are considered necessary for the successful accomplishment of his task—"the vigour of imagination to make a poet, and the strength of judgment to make a critic."

Mr. Mitford makes many excellent conjectures to relieve the reader of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher from those errors of the transcriber or printer to which allusion has already been made; and the result is often triumphant and unquestionable. To other suggestions Mr. Dyce will probably demur; but our space will not allow us to enter into their discussion. Some of Mr. Mitford's most valuable remarks are where he brings his skill in dendrology and natural history to correct the misapprehensions of town-bred commentators.

On occasion of the following passage,—

He has undone thine honour, poison'd thy virtue,  
And of a lovely rose left thee a canker—

the Editor had explained "canker" as "a wild, or dog-rose," misinterpreting, as it seems, a statement in Richardson's

Dictionary, that "In Devonshire the dog-rose is called the *canker-rose*,"—a name of reproach applied from its being so constantly subject to blight. The "canker," however, is not the rose, but its destroyer: and we may add that the dreadful disease to which the human frame is subject, of the same denomination, was also formerly pronounced *canker*, not *cancer*.

In another case, the Editor had remarked,—“Bay is here used for laurel.”

No! (cries Mr. Mitford) the bay-tree is emphatically *THE* laurel, and it is in the *bay* (i. e. the true laurel) that the quality here mentioned by the poets is supposed to exist—*Laurus nobilis*, the laurel of the ancients. The plant that we now in England call the laurel, is a *prunus* or *cerasus*—the *Lauro cerasus*, or cherry-laurel; it was unknown to the ancients, and was only introduced into Europe in 1576, and indeed it is *not* mentioned in Gerard's *Herbal* so late as 1597, so that it has not been known much above 250 years. The *bay* and *laurel* seem used for the same tree in Ford's *The Sun's Darling*, act ii. sc. 1, p. 353, ed. Weber. The *Lauro cerasus*, or common laurel, is too tender to bear the climate of Germany, and does not thrive well even at Paris. The *Laurus nobilis*, or bay-tree, is still more tender, and will not succeed if planted much north of London. The late severe winter (1855) has probably destroyed half of those that were in England—except in the southern counties. In my garden all, even of thirty years' growth, were killed.

Again, how instructively does our commentator discourse upon the history of some of our most important culinary vegetables:

It may be asked why *turnips* are mentioned rather than any other vegetable? because they were rare at that time, and lately introduced, in the same manner as *potatoes* are alluded to in Shakespeare. A well-informed writer, in a late work called *Table Traits*, tells us that "Turnips are so comparatively *new* to some parts of England, that their introduction into the northern counties is hardly a century old." Amherst, of Merchant Taylors', the well-known satirical writer, declared he was expelled the university, "because he loved *foreign turnips* and Presbyterian bishops." Lord Townshend is well-known as having been influential in introducing them, to the great improvement of cultivation in Norfolk: hence Pope's line—

All Townshend's turnips.

Lindsay, Bishop of Kildare, used to say, "If I know anything, it is the management of *turnips*."

I may add that the long note on *potatoes*, in the 15th volume of the *Variorum Shakspeare*, signed Collins (*i. e.* G. Steevens), needs some slight correction. . . . Whenever this plant is mentioned by Shakespeare, the *Convolvulus batatas*, or *sweet potato*, is to be understood, not the *Solanum tuberosum*, or the one now in common use. The former was a favourite dish, and in high repute in France, some years previous to the introduction of the other. Tradescant\* mentioned its becoming *rotten* in his garden at Lambeth as soon as winter approached, which identifies the more tender plant. Perhaps the best account of it is in Loudon's *Encyclop. of Plants*, p. 624. The sweet potato is now occasionally imported to England as a curiosity, and may be seen in the shops of the superior fruiterers and salesmen.

But perhaps Mr. Mitford's remarks upon the cedar are the most noticeable, because of their frequent application to the expressions of our early poets. He says,

It is curious, and shows how strong is the habit of taking words for and in place of the *things* signified by them, that, frequent as is the allusion to the "cedar-tree" by our old poets, *probably not one of them had ever seen one*; and, the trees not being introduced into England till 1670, are not to be found figured in the plates of our old Herbals. The poets borrowed their allusions to them from the Old Testament: hence their mistakes in calling them "lofty,"† which they are not in growth, but are, if the word is applied, as meant, to *situation*; as growing on the *lofty* heights of Lebanon; nor is the epithet *straight* appropriate or characteristic.

This remark is made in connection with the following passage of Beau-

mont and Fletcher, as printed by Mr. Dyce:—

Your brother is a royal gentleman,  
Full of himself, honour, and honesty;  
And take heed, sir, how Nature bent to goodness  
(So straight a cedar) to himself, uprightness  
Being wrested from his true life, prove not dangerous.

The difficulty rests in the fourth line, which consists of that kind of expression, the punctuation of which may be relieved by the marks of parenthesis, but those marks, we may observe, are scarcely ever in old printing or writing found placed with that exactness in which we now employ them. The old editions read thus—

And take heed, sir, how Nature bent to goodness  
(So straight a cedar to himself) uprightness,  
Be wrested from its true life, prove not dangerous.

Mr. Mitford proposes—

And take heed, sir, how (Nature bent to goodness,  
So straight a cedar to *herself*) uprightness,  
Being wrested from his *true use*, prove not dangerous.

But we, in lieu of any further alteration than that of *Be* to *Being*, and a proper arrangement of the parenthesis, would suggest the following explanation:—

And take heed, sir, how nature bent to goodness,  
(So straight a cedar to him self uprightness,)  
Being wrested from his true life, prove not dangerous.

*i. e.* how a nature, that has been trained to goodness, and resembles a cedar faithful to its natural uprightness, being wrested from its mode of growth, will be endangered. The phrase "him self uprightness" is equivalent to *its own inherent uprightness*. We do not regard "Nature" as personified, requiring the feminine pronoun *her*; but as—"a nature" or natural disposi-

\* "I am grateful to certain inhabitants of Lambeth, for having lately renewed with much taste and care the decayed monument of this early and illustrious botanist, *acer et optimus investigator naturæ*, in their churchyard. It is a monument that I, as a *μεταρρέων*, piously visit during my annual sojourns in London."

† If cedars are always *tall* with the poets, so are *cowslips*, as Shakspeare terms them in his *Merry Wives of Windsor*. This, (remarks Mr. Mitford) in spite of the MS. correction of Mr. Collier's volume, is a very appropriate epithet of the cowslip. It is an upright-growing flower, and *tall* compared to its common companions of the field—the daisy, primrose, violet, &c.; besides, there is a wild variety called the *oxlip*, which is of remarkable strength and height. Mr. Dyce's note is quite to the purpose, and I will add an example of this very distinguishing epithet being given to it, in an elegant and well-known little poem—

Where *cowslips*, clad in mantle meek,  
Nod their *tall* heads to breezes weak.

*Ode on the Approach of Summer* (T. WARTON).

tion; "his" is then the ordinary possessive pronoun at that time usually substituted for "its," and in like manner the cedar is true to "*himself-uprightness*," instead of "its own uprightness." This appears to be one of those "idiomatic terms and forms of expression" which (as Mr. Mitford has himself so well remarked) are scarcely "to be examined with philosophical analysis, or subjected to grammatical restriction, but must be received on the authority of usage and prescription."

Having ventured thus far with an observation of our own, we shall now add one or two others that have occurred to us.

In the play of *Wit without Money* is this line,

Let Mims be angry at their *St. Bel-swagger*.

upon which Mr. Dyce has written a note, and Mr. Mitford makes the following comment: "The conjectures and authorities cited in this note leave this singular expression still unexplained;" adding, that he believes it to be the same with *Belly-swagger*, and that to be identical with *swag-bellied*, as in *Othello*, act ii. sc. 2, where Shakspeare speaks of "your *swag-bellied Hollander*." Now, on considering the only two examples which are given of the word *Bellswagger*,—that in the dramatists before us, and one in Dryden,—it appears to us that an indelicate interpretation has been erroneously given to it, although in both passages it occurs in connection with indelicate matters, which may have contributed to mislead the lexicographer Ash,\* as well as his several successors, and that misconception has been assisted by the connection between *swagger* and *swaggerer*. Whatever application may have been made of the term in a contemptuous or equivocal sense, we are satisfied that its original derivation is of a different source, and such derivation will

explain the allusions to religious matters with which we find it associated.

The passage in the earlier drama occurs where two servants, annoyed at the determination of their mistress to quit London, are wishing all manner of hindrances to the journey,—that their lady's hackneys may tire at Highgate, that all the inns at St. Alban's may be unprepared to receive her, and next—

Let Mims be angry at their *S. Bellswagger*,  
And we passe in the heate on't, and be beaten,  
Beaten abominably, beaten horse and man,  
And all my Ladies linnen sprinkled  
With suddes and dishwater.

The editors of 1788 thought this alluded to some local custom. Archdeacon Nares, in his *Glossary* 1822, says "the history of this canonized person, *S. Bellswagger*, is a desideratum." It is a history we cannot supply; but we think the passage itself furnishes a little history of the former state of *Mimms*. It was a village on the Great North road, where there were many women who gained their living as laundresses, and also by offering their humble accommodations to the lower class of travellers; with this was mixed, no doubt, too much of vice and debauchery, that required, not unfrequently, the interference of the village constable, who was also, as in later days, the bellman, and officially connected with the parish church. The *bell-swagger* was in fact the more modern *beadle*. And now let us see how the passage in Dryden's *Spanish Friar* supports the same view:

*Dominick*.—Take notice how uncharitably he talks of churchmen!

*Gomez*.—Indeed, you are a charitable *belswagger*! My wife cried out, Fire, fire! and you brought out your church-buckets, and called for engines to play against it!—*Spanish Friar*, Act v. Sc. 2.

In those days it was not every parish that had engines prepared against fire,

\* *Belswagger* (*s. a low and cant word*), a whoremaster. Ash's Dictionary, 1775.

*Bellyswagger* (*s. a low word, from belly and swagger*), a bully, a hectoring fellow. *Ib.*

The same meaning is attached to the first word by Johnson. Webster (London edit. 4to. 1831) explains it as "a lewd man," quoting Dryden; and Richardson (4to. 1836) as "Perhaps, no more than a fine, a brave, *swaggerer*, a braggart, a bully." He is followed by Halliwell (2d edit. 1850): "A *swaggerer*, a bully." It may be remarked that Ash and most of the lexicographers have it *belswagger*, but that in the first edition of *Wit without Money* it is more plainly printed "*bell-swagger*." In Ash's Dictionary the compound words *belman*, *belfounder*, and *belmetal* (he has not got *bellringer*), are also spelt with one *l*.

but all had buckets, which were kept in the church-tower, under the charge of the "beadle and bellman." Probably, the ringers of the church-bells would also be called bell-swaggers, as it requires no great effort to *sway* or *swag* a hand-bell, but considerable strength as well as skill, to swag, or weigh down, those hung in the steeple. If this does not sufficiently explain why the official at Mimms is called S. Bell-swagger, or *Saint Bell-swagger*, it at least accounts for the designation being mixed up with church-matters: and it is not impossible that the allusion is to the *sanctus* or *saint-bell*, the use of which was kept up in many places long after the Reformation, and in some is not yet relinquished.

On "An eye of tame pheasants," though a matter of natural history, Mr. Mitford has not improved the Editor's note, which was to quote the explanation *Phasianorum fatura* from Cole's Dictionary. He adds, "An eye of pheasants is a corruption of *a nide*, or nest, of pheasants." This we believe to be a mistake. In old English an egg was called *eye*, plur. *eyren*, from the French *oie*; the depository of the eggs was an *eiry*, a word used by Drayton, Milton, and Dryden (see the examples in Richardson's Dictionary); and the parent bird who guarded the nest was an *eyer* (as in the Poem on the Deposition of Richard II.) The nestlings themselves were called *eyasses*, a term particularly applied to young hawks; and Shakspeare, in Hamlet ii. 2, speaks of "an *ayrie* of children, little *yases*." It is true that the French have the word *niais* in the same sense; but we think, in a term of falconry, the French may have derived this from the English *eyas*, rather than from the Latin *nidus*.

Our readers are probably already aware that Mr. Dyce is now preparing an annotated edition of Shakspeare—that poet, of whom he has heretofore said,—

"Thinking as I do that Shakespeare is *unlike* the other dramatists of Elizabeth and James's age; that his method of *conceiving and working out character* (to say nothing of his diction) is peculiarly his own—I deny the truth of a passage in Hazlitt's Lectures on the Dramatists of the Age of Elizabeth:—'He towered above

his fellows, in shape and gesture proudly eminent; but he was *one* of a race of giants, the tallest, the strongest, the most graceful and beautiful of them, *but it was a common and noble brood.*'" P. 12, ed. 1840.

In this sentiment Mr. Dyce is supported by almost all those who have ventured to estimate the productions of human genius. It was confessed by Dryden; who declared of Shakspeare, "He was the man of all modern and perhaps ancient poets, who had the largest and most comprehensive soul." Mr. Hallam has amplified the same judgment: "The name of Shakspeare is the greatest in literature—it is the greatest in all literature. No man comes near to him in the creative power of his mind. Compare him with Homer—the tragedians of Greece, the poets of Italy; Plautus, Cervantes, Moliere; Addison, Le Sage, Fielding, Richardson, and Scott—the romances of the later or older schools. One man has far more than surpassed them all."

Dr. Chalmers: "I look on Shakspeare as an intellectual miracle. I dare say Shakspeare was the greatest man that ever lived."

Coleridge has applied to him the epithet of *μυριόβουτος*, or thousand-souled, and speaks of his *oceanic* mind; and Goethe says: "I regard Shakspeare as a being of a superior nature."

We shall now quote Mr. Mitford's comparative estimate of our greatest Bard with those that can only be regarded as the satellites of his splendour, among whom he shines

velut inter ignes

Luna minores.

The names of Jonson and Fletcher, and of others scarcely of lesser fame, are pre-eminently great—sufficient to stand at the head of any drama of any country, and to render it illustrious. In variety of character, in richness of invention, and wisdom of reflection, even the muse of the Athenian stage must retire before them. Irreparable would indeed be the loss of their writings to our literature and language; but when compared to Shakspeare they shrink into a narrower compass, and seem comparatively wanting in the treasures of imaginative wealth (which in him seem inexhaustible); and weak in that inventive and creative power by which he has formed an imperishable world of his own. There is that in Shakespeare's mind

that thus appears to separate itself from all others. He seems alone to have ascended into the *highest* sphere of intellectual life;—to have surveyed, as from an eminence never reached before, the entire framework of human society—the whole internal structure of the moral universe; to have penetrated into the deepest recesses of the human heart, and to have commanded the boundless prospect of the thoughts, the passions, and the affections of mankind.

And, lastly, we add Mr. Mitford's remarks on the difference between the dramatic critics of the eighteenth and those of the nineteenth century.

We may now look back with something like wonder at the manner in which the older editors approached their voluntary task, apparently without any preparation or reflection on that proper system to be pursued which could alone be successful:—when Pope altered what he did not approve—when Warburton called on his

ready invention, his discursive erudition, and his ingenious fancy, to supply the place of patient investigation and inquiry—and when Steevens forced his own unauthorised system of versification into a theory, to be maintained at the costly sacrifice of his author's genuine reading; nor can any one, deeply jealous of the integrity of Shakespeare's text, be led to approve the strange derivations from the original which have been made by some *later* editors, in opposition to the earlier authorities, and to the just laws of sound criticism.\* From want of sufficient preparation for a task which demanded long previous studies, chiefly arise, I believe, those rash and inconsiderate innovations, and this delusive and dangerous plan of supplying the want of knowledge by unsupported assertion and a confident boldness of conjecture; and we trust that the system (if such it can be called) so utterly destructive of truth, and so unworthy of all acknowledged talent and finished learning, has altogether passed away.

#### THOMAS LUPSET.

MANY of the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine have been successfully devoted to the biographies of persons eminent in their day, but now almost forgotten. Among such names may be ranked that of Thomas Lupset, one of the first who taught the Greek language in this country, and a man held in high estimation by the learned of his time. The following particulars of his life are collected from Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, as edited by Dr. Bliss; the *History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford*, by the same author, edited by Gutch; Knight's *Life of Colet*; and various other sources.

Thomas Lupset was born in the parish of St. Mildred, Bread Street, London, about the year 1498. He was the son of William Lupset, a goldsmith and citizen of London (who afterwards removed to the parish of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, where he died in 1522), and Alice his wife (buried at St. Alphage, London Wall, in 1545). When a boy he was taken

into the care and protection of Dr. Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, by whom he was sent to St. Paul's School, founded about the year 1509 by that worthy Dean; where he received his education under the care of the eminent grammarian William Lily and John Rightwise, the first masters thereof, and probably under the immediate superintendence of Colet himself, who, in his will,† calls him his scholar in the following words. "Item. I will that Thomas Lupeshed my schollar be remember'd after the discrecion of myn executors, and to have all suche bookes prynted as may be most necessary for his lernyng."

According to Dr. Caius,‡ Lupset proceeded from St. Paul's School to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, which statement is confirmed by Dr. Knight, p. 203, who says he was there supported by an exhibition from Colet; where we hear of him also in a letter from Erasmus to Colet,§ dated from Cambridge, 11 July, 1511. That great

\* "Satiùs est ulcus intactum relinquere, cui mederi non possis; multum in his rebus valet *tempus*."

† Knight's *Colet*, App. xx. edit. 1823, p. 401.

‡ Hist. Camb. p. 59.

§ *Erasmi Opera*, fol. 1702-3, vol. iii. p. 107, "tuus ac vere tuus alumnus," &c.



man mentions him as having been very useful to him in his studies, as well as agreeable to him for his conversation. Wood doubts that he was ever at Cambridge because Caius gives no authority for his statement; but Caius, being contemporary with Lupset, was probably acquainted with the fact from his own knowledge.

At the early age of seventeen Lupset repaired to Italy, as secretary to Richard Pace, who went Ambassador to the Venetians in 1515. We also hear of him in Italy as visiting Reginald Pole.\* Having taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Paris, he returned to England about the year 1519, and settled at Oxford as a member of Corpus Christi College. In 1520 he succeeded John Clement in the Rhetoric and Humanity Lecture, founded the year previously by Cardinal Wolsey, and publicly read upon Cicero's Philippics, in Corpus Christi Hall. In this capacity he is honourably spoken of in a letter† from the University to the Cardinal, dated 7th May, 1521.

We place it in the number of your immortal benefits, that your exuberant goodness towards the common advancement of learning hath vouchsafed to send Lupset among us; for whom though we always had a very great personal regard, yet it hath been highly augmented by the recommendation with which you have been pleased to honour him after so affectionate and distinguishing a manner.

And again in a letter to Thomas Linacre, the king's physician, written in December of the same year,‡ wherein they speak of Lupset's reading on Linacre's Version of the Sphere of Proclus, before a most numerous audience, with great approbation. Sir Thomas More also, in a letter to Erasmus, mentions him in the following words.

Lupsetus noster magno auditorio summa

cum laude sua, nec minore scholasticorum fruge, bonas literas in utraque lingua profitetur Oxoniæ.

Stapleton§ names him among the learned friends of More. In this lectureship he was succeeded by Ludovicus Vives in August or September 1523.

On the 2nd of June, 1521, he supplicated the venerable regents met in congregation "that, whereas he had spent four years in study at Paris and Oxford, it might be sufficient for him that he might be permitted to proceed in the faculty of arts;" which supplication of his being granted, he was licensed to proceed on the 19th of the same month, and on the 9th of July following he did really stand in the act then celebrated.||

It seems that he also succeeded the said John Clement in the Greek Lectureship founded by Cardinal Wolsey, but in what year is not known.¶

Lupset had been deeply engaged in the study of school divinity; but, being better informed by Erasmus, about this time he left the "rubbish of the schools" for the more polite learning then coming into vogue; and Erasmus further adds that on that very day he sold the musty schoolmen, and purchased Greek authors.\*\*

In 1523 he was at Padua with Cardinal Pole; whence returning to England, at the earnest request of Cardinal Wolsey he again journeyed to Paris as tutor to Thomas Winter, the Cardinal's natural son.

On the 28th of March in the same year, Lupset was admitted to the free chapel of St. Nicholas in the parish of Stanford le Hope, in the county of Essex.†† On the 21st April, 1526, he was instituted to the rectory of Great Mongeham, Kent,‡‡ and, on the 4th of July following, to that of St. Martin

\* Phillips' Life of Pole, 1767, 8vo. vol. i. p. 12.

† Nam immortalis beneficii, &c. Fiddes's Life of Wolsey, fol. p. 217.

‡ Wood's Hist. and Antiq. Ox.

§ In vita Thomæ Mori, cap. v. p. 196.

|| Wood's Ath. Oxon.

¶ Wood's Hist. Ox. by Gutch, note. Pits.

\*\* Eras. Epist. Tho. Moro. Knight's Life of Erasmus, p. 216.

†† 1523, Mar. Mag'r Tho. Lupset, A.M. admissus ad liberam capellam S. Nich. infra parochiam de Stanford le Hope per resign. Mag'ri Will. Kempe ultimi custodis. —Reg. Tunstall Ep'i Lond.

‡‡ 21 Apr. 1526. Magister Tho. Lupsett cler. primam tonsuram obtinens cum quo per sedem apostolicam infra scripta sufficienter dispensatum fuit eccl. parochialem de Magna Mongeham Cant. dioc. (admissus) per resign' D'ni Robynson cler. ex causa permutat' cum eccl. de Snergate ex coll. Arch'pi. —Reg. Warham Cant.

Ludgate.\* He was also collated to the rectory of Cheriton, in the county of Southampton. In 1530 he became prebendary of Ruscombe, in the church of Salisbury, on the death of John Fox, archdeacon of Winchester.

Various dates are given as to the time of his death. Wood says he died in 1532; Erasmus (in *Epistol. Reg. Polo*), in 1531; Holinshed† corroborates Wood's statement. But the time of his death must have been in the year 1530, as the following extract will shew:

1 Jun. 1530. Will. Revett, LL.D. admissus ad eccl'iam S. Martini infra Ludgate *per mortem* mag. Tho. Lupset ad pres. abb. et conv. Westm.—Reg. Lond.

He was buried in the church of St. Alphage within Cripplegate, where no tablet remains to his memory. Wood speaks of his wife Alice, but this must be a mistake for his mother; for Lupset, being in priest's orders, could not have married. Dod, the historian of the church of Rome,‡ gives him this character: "He was a general scholar, and not only esteemed for his polite way of writing, but for his modesty and candid behaviour; whose piety was no less remarkable than his learning."

Dr. Knight§ says that in his opinion Erasmus entertained a greater respect for none of our countrymen than for him. He was greatly esteemed by Cardinal Pole, who invited him to his house in Italy, and by whom he was regarded as one of the greatest scholars of the age. The biographer of Pole adds that "Lupset has left behind him several treatises equally learned and polite, and a still more valuable monument of himself—the character of candour, modesty, and religion."—Phillips's *Life of Pole*, i. 14.

Lupset was very serviceable to his learned contemporaries in preparing and correcting their works for the

press. He was the supervisor of Linacre's edition of "*Galen de sanitate tuenda*," and of the second edition of Sir Thomas More's "*Utopia*." The only production of his own published in his lifetime consisted of "*Epistolæ variæ ad Edw. Leuim, Nisenum et Paynellum*;" written from Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and printed in—

*Epistolæ aliquot Eruditorum nunquam ante hac excusæ, multis nominibus dignæ quæ legantur a bonis omnibus, quo magis liqueat, quanta sit insignis cujusdam sycophantæ virulentia.*

No name, place, or date. Wood says it was printed at Basil in 1520. The "virulentia" was against Erasmus, concerning the non-insertion of 1 John v. 7 in his edition of the Greek Testament. One of these letters is printed in the Appendix, No. 26, to Knight's "*Life of Erasmus*."

The following works were afterwards published in his name:—

1. "An Exhortacion to yonge Men, perswayding them to walke in the Patheway that leadeth to Honestie and Goodness. Written to a frende of his by Thomas Lupsete, Londoner." This Treatise is addressed "To my Withipol;"|| contains 40 leaves, and concludes "Fare ye well. At More,¶ a place [of my Lorde Cardinal's (Wolsey) in the feast of Saynt Bartholomew, 1529." Londini in ædibus Regii Impressoris (Berthelet) anno M.D.XXX. Cvm privilegio. 12°. (Ames by Herbert, p. 432.) 1534. 12mo. (White Knights 2488. 18s. Lowndes, *Bibliog. Manual*.)—1535. 12mo. (Ames, p. 426.)—1540. 8vo. —1544. 16mo. D. 4 in eights. (Lowndes.)

2. "A Treatise of Charite. l Joan. 5. Hæc est enim charitas dei, vt precepta eius seruemus." No author's name appears, but it is inserted among his works. Contains 48 leaves, the last blank, "Londini, in ædibus—typis impress. Cvm privilegio ad imprimendum solum. Anno M.D.XXIX." 16mo. (Ames, p. 434.) 1546. 8vo.

\* Newcourt, *Repert.* p. 414.

† "Thomas Lupset, a Londoner, a lerned yoong man, who departed this life the six and thirteth yeare of his age about the yeare of our Lord 1532. He wrote sundrie vertuous treatises." (Holinshed, edit. 1583, p. 977.)

‡ Dod, *Church Hist.* p. 220.

§ *Life of Erasmus*, p. 214.

|| One Richard Withipol was Vicar of Walthamstow, Essex. But the person here addressed is styled Edmonde, and appears to have been a pupil to the author, and was now come to age. Perhaps he was the son of Richard.

¶ The More in Hertfordshire.

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3. "A Compendious and A very Frutefull Treatyse teachynge the waye of Dyinge well, writen to a frende, by the flowre of lerned men of his tyme Thomas Lupsete, Londoner, late deceased, on whose sowle Jesu haue mercy." Contains 40 leaves, the last blank, "Londini ex ædibus regii impressoris—cum privilegio—solum anno M.D.XLI." 12mo. or 16mo. (Sir M. M. Sykes, pt. ii. no. 309—14s.) (Lowndes, Ames, p. 440.)—1534—1546—1560. 8vo.

4. "A Sermon of Saint Chrysostome, wherein besyde that it is furnysshed with heuenly wisdom and teachinge he wonderfully proueth, that no man is hurted but of hymselfe: translated into Englyshe by the flowre of lerned menne in his tyme Thomas Lupsette Londoner." Contains D. 6 in eights. "Londini, in officina—typis impress. Cum privilegio—solum M.D.XLII." The cut (Berthelet's) sign on the back. Small oct. (Ames, p. 441.)

5. Sermon of St. Cyprian on the Mortality of Man.

6. Picus Earl of Mirandula his Rules of a Godly Life.

7. The Gathered Councils of Isidore.

These three last were printed in 1560, with the name of Lupset as translator, and Wood includes them in the list of his works. But in 1534, "A Sermon of Cyprian of mortalitie of man and the rules of a Christian lyfe by Picus erle of Mirandula bothe translated into englysshe by Syr Thomas Elyot," was published by Berthelet (Ames, p. 423), and again in 1539 (Bodleian Catalogue). Bishop Tanner (Bibl. Brit.) is inclined to think they are improperly attributed to Lupset.

8. "Workes," 1545, containing 212 leaves. 12mo. (Ames, p. 450.)—"Londini, anno M.D.XLVI" in the compartment, with 1534 on the sel. 212 leaves. "¶ Londini, in ædibus—typis impress.—Cum privilegio—solum. anno M.D.XLVI."

oct. A copy is in the Bodleian Library. At Sotheby's, in 1824, one sold for 24s. (Ames, Lowndes).

9. "Tho. Lupsets Workes. Anno domini M.D.LX." D. 4 in eights. "Imprinted in Paules churcheyarde, at the sign of the swanne by Jhon Kynge." oct. (Horne Tooke, 439, 16s. A copy is in the Bodleian, and another in the British Museum (George the Third). Contains, 1. The Treatise of Charity; 2. The Exhortation; 3. Treatise how to die; 4. Chrysostom's Sermon; 5. Cyprian's Sermon; 6. Picus' Rules; 7. Councils of Isidore. (Mansell's Catalogue, 1595, fol. p. 68.)

Bale (Cent. 9. xi. p. 708) and Pits (sub an. 1532, p. 713) enumerate several other works by him, but I can find no other mention of them. See Berkenhout (Biog. Lit. 1777, 4to. p. 118) who remarks that these are probably nothing more than the heads of chapters.

Two Letters from Lupset to Erasmus, dated "Paris e Coll. Lombardiorum, 15 Sept. 1516," and "Londino, 28 Jan." s. a. and one to Dr. Botzemus dated "Ænipotente è lecto 27 Apr. 1523," are printed in "Des. Erasmi Rot. Opera Omnia," 1703, fol. tom. 3, pp. 1570, 1852 and 1702. Epistolæ, 79, 459, and 325. Five Letters from Erasmus to Lupset are also printed in the same work. A Letter from Budeus to Lupset without date is printed at the beginning of Sir Thomas More's Works, edit. 1566, fol.

Leland, the antiquary, has celebrated Lupset thrice in his "Encomia Trophæa," &c. edit. 1589, pp. 9, 11, and 37, "Collectanea," edit. 1770, vol. 5, pp. 87, 89, and 108.

AN OLD PAULINE.

## LOVE FOR, AND THE LOVERS OF, SHAKSPERE.

IT is the boast of most modern Germans that Shakspeare is better understood and more reverentially cared for in Germany than in his own country. They seem to think that he, as a poet, is in much the same condition as those prophets who were said to have had few who put trust in them in their native land. It must be allowed that Shakspeare has been nobly translated

by Schlegel and Tieck, and that he is represented on the German stage with rare fidelity to the poet's text. Nor does reverence for him stop here. There are few German towns, at least university towns, at which he is not the favourite author at reading parties, where the different characters are allotted to the company, and each person reads aloud the character for which

he has been cast. Some fourteen years ago Bonn was especially famous for these pleasant and intellectual parties. There were few towns in which the poet was more highly appreciated. This, perhaps, was natural; for Schlegel was then a resident there, and his enthusiasm for the poet was as fervent and as catching as ever.

There is certainly no lack of affection for the poet here at home. It must be confessed, however, that it has been manifested occasionally in very questionable shapes. There is no dramatic writer who has been so ruthlessly mutilated, in order, as it was supposed, to improve him. Of these outrages on an almost sacred text I will proceed to name a few examples, by way of illustration. For this purpose I will not follow a strictly chronological arrangement, but commence with a piece that has suffered less at the hands of improvers than many others, but which has not entirely escaped the mutilating process to which I have referred.

*ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL*, when revived with some, but not important, alterations, at Drury Lane, in the spring of 1742, brought misfortune to the actors. Mrs. Woffington was seized with sudden illness as she stood at the wing ready to go on, in Helena. Millward, who played the King, was even more unfortunate. He had previously been ill, and the dress given out for him as King was either too thin for the boards of Drury in March, or was damp. He was seized with a shivering fit when wearing it, and soon after died. Despite the solicitude of Mrs. Woffington, Mrs. Ridout, after playing Diana for one night, is said to have been laid up for some time; and Davis asserts that Mrs. Butler, who was playing the Countess of Rousillon, "was seized with a distemper in the progress of the play." The indispositions of the ladies were only temporary; but "*All's Well that Ends Well*" could hardly have been uttered by any of the actors who played in the piece on the first night of its revival in 1742.

Kemble produced the play, with alterations of his own, at Drury Lane, in 1794. They were harmless, save in one point, in which he materially injured the text. In the 4th scene of

*Shakspeare's* third act, the Countess says:—

When haply he shall hear that she is gone  
He will return, and hope / may that she,  
Hearing so much, will speed her foot again,  
Led hither by pure love.

Kemble absurdly, in the second line, substituted *he* for *I*. This absurdity did not escape Geneste, for, as he says: "Bertram, who had abandoned his home for the sake of avoiding his wife, could not hope that she would return." Kemble played Bertram; a part which was performed by Charles Kemble at Covent Garden in 1811, when the piece as altered by John was again revived. The revival is memorable for the fact that so good an actor as Fawcett was hissed in Parolles. He declared he would never play the part again; but was induced to change his mind by Charles Kemble, who said that the secession of Fawcett would knock up the play.

Kemble had high authority for treating the text of Shakspeare so as to suit stage arrangements, rather than to manifest respect for the author.

Early in 1769, Capel and Garrick made an onslaught against Shakspeare's *ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA*. They reduced the number of characters, altered the names of others, transposed speeches, and altogether seemed to take delight in creating confusion. In spite of new scenery and dresses, the play failed; and this was to the especial chagrin of Garrick, who thought to witch the world with "the Herculean Roman."

John Kemble is said to have been the concoctor of the "trash" made up from Shakspeare and Dryden, and acted as "*Antony and Cleopatra*," at Covent Garden, in 1813. Young was the Antony, and Mrs. Fawcett the Cleopatra. Kemble had a very just idea that Mrs. Siddons would act Cleopatra superbly, and had often invited her to play that character. Her reply was, that she should hate herself if she were to act Cleopatra as she knew it ought to be acted. What distinguished this alteration was, that Kemble put into it nothing of his own. He merely dovetailed Shakspeare and Dryden; vamped speeches from one with speeches from the other; welterd scenes together, and, in fact, "cobbled" the affair. It did not succeed, as Shakspeare's play has

since done, when acted with more regard for the author.

The first, and probably the worst, alteration of the *COMEDY OF ERRORS*, was that brought out at Covent Garden in 1734, under the title of "See if you like it; or, It is all a Mistake." It was called "a comedy in two acts," and said to be taken from Plautus and Shakspeare. Hull brought out another adaptation at Covent Garden in 1739, and played *Ægeon* in it. The text of Shakspeare was more respected here, and this version was occasionally played at "the Garden" for several years. It was, perhaps, never better played than in 1811, when Jones and Brunton were better representatives of the two *Antipholus*' than Charles Kemble and Pope, who played the characters in 1808. The two *Dromios* were admirably enacted by Munden and Blanchard; but the former was so much shorter than the latter, that the idea of mistaking one for the other was absurd. In 1819, under Charles Kemble's management, was committed the "literary murder" on Shakspeare of turning this capital comedy into an opera. The criminal was Reynolds, who hoped that his additional scenes would be readily pardoned as being absolutely necessary for the sake of introducing the songs. It is as if a burglar were to say, "Pardon me for breaking into your house, as it is absolutely necessary for the bad end I have in view." As an opera, the cast was excellent, but in the arrangement there was a continual comic violation of times, seasons, probability, grammar, geography, natural history, and common sense. In 1824, Miss Stephens brought out this highly ridiculous emendation of Shakspeare by Reynolds for her benefit at Drury Lane, and called it in the bills "*Shakspeare's Comedy of Errors*." Poor Shakspeare!

Not the least sacrilegious of the mutilators of Shakspeare was Charles Johnson, who, in 1723, brought out *Love in a Forest* at Drury Lane, as an improvement upon Shakspeare's *As You Like It*! The mutilator fearlessly challenged the judgment of the audience in a piece from which he had omitted *Touchstone* and *Audrey*, *William*, *Corin* and *Phoebe*. Much of what one actor ought to say is given to another. *Jaques* robs *Benedick*. *Ro-*

*salind* speaks extracts from the part of *Viola*, and *Pyramus* and *Thisbe* are brought from the *Midsummer Night's Dream* to figure in the forest before the Duke! The confusion is awful; but there is *one* good point. In the second act, the speech touching the wounded stag used to be spoken by the first lord; Johnson properly gave it to *Jaques*, and with him it has remained ever since. The original play was revived at Drury Lane in 1740, when it was acted for the first time since the Reformation. Mrs. Pritchard was the *Rosalind*, and Quin played *Jaques*. *Rosalind* was the least effective of the characters played by Mrs. Siddons. She dressed the part so absurdly as to excite very general ridicule. In *this* character she was as completely extinguished by Mrs. Jordan, as John Kemble was in *Sir Giles Overreach*, by Kean, or Jenny Lind in *Norma* by *Diva Grisi*.

In 1682 Tate fancied there was something in the times like those depicted in the days of *CORIOLANUS*, and to make the parallel more striking, he pulled Shakspeare's play to pieces, and, out of the fragments built up his own "*Ingratitude of a Commonwealth*." Nahum altered all for the worse, and wrote a new fifth act which was still worse than the mere verbal or scenic alterations. The impudence of the destroyer was illustrated by his cool assurance in the prologue, that

He only ventures to make gold from ore,  
And turn to money what lay dead before.

As if Tate had not done enough, Dennis, in 1719, altered *Coriolanus* for political reasons, and brought it out at Drury Lane, in the cause of his country and his sovereign. He called it "*The Invader of his Country, or Fatal Resentment*," and perhaps thought to frighten the Pretender by it. The failure was complete, although Booth played the principal character. Dennis spelt *Titus Lartius* with a *g*, making him *Largius*!

Then came Jamie Thomson's version at Covent Garden in 1749, with Quin for the hero. The public of Thomson's days had no great reverence for Shakspeare, but they cared less for Jamie's "*Caius Marius*," conceived in Kew Lane. The drama is worth reading, if it be only to see how very civil and col-



loquial the hot leader of the Volscians could be made by a Scottish poet, whose mind was innocent of classical perceptions of beauty. In Shakspeare's tragedy we have the annals of a life put into action. In Thomson's we have a single incident diluted into five acts. The secession from Rome, with its consequence, forms the entire staple of a play which ends with a tag of trollying rhymes, which are about as natural, and not half so amusing, as if the grave speaker of them had danced a hornpipe in his *cothurni*.

In 1754 Sheridan, the actor, produced an amalgamated version of Shakspeare, Thomson, and a trifle from Dennis. It was enough to make the bard in his grave alter his curse from the man who might disturb his bones to the man who dared to re-arrange his pieces.

In 1789 John Kemble, who really had that sort of regard for Shakspeare which those people have for the picturesque who tear ivy away from a church tower in order to whitewash its walls, produced his alteration of previous alterations, at Drury Lane. The result was a mixture of Thomson and Shakspeare, with five of the best scenes of the latter omitted, and what was judicious in the former spoiled. Thomson places Coriolanus "upon the sacred hearth, beneath the dread protection of the Lares." Kemble lets the great Roman allude to the hearth, but puts him "beneath the statue of the mighty Mars." Geneste, in noticing this reading, asks if Kemble supposed that Tullius had a statue of Mars in his chimney corner! Let me add, that Coriolanus was the finest of Kemble's characters, and the worst of Cooke's and Kean's. George Frederick never played it but once in London, and that was for Raymond's benefit at Drury Lane in 1804. Kemble said that he himself never played Coriolanus so much to his own satisfaction as at Bath in 1817.

In January, 1820, the Drury Lane managers "restored the text of Shakspeare, with omissions only," and brought Kean out in a part for which he was totally disqualified by his stature, but which had its brilliant points nevertheless. The true restoration of Shakspeare's Coriolanus was one of the triumphs of Macready's management

at Covent Garden. This might have appeased manes restless since that night in 1680 when Otway, at Dorset Gardens, turned Coriolanus and Romeo and Juliet into one play, and called it Caius Marius! What is extraordinary is, that this play was a stock-piece for half a century.

CYMBELINE was revived by Theophilus Cibber in 1744. Garrick altered it, but not materially, in 1761. No further injury was done to Shakspeare till Kemble produced his edition of the play at Covent Garden in 1806. Kemble convicted Shakspeare of ignorance by re-christening several of the characters. He no doubt thought the poet a very careless, and himself a very clever, fellow. The old nomenclature was restored at Drury Lane in 1829.

Brooke's Cymbeline, whatever he thought of it himself, is inferior to Shakspeare's. The earlier Cymbeline by D'Urfey (1682) is worse than Brooke's. D'Urfey talks therein of packet-boats, clergymen's daughters, city dames, and "salacious Puritans." This is even worse than Hawkins's version (1759), in which he makes the youth brought up in a cave, talk fluently of mythology and the poets, as though he were as skilled as the Oxford Professor of Poetry who had made him talk so inconsistently!

At the end of 1772 Garrick produced his alteration of HAMLET. As it was never published, it is impossible to say how far he was authorised in his re-division of the acts of the play. It was not until nearly the close of the tragedy that he ventured to alter the language. He then made Laertes something more of an honest gentleman, and not a plotter with the king against the life of Hamlet. The delicacy of David was shewn by his leaving the audience in ignorance of the fate of Ophelia, and by his not permitting the queen to be poisoned on the stage, but causing her to be carried off gingerly in a fit of incipient insanity. The Gravediggers were cut out, as low, and Osric erased, as farcical. The other alterations were more worthy of Ducis than of David; but as Talma in the Hamlet of Ducis, so Garrick in his own edition of the Dane, gave infinite delight to his hearers. After all, the alterations of Garrick are not quite so audacious as the new fifth act supplied

to Shakspeare's tragedy by such a very Shaksperian gentleman as Monsieur Dumas!

The critics were less pleased than the mere play-goer at the way in which Garrick had treated Shakspeare in this piece. They accused all actors of ignorance. They instanced how it could not be otherwise on account of the defective training of most of them, and they alluded unmistakeably to young Powell and Mrs. Pritchard, the first of whom had come from trade, and the latter was not, originally, much higher in the social scale.

The ignorance of actors may incapacitate them from being critics, but it hardly disables them as actors. Rachel plays Phedra none the less sublimely for knowing no more of the history of the heroine and her times than she does of logarithms.

Garrick was less culpable than Dumas or Ducis; but Tate Wilkinson, in his alteration of Hamlet, was more guilty than either. Like Colley Cibber, he introduced speeches from other plays, but he did not do this with the judiciousness of Colley. Fancy the King in Hamlet dying with the words in his mouth which Shakspeare has given to Cardinal Beaufort!

I remember, when Talma used to play with the tall Mademoiselle Duchesnois, the seat of his chair was slantingly raised to make his height more equal with the lady's. Garrick, too, had his chair-trick in Hamlet. When the ghost appeared in the scene between Hamlet and his mother, Garrick used always to overturn his chair. The latter was differently constructed from that used by the Queen. The feet were tapered, and placed so much under the seat that it fell with a touch.

The best emendation I know of the common "business" (as the stage cant has it) of Hamlet, is that followed by some German theatres, and first suggested by Goethe in his *Wilhelm Meister*. When our Hamlet used to compare his father's picture with his uncle's, he was wont to look at two portraits hanging from his own neck. Sometimes, and more judiciously, the Queen wore one and her son the other. In Germany the two portraits are the life-size adornment of one room, and to these Hamlet points as he makes the contrast between the two monarchs.

There was less an outrage than a joke on Shakspeare when Mrs. Siddons played the part of Hamlet. This was in the version partly altered by Lee and partly by Garrick. This was a rather favourite part with Mrs. Siddons in the country. Garrick's alteration of Shakspeare's Hamlet was never played in London after the year 1780, when Bannister, jun. produced for his benefit the play as originally written. Since then it has been represented with merely necessary omissions.

The *TAMING OF THE SHREW* was rather abridged than altered, and the abridgment has kept the stage, in spite of Mr. Webster's reproduction of the original play. When impetuous Woodward and the not less impetuous Clive, who hated one another, played the principal parts in the "farce," he was so carried away by the cunning of the scene,—or something worse,—that he upset Kitty, and ran a fork into her hand. But for the latter accident her ten nails would have been scored on the face of Petruchio.

In the same year, Garrick brought out *THE TEMPEST* as an opera, with Beard for his Prospero. Dryden's additions were only partially adopted, but Garrick would have nothing to do with Hippolito and Dorinda. Garrick was too much ashamed of his production to acknowledge the hand he had in it; but nobody doubts his having made the changes in question. He even revived Dryden's opera of *The Tempest*, which is more absurd than his own. Murphy rightly conjectures that David would have rendered more honour to Shakspeare had he played Prospero himself, rather than permitted it to be sung by Beard. But Theophilus Cibber is by far the most indignant of the censurers of Garrick. Writing in 1756, he remarks that, "Were Shakspeare's ghost to rise, would he not frown in indignation on this pilfering pedlar in poetry, who thus shamefully mangles, mutilates, and emasculates his (Shakspeare's) plays? The *Midsummer Night's Dream* has been minced and fricasseed into a thing called the *Fairies*; the *Winter's Tale* mammoocked into a droll; and the *Tempest* castrated into an opera. . . . Yet this sly prince would insinuate all this ill usage of the bard is owing, forsooth, to his love of him! Much such a mock

proof of his tender regard as the cobbler's drubbing his wife. . . . No wonder Shakspeare's name is insulted by foreigners, while he is tamely suffered to be thus maltreated at home."

The way in which *THE MERCHANT OF VENICE* has been treated presents, perhaps, the greatest outrage on Shakspeare. This was done by Granville (Lord Lansdowne), in his "Jew of Venice." The individual in question makes the elegant Portia express her horror of marrying a Dutchman, as she should then become "La Signora Gutts! oh hideous! what a sound will that be in the mouth of an Italian!" Doggett, the great comic actor, but not a buffoon, was the favourite Shylock of his day; Macklin, however, caused Doggett and his imitators to be forgotten.

Macklin deservedly enjoys the reputation of having restored Shylock to the stage. He revived the Merchant of Venice, at Drury Lane, in 1741, in opposition to the Jew of Venice—the wretched "emendation" of Shakspeare by Lansdowne. The whole company at Drury was in a sort of agony at the boldness of Macklin, who resolved to play Shakspeare's piece unmutated! Quin told him he would be hissed off the stage. The agony would have been still greater if the actors had had the least idea that Macklin had resolved to play Shylock, not as a comic part, as Doggett and others had played it, but as a serious character. At rehearsal he simply repeated his text, and his own heart almost failed him when the night came, for the audience received him coolly. The speech, however, descriptive of Shylock's hatred of Antonio, electrified the house, and, as Kean said of his own Shylock, when he made his first appearance at Drury Lane, the "pit rose at him," to acknowledge the Jew as Shakspeare had depicted him.

Garrick laid his hands on *THE WINTER'S TALE* in 1746, made a comedy of it, and added to it the second name of "or, Florizel and Perdita." As if this were not enough, he brought out, on

the same night, his alteration of the *Taming of the Shrew*. It was entitled the "Farce of Catherine and Petruchio." The public approved the absurd changes made by "Roscius." The pieces were played together a dozen times at least. Garrick cut out the first three acts of the first-named piece, and yet he had the assurance to conclude his introductory prologue with the words,

'Tis my chief wish, my joy, my only plan,  
To lose no drop of that immortal man.

Garrick corrected Shakspeare's geography, by erasing Bohemia as a maritime country, and altering it to Bythinia. He also supplied a nearly new scene for the entry of Leontes shipwrecked. The whole of the Garrick changes have been styled "flat and dull," and declared to be as near to Shakspeare as the mimicry of Falstaff's page reflected his master. The "namby pamby" prevailed. Hermione is made to say,

My lord, my king! there's distance in these names!  
*My husband!*

And Florizel says, sheepishly, to Perdita,

— My wishes be thy subjects,  
And harmless as thy sheep.

The change of Autolycus into Autolichus was of no importance in *English*. Our dramatists, however, have been very loose in their quantities. Addison laughed at the Professors at the Sorbonne for quoting the Fathers in false Latin. Did he omit the name of Shakspeare from his list of English poets because of the famous false quantity in *Hyperion*? This can hardly have been the case, for he patronised Hughes,—and heavy Hughes, in his *Siege of Damascus*, has *Eumenes* with the penultimate long, and *Heractius* with the penultimate short!

These examples will suffice for the present. At a future opportunity, I will notice the offences of the "improvers" as exhibited in the historical plays illustrative of English history.

J. DORAN.

## MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

The History of England from the Accession of James II. By Thomas Babington Macaulay. Vols. III. and IV. (Longmans.) 1855.

THESE long - expected volumes justify the delay which has occurred in their publication. The voluminous reading which they attest, the care with which they bring out the views of opposite parties, the amount of original research which has gone to the collection of the facts, and the obvious pains bestowed on their display and arrangement, evidence a degree of labour which renders hurried or even speedy publication impossible. Gentlemen who write for the hour may dash off their pleasant compilations with astonishing facility; but works like this, which, although far from faultless, is in many respects most admirable—works which aim at instructing and delighting whole generations and many generations—at influencing their opinions and guiding their conduct,—cannot be struck off in a heat. Such works must be the result of long elaboration and of accumulated and patient toil. The vivid pictures in the volumes before us have evidently been touched and re-touched, and worked up and altered, sometimes heightened and sometimes softened, with the feeling and love of an artist; whilst every character has been studied, and every spot of note has been visited, and its features observed and registered, and ultimately described, from personal inspection.

But something more than even the highest care and pains is necessary to the production of a really excellent historical work. Some of the heaviest books in our literature—books which no human being ever did or could read—have proceeded from writers whose research and care are unquestionable. The union of the faculty which leads men patiently to inquire, with the totally distinct faculty which enables them vividly to describe, can alone produce works of the highest interest and therefore of the highest value. This union is found in perfection in Mr. Macaulay. As a hunter after facts, he is mighty as

Nimrod; and he can describe what he discovers in a manner so attractive as to fix the attention of the most careless, and to allure the superficial from the last new novel.

The faults of these volumes are those of their predecessors—too great elaboration—too many words—too much striving after effect—too little confidence in the memory of the reader. The pictures are overdone. The minuteness is that of the pre-Raphaelite. Of the spirit which animates the work it is almost superfluous to say that it is palpably and thoroughly Williamite. We are not disposed to complain of this. Absolute impartiality is scarcely attainable by human nature. Every historian has his bias, and every party its historian. The Tory-Hume, the Roman Catholic Lingard, the anti-Stuart Oldmixon, the high-church Carte,—these, and all the rest, have opinions and biases which influence their judgments and guide their pens. It is well for the admirers of king William that they possess such a writer as Mr. Macaulay to give their version and explain their views. The Revolution of 1688, the diversion of the succession, and the establishment of parliamentary government, were works of the Whigs. It is right and just—and indeed it is the bounden duty of every Englishman—to listen attentively to every explanation of those great incidents. It is a pleasure to do so, when the explanation comes from a diligent student and a fearless stater of facts; and, if some occasional doubts should now and then be inspired by the palpable and irrepressible partisanship of the writer, the only effect should be to lead us to further inquiry. Some of Mr. Macaulay's judgments are not unlikely to be reversed; but, after all allowances are made, his work will be admitted by persons of candour to be a noble example of authorship, a triumphant vindication of the necessity of the Revolution, and a demonstration of the justice of the principles on which it proceeded.

The present volumes take up the story at the moment when the new dynasty had been placed on the throne.

The Revolution had been accomplished. The decrees of the Convention were every where received with submission. London, true during fifty eventful years to the cause of civil freedom and of the reformed religion, was foremost in professing loyalty to the new Sovereign. Garter King at Arms, after making proclamation under the windows of Whitehall, rode in state along the Strand to Temple Bar. He was followed by the maces of the two Houses, by the two Speakers, Halifax and Powle, and by a long train of coaches filled with noblemen and gentlemen. The magistrates of the City threw open their gates and joined the procession. Four regiments of militia lined the way up Ludgate Hill, round Saint Paul's Cathedral, and along Cheapside. The streets, the balconies, and the very housetops, were crowded with gazers. All the steeples from the Abbey to the Tower sent forth a joyous din. The proclamation was repeated, with sound of trumpet, in front of the Royal Exchange, amidst the shouts of the citizens.

In the evening every window from Whitechapel to Piccadilly was lighted up. The state rooms of the palace were thrown open, and were filled by a gorgeous company of courtiers desirous to kiss the hands of the King and Queen. The Whigs assembled there, flushed with victory and prosperity. There were among them some who might be pardoned if a vindictive feeling mingled with their joy. The most deeply injured of all who had survived the evil times was absent. Lady Russell, while her friends were crowding the galleries of Whitehall, remained in her retreat, thinking of one who, if he had been still living, would have held no undistinguished place in the ceremonies of that great day. But her daughter, who had a few months before become the wife of Lord Cavendish, was presented to the royal pair by his mother the Countess of Devonshire. A letter is still extant in which the young lady described with great vivacity the roar of the populace, the blaze in the streets, the throng in the presence chamber, the beauty of Mary, and the expression which ennobled and softened the harsh features of William. But the most interesting passage is that in which the orphan girl avowed the stern delight with which she had witnessed the tardy punishment of her father's murderer.

From the consideration of these brilliant externals, we are taken into the interior of the palace. We are shown that the successful prince, who

was regarded by superficial observers as one of the most enviable of human beings, was in truth one of the most anxious and unhappy. The clergy had no sooner escaped the difficulties which threatened them under James II. than they began to repine that their safety had been bought at the sacrifice of their distinguishing tenet of non-resistance. The soldiers felt themselves degraded by the success of an invader who came supported by foreign troops. "Black coats and red coats," said a vehement Whig in the House of Commons, "are the curses of the nation." (iii. 5.) And William himself became unpopular as soon as the dangers which had brought him to England had been surmounted. His manners—to the last those of "a foreigner in speech, tastes, and habits"—were contrasted with those of Charles II. whose easy bow, good stories, style of dancing, and playing tennis, with the sound of his cordial laugh, were familiar to all London.

One day he was seen among the elms of Saint James's Park chatting with Dryden about poetry. Another day his arm was on Tom Durfey's shoulder; and his majesty was taking a second, while his companion sang "Phillida, Phillada," or "To horse, brave boys, to Newmarket, to horse." James, with much less vivacity and good nature, was accessible, and, to people who did not cross him, civil. But of this sociableness William was entirely destitute. He seldom came forth from his closet; and, when he appeared in the public rooms, he stood among the crowd of courtiers and ladies, stern and abstracted, making no jest and smiling at none. His freezing look, his silence, the dry and concise answers which he uttered when he could keep silence no longer, disgusted noblemen and gentlemen who had been accustomed to be slapped on the back by their royal masters, called Jack or Harry, congratulated about race-cups or rallied about actresses. The women missed the homage due to their sex. They observed that the king spoke in a somewhat imperious tone even to the wife to whom he owed so much, and whom he sincerely loved and esteemed. They were amused and shocked to see him, when the Princess Anne dined with him, and when the first green peas of the year were put on the table, devour the whole dish without offering a spoonful to her Royal Highness; and they pronounced that this great soldier and politician was no better than a Low Dutch bear.



Mary did her best to supply the defects of her husband. "She was English by birth and English also in her tastes and feelings. Her face was handsome, her port majestic, her temper sweet and lively, her manners affable and graceful." In understanding she was quick, in conversation lively, interested in the lighter kinds of literature, of stainless purity in life and manners, munificent in charity without being ostentatious, and a determined discourager of slander. Mary employed all the influence which she derived from her many pleasing qualities to gain the hearts of the people for her husband, but it was all in vain or nearly so. The state of his health compelled him to leave the metropolis. Kensington then out of town, and Hampton Court then far from London, ill repaid the Londoners for the abandonment of Whitehall, and the curtailment of their season. The people who had seen Charles II. squander thousands on residences and establishments for his mistresses complained of the expense of the new buildings, and one of the king's ministers hinted that the services of the Londoners to the cause of the Revolution deserved a better return from a Revolution king. "Do you wish to see me dead?" was William's pettish reply.

The coronation of the new sovereigns, the honours by which William sought to attach to his government the leaders of all parties in the state, and the promotion of Burnet to the bishoprick of Salisbury, are all fully dwelt upon. The causes which secured the passing of the Act of Toleration and the failure of the Comprehension Bill are developed with fairness and moderation. We are then directed to the state of things abroad. Whilst William was gaining a throne, Louis was committing one of those acts of atrocity by which his reign stands pre-eminently stigmatised. The devastation of the palatinate—a country endeared to the English people by long-cherished recollections of Elizabeth of Bohemia—aroused the national hatred, and rendered it an easy task to unite Great Britain in the great league through which it was William's object to curb the power of then encroaching and domineering France.

But, ere attention could be given to

foreign politics, the sister kingdoms, and Ireland first of all, urgently demanded William's instant care. Ireland had been in fact wrested from England by the policy of James II. All power had been transferred to the hands of the Roman Catholics, and it was so exercised that flight or contest was the only resource for the Protestants, plundered and tyrannised over by the wild exasperated Irishry. To secure the dominion of Ireland for James as a separate kingdom apart from England was the object of Tyrconnel and the Celtic inhabitants. With that view the exiled king was invited to quit St. Germain's and take up his residence in Dublin. In the meantime one or two Protestant communities put themselves into an attitude of defence. Kenmare, the history of which is admirably detailed by Mr. Macaulay, took its government into its own hands; so did Enniskillen; and at Londonderry, in spite of the opposition of the bishop and the treachery of the governor, the walls were repaired, the gates were closed, and preparations were made by the townspeople for a resolute defence. Mr. Macaulay's account of James's reception in Ireland and his progress to Dublin shews the way in which the skilful historian may from the dull despatches of diplomatic agents gather facts which are invaluable, and string them together in a way which makes the scene live before the reader's eye.

The first part of the journey was through wild highlands, where it was not strange that there should be few traces of art and industry. But, from Kilkenny to the gates of Dublin, the path of the travellers lay over gently undulating ground rich with natural verdure. That fertile district should have been covered with flocks and herds, orchards and cornfields: but it was an untilled and unpeopled desert. Even in the towns the artisans were very few. Manufactured articles were hardly to be found, and if found could be procured only at immense prices. The truth was, that most of the English inhabitants had fled, and that art, industry, and capital had fled with them.

James received on his progress numerous marks of the goodwill of the peasantry; but marks such as, to men bred in the courts of France and England, had an uncouth and ominous appearance. Though very few labourers were seen at

work in the fields, the road was lined by Rapparees armed with skeans, stakes, and half-pikes, who crowded to look upon the deliverer of their race. The highway along which he travelled presented the aspect of a street in which a fair is held. Pipers came forth to play before him in a style which was not exactly that of the French opera; and the villagers danced wildly to the music. Long frieze mantles, resembling those which Spenser had, a century before, described as meet beds for rebels and apt cloaks for thieves, were spread along the path which the cavalcade was to tread; and garlands, in which cabbage-stalks supplied the place of laurels, were offered to the royal hand. The women insisted on kissing his Majesty; but it should seem that they bore little resemblance to their posterity; for this compliment was so distasteful to him that he ordered his retinue to keep them at a distance.

The defence of Londonderry is described with becoming spirit, although the heroism of Walker is not, we think, made sufficiently prominent. It should have been at least as conspicuous as the cruelty of Rosen. The following is the spirit-stirring description of the breaking of the boom:—

It was the thirtieth of July. The sun had just set; the evening sermon in the cathedral was over; and the heartbroken congregation had separated, when the sentinels on the tower saw the sails of three vessels coming up the Foyle. Soon there was a stir in the Irish camp. The besiegers were on the alert for miles along both shores. The ships were in extreme peril: for the river was low; and the only navigable channel ran very near to the left bank, where the head-quarters of the enemy had been fixed, and where the batteries were most numerous. Leake performed his duty with a skill and spirit worthy of his noble profession, exposed his frigate to cover the merchantmen, and used his guns with great effect. At length the little squadron came to the place of peril. Then the Mountjoy took the lead, and went right at the boom. The huge barricade cracked and gave way; but the shock was such that the Mountjoy rebounded, and stuck in the mud. A yell of triumph rose from the banks: the Irish rushed to their boats, and were preparing to board; but the Dartmouth poured on them a well-directed broadside, which threw them into disorder. Just then the Phoenix dashed at the breach which the Mountjoy had made, and was in a moment within the fence. Meantime

the tide was rising fast. The Mountjoy began to move, and soon passed safe through the broken stakes and floating spars. But her brave master was no more. A shot from one of the batteries had struck him; and he died by the most enviable of all deaths, in sight of the city which was his birthplace, which was his home, and which had just been saved by his courage and self-devotion from the most frightful form of destruction. The night had closed in before the conflict at the boom began; but the flash of the guns was seen, and the noise heard, by the lean and ghastly multitude which covered the walls of the city. When the Mountjoy grounded, and when the shout of triumph rose from the Irish on both sides of the river, the hearts of the besieged died within them. One who endured the unutterable anguish of that moment has told us that they looked fearfully livid in each other's eyes. Even after the barricade had been passed, there was a terrible half-hour of suspense. It was ten o'clock before the ships arrived at the quay. The whole population was there to welcome them. A screen made of casks filled with earth was hastily thrown up to protect the landing-place from the batteries on the other side of the river; and then the work of unloading began. First were rolled on shore barrels containing six thousand bushels of meal. Then came great cheeses, casks of beef, flitches of bacon, kegs of butter, sacks of pease and biscuit, ankers of brandy. Not many hours before, half a pound of tallow and three quarters of a pound of salted hide had been weighed out with niggardly care to every fighting-man. The ration which each now received was three pounds of flour, two pounds of beef, and a pint of pease. It is easy to imagine with what tears grace was said over the suppers of that evening.

The legislative atrocities of James's Irish parliament are energetically, we might almost say fiercely, commented upon; and the Battle of the Boyne, the fall of Drogheda, the flight of James, the heroic defence of Limerick, its second siege and capitulation, with the subsequent transfer to France of the services of the majority of James's Irish troops, all come in due course, and are described with the writer's customary force and pictorial power. The last of these incidents elicits a good example of the way in which Mr. Macaulay's mind is at all times open to the perception of the links which bind one fact in history to another,

and of his readiness in taking advantage of their mutual connection. Writing of the Irish enlistment in the service of France, Mr. Macaulay remarks that Henry Luttrell was one of those who refused to take service under the *Grand Monarque*. His good example was rewarded by William's government with a pension of 500*l.* per annum, and a grant of the estate of his elder brother, who adhered firmly to the cause of James. But these advantages were more than compensated by the abhorrence of the Roman Catholic population, which not merely pursued him through life, but at the end of five and twenty years led to his assassination in the streets of Dublin. The vices of his life kept alive the memory of his desertion; the hatred which pursued him to the grave was inherited by his descendants; "and unhappily," says Mr. Macaulay, "nothing in the character either of his son or of his grandson tended to mitigate the feeling which the name of Luttrell excited." Now, mark the way in which this Irish unpopularity of the Luttrells is applied in a note to one of the most curious literary questions in our history, but a question totally distinct and foreign to the purpose of Mr. Macaulay's present History.

"There is," Junius wrote eighty years after the capitulation of Limerick, "a certain family in this country, on which nature seems to have entailed a hereditary baseness of disposition. As far as their history has been known, the son has regularly improved upon the vices of the father, and has taken care to transmit them pure and undiminished into the bosom of his successors." Elsewhere he says of the member for Middlesex, "He has degraded even the name of Luttrell." He exclaims, in allusion to the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland and Mrs. Horton, who was born a Luttrell: "Let Parliament look to it. A Luttrell shall never succeed to the crown of England." It is certain that very few Englishmen can have sympathised with Junius's abhorrence of the Luttrells, or can even have understood it. Why then did he use expressions which to the great majority of his readers must have been unintelligible? My answer is, that Philip Francis was born, and passed the first ten years of his life, within a walk of Luttrells-town.

The explanation of the text of Junius is valuable, and the application

of the personal history of the Luttrells for that purpose is a striking proof of Mr. Macaulay's readiness; but the evidence adds little to the probability of the Franciscan theory, since it is just as applicable to Burke, or to any of the other suspected authors of Junius who were born in Dublin, as to Sir Philip Francis.

The pacification of Scotland is dealt with as fully as that of Ireland, and offers many similar points of commanding interest. As in the case of Ireland, Mr. Macaulay has presented a preliminary sketch of the condition of the country, and especially of the Highlands. We do not vouch for its accuracy, but it is curious enough to deserve extract. At this time, he remarks, a modern Englishman may pass in a day from his club in St. James's Street to his shooting-box in the Grampians, and may there find all the comforts and luxuries of his club. At that time, St. James's Street had as little connection with the Grampians as with the Andes; and, if any one desired to acquire a knowledge of the country occupied by the Celtic population, the price he would have had to pay for his knowledge would have been heavy:—

He would have had to endure hardships as great as if he had sojourned among the Esquimaux or the Samoyeds. Here and there, indeed, at the castle of some great lord who had a seat in the Parliament and Privy Council, and who was accustomed to pass a large part of his life in the cities of the South, might have been found wigs and embroidered coats, plate and fine linen, lace and jewels, French dishes and French wines. But, in general, the traveller would have been forced to content himself with very different quarters. In many dwellings the furniture, the food, the clothing, nay, the very hair and skin of his hosts, would have put his philosophy to the proof. His lodging would sometimes have been in a hut, of which every nook would have swarmed with vermin. He would have inhaled an atmosphere thick with peat smoke, and foul with a hundred noisome exhalations. At supper grain fit only for horses would have been set before him, accompanied by a cake of blood drawn from living cows. Some of the company with which he would have feasted would have been covered with cutaneous eruptions, and others would have been smeared with tar like sheep. His couch would have been the bare earth, dry or wet as the weather might be; and from that couch he would

have risen half poisoned with stench, half blind with the reek of turf, and half mad with the itch.

Equally merciless is Mr. Macaulay in his wrath against the modern partiality for the Highland costume.

Few people seemed to be aware that, at no remote period, a Macdonald or a Macgregor in his tartan was to a citizen of Edinburgh or Glasgow what an Indian hunter in his war-paint is to an inhabitant of Philadelphia or Boston. Artists and actors have represented Bruce and Douglas in striped petticoats. They might as well have represented Washington brandishing a tomahawk, and girt with a string of scalps. At length this fashion reached a point beyond which it was not easy to proceed. The last British king who held a court in Holyrood thought that he could not give a more striking proof of his respect for the usages which had prevailed in Scotland before the Union, than by disguising himself in what, before the Union, was considered by nine Scotchmen out of ten as the dress of a thief.

But surely this application of a modern instance is a mere mistake. When George IV. and Sir William Curtis donned the tartan, they did so, not with any reference to "the usages which had prevailed in Scotland before the Union," but as an indication of respect for the feelings of the country at the time of their visit. If they had gone to Scotland before the Union, there might have been truth in Mr. Macaulay's argument—provided his facts are correct, which we a little doubt; but, as they went in 1822, the fact simply indicates the mutability of fashion, and the sentence should have run thus—"The last British king who held a court in Holyrood thought that he could not give a more striking proof of his respect for the popular feeling in Scotland, than by assuming a picturesque costume then regarded by them with feelings of national pride, but which before the Union was considered by nine Scotchmen out of ten as the dress of a thief."

Lochiel is a noble picture on the canvass of Mr. Macaulay. He stands forth as the model of a Celtic chieftain of the highest class. The Ulysses of the Highlands, he has been painted *con amore*, and well rewards the artist's pains. Brave in battle, wise in council, great physically as well as intellectually, he was a pattern to civilized

noblemen, although a constant dweller amongst the barbarians who followed him as their chief. His life and social position presented extraordinary contrasts, which have been taken full advantage of.

Dundee and Killiecrankie call forth Mr. Macaulay's descriptive powers. His account is admirable; but how could he write that Blair Castle "is not distinguished by any striking peculiarity from other country seats of the aristocracy?" Did he ever see anywhere else the residence of a gentleman so like the ugliest of barracks? We give a portion of the account of the battle:—

The sun was low in the west before Dundee gave the order to prepare for action. His men raised a great shout. The enemy, probably exhausted by the toil of the day, returned a feeble and wavering cheer. "We shall do it now," said Lochiel: "that is not the cry of men who are going to win." He had walked through all his ranks, had addressed a few words to every Cameron, and had taken from every Cameron a promise to conquer or die.

It was past seven o'clock. Dundee gave the word. The Highlanders dropped their plaids. The few who were so luxurious as to wear rude socks of untanned hide spurned them away. It was long remembered in Lochaber that Lochiel took off what probably was the only pair of shoes in his clan, and charged barefoot at the head of his men. The whole line advanced firing. The enemy returned the fire and did much execution. When only a small space was left between the armies, the Highlanders suddenly flung away their firelocks, drew their broad-swords, and rushed forward with a fearful yell. The Lowlanders prepared to receive the shock; but this was then a long and awkward process; and the soldiers were still fumbling with the muzzles of their guns and the handles of their bayonets when the whole flood of Macleans, Macdonalds, and Camerons came down. In two minutes the battle was lost and won. The ranks of Balfour's regiment broke. He was cloven down while struggling in the press. Ramsay's men turned their backs and dropped their arms. Mackay's own foot were swept away by the furious onset of the Camerons. His brother and nephew exerted themselves in vain to rally the men. The former was laid dead on the ground by a stroke from a claymore. The latter, with eight wounds on his body, made his way through the tumult and carnage to his uncle's side. Even in that ex-



tremity Mackay retained all his self-possession. He had still one hope. A charge of horse might recover the day; for of horse the bravest Highlanders were supposed to stand in awe. But he called on the horse in vain. Belhaven indeed behaved like a gallant gentleman; but his troopers, appalled by the rout of the infantry, galloped off in disorder: Annandale's men followed: all was over: and the mingled torrent of redcoats and tartans went raving down the valley to the gorge of Killiecrankie.

The death of Dundee is another picturesque incident slightly but well described. But the great feature in the Scottish portion of the volume is the Massacre of Glencoe. As a lover and an apt describer of striking events, Mr. Macaulay does his best to delineate the place, the men, and way in and by which this monstrous wickedness was effected. Glencoe—the Glen of Weeping—is brought before us in all its sombre majesty: “In truth that pass is the most dreary and melancholy of all the Scottish passes, the very Valley of the Shadow of Death. Mists and storms brood over it through the greater part of the finest summer; and even on those rare days when the sun is bright, and when there is no cloud in the sky, the impression made by the landscape is sad and awful.” The dwellers in this gloomy valley were dangerous neighbours to the Saxon lowlanders, and were unpopular even amongst their Celtic brethren. They were friendly only to King James and to the persons sent to dwell amongst them, in order that they might murder them with greater ease and certainty. Their submission to the government of William was tardy in the extreme. Still they endeavoured to carry it out on the latest day prescribed by law. Owing to circumstances which did not rest with the Macdonalds—that was the clan to which these unhappy people belonged—the submission could not be consummated in due time, but it was accomplished, although with some doubts as to its legal efficacy, within a few days afterwards. The certificate of their submission was privately considered by some of the Scottish political authorities and was treated as a nullity. It was altogether suppressed. It was determined to pacify and civilise the country—such was the excuse—by

exterminating the obnoxious dwellers amongst the precipices and torrents of Glencoe. This execrable crime could not be accomplished without the authority of William. The necessary warrant was prepared for his signature. It ran thus—“As for MacIlan of Glencoe [the hereditary appellation of the chief of the Glencoe branch of the Macdonalds] and that tribe, if they can be well distinguished from the other Highlanders, it will be proper, for the vindication of public justice, to extirpate that set of thieves.” The warrant was laid before the king with many others, and was signed, it is said, without being read—probably without its effect being at all known, which Mr. Macaulay asserts is the way in which “princes and ministers daily sign, and indeed must sign, documents.” Here then was a royal warrant to “extirpate” the “tribe” of MacIlan of Glencoe. Mr. Macaulay contends that, even if the king read and considered the document, the “words naturally bear a sense perfectly innocent,” which he explains thus;—that it is one of the first duties of every government to “extirpate gangs of thieves;” which means that “every gang, as a gang, ought to be completely broken up, and that whatever severity is indispensably necessary for that end ought to be used.” Perhaps so. But these are not the words. The question does not relate to the breaking up of a “gang of thieves,” but to the “extirpation” of a Highland “tribe,” which is loosely described as a “set of thieves.” Gang is a word improperly introduced into the discussion. A “tribe” is to be “extirpated”—that is the direction of the warrant, and we are mistaken if any palliatory ingenuity will ever be able to extract an innocent meaning out of such a direction. To “extirpate” is not a legal proceeding. It does not mean that the persons alluded to are to be dealt with by judges and with a view to proved offences. It breathes slaughter. It is to be carried out by fire and sword. It confounds the innocent with the guilty. It comprehends old men, women, and babes. In such way was the warrant understood at the time. In such way, and with circumstances of treacherous cruelty, the authority was carried out as far as possible. Mr. Macaulay blames the king for not having pun-



ished those who devised and executed the crime. There was no doubt a great deal in the mode of execution which called for punishment, but the cause of all was in the king's warrant to exterminate. It was a heinous offence to have abused the confidence of the king by smuggling through such a warrant, and ought to have been punished; but William probably felt how large a share of the fault rested on himself, and originated in his own imperfect mode of transacting this business.

We can do no more than glance at some few of the principal English affairs which come under Mr. Macaulay's notice. The last days of Jeffreys, passed in the Tower amidst public execrations, in the bodily agonies of painful disease, and with a mind distempered by punch, furnish a frightful but effective picture. The Nonjurors, stubborn, bigoted, and superstitious, are delineated strongly, but not without a feeling of respect for their conscientiousness. The apostolic virtues of Ken, the acute reasoning powers of Leslie, the learning of Hickes and Collier, and the oddities of Dodwell, all pass under review, and afford some partial glimpses at that which has not yet come under Mr. Macaulay's notice—the literature of the period of which he treats.

The difficulties of William in his new government are fully admitted. It was his intention in 1690 to abandon the throne and retire to Holland. "He was weary of the crown. He had tried to do justice to both the contending parties; but justice would satisfy neither. The Tories hated him for protecting the Dissenters. The Whigs hated him for protecting the Tories." He had urged an amnesty upon both parties, but neither would accept it. Each looked forward to an opportunity of utterly destroying the other. Both detested him "because he would not let them tear each other in pieces." He secretly ordered preparations to be made for his return to Holland, and, having done so, called together a few of his chief counsellors and told them his purpose. They were thunderstruck. They entreated him to abandon his project with a pathetic vehemence "rare in the conferences of statesmen. Many tears were shed. At last the king was induced to give

up at least for the present his design of abdication."

An Act of Indemnity on which William had set his heart was rejected on both sides. But William was not easily daunted. He sent the parliament a ready drawn Act of Grace, and it was passed: "It is one of his noblest and purest titles to renown." It closed the proscriptions of fifty years, and, with few exceptions, buried in oblivion the political offences of half a century of revolution.

The plots against William form great features in Mr. Macaulay's volumes. That of Barclay, commonly known as the Assassination Plot of 1696, is told with wonderful spirit and animation. It will share attention with that formed by Marlborough in 1691, not for the assassination of the king, but for the ousting him in a curiously cunning way. The character of Marlborough as delineated by Mr. Macaulay will occasion a great deal of dispute. He is handled with intense severity; at present it is not possible to say whether with substantial justice or the contrary. The facts must be rigidly inquired into—which cannot be easily done—before a true verdict can be given. With respect to this plot in 1691 Mr. Macaulay gives his information as entirely new. It is known that in that year Marlborough fell into disgrace with William. Many conjectures have been published respecting the cause of their rupture. Whatever it was, it is known to have brought on the disagreement between Queen Mary and her sister Anne, but up to this time no one has been able fully to penetrate the mystery. It is unravelled in the pages of Mr. Macaulay.

Marlborough suggested to James to avail himself of the English antipathy to the Dutch, which at that period was exceedingly strong. He proposed to move an address in the Lords that "all foreigners" might be dismissed from the service of their Majesties. James was to direct all his friends to exert themselves in support of the motion, and in that case, by a peculiar conjunction of parties, and by exciting and taking advantage of a strong popular outcry, Marlborough had good hope to succeed in the House of Lords. By skilful management and getting a similar motion made in the Commons

by a member of great weight he anticipated similar success there. What then would William do? Would he yield? Would he discard all his dearest, his oldest, his most trusty friends? It was hardly possible to believe that he would make so painful, so humiliating a concession. The scheme was, if he hesitated, to force on a rupture between the king and the parliament. Marlborough undertook to manage the army. He was to excite them to fury against the Dutch—no difficult matter—and in due time was to call upon them to protect the parliament against the king. When that was attained, farewell to William and Mary. Such was the cunning scheme which Marlborough submitted to St. Germain's. The plot was a good plot, but Marlborough could not be trusted. He had already deceived both parties. What if, having discarded William and Mary, he proclaimed, not James but Anne, over whom he and his wife had absolute dominion? Under James, Marlborough would be merely a second Monk; under Anne all power would be in his hands. James refused to put any confidence in him, and through some Tory, who was convinced that Marlborough was meditating a double perfidy, the scheme was laid open to Portland. An explanation immediately took place between the queen and princess Anne. Marlborough was dismissed from all his employments, and forbidden to appear in the royal presence. Three weeks afterwards his countess was allowed by the princess to accompany her to a drawing-room. The queen considered herself ill-used, and insisted that Marlborough and his wife should no longer be permitted to occupy apartments in that portion of the palace allotted to the princess, and that the countess should not brave the king and queen by appearing at court in the train of the heiress presumptive. Anne expressed her firm conviction that the countess had no share in her husband's misconduct, and, rather than part with her favourite, removed her whole household from the palace. An open rupture followed, and the king and queen in their anger visited the princess with a number of pitiful indications of their displeasure.

But that which Mr. Macaulay designates as "the basest of all the hun-

dred villanies of Marlborough," is the information that he gave to James that the English expedition under Talmash was intended for the attack of Brest. In consequence of that intelligence—so states Mr. Macaulay, and so has Lord Stanhope stated before him—the French government prepared for our reception. Vauban planted fresh batteries, and lined the coast with the most formidable defences that his masterly ingenuity could contrive. The attack was made, and failed. The new batteries opened murderous fire from points which had been believed to be unprotected. Talmash pressed on with useless valour, and died in the attack, exclaiming with his last breath that he had been lured into a snare by treachery. Mr. Macaulay infers that Talmash perished in consequence of Marlborough's information, and that that information was given, not with a view to benefit James, but in order to get rid of Talmash, who was an obstacle in the way of Marlborough's advancement. The conclusion is not warranted by the premises, even as they are stated by Mr. Macaulay, and is rendered totally unjustifiable by a fact adduced by the *Athenæum* in its notice of this subject, namely, that Burchet, the Secretary of the Admiralty, in his account of the repulse at Brest, asserts that "early notice" was given to the French government, not by James through Marlborough, but directly by Frenchmen who were consulted and advised with by the English government.

Brest was a miserable failure, but it did not blot out La Hogue, the glories of which form a theme of which Mr. Macaulay has taken full advantage. It is one of his happiest and most spirit-stirring descriptions, and fully accounts for the "pride with which our fathers pronounced the name of La Hogue," and hung their walls with representations—often rude and barbarous enough—of the gallant way in which the English sailors boarded and destroyed men-of-war lying close under the guns of the French batteries, and, having done so, slowly retired, "with a thundering chant of 'God save the King!'"

The death of Mary is another opportunity for Mr. Macaulay's pictorial power, and one which he has not

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Firstly. Its most ancient history, and to pass in review the opinions of various commentators on the passages of ancient historians and monkish chro-

credere velis numen ipsum secreto lacu abluitur. Servi ministrant quæ statim lacus haurit. Arcanus hinc terror sanctæque ignorantia, quid sit id, quod tantum perituri vident.

The *Lanzwardi* were located close

showing the multitude of subjects to which it relates, their lofty interest, and the style of composition in which he has dealt with them. He is the greatest of verbal painters. Things, events, and persons live again under his pen, and excite new interest, and acquire new importance, by his mode of treatment. By the touch of his unquestionable genius the deeds of our forefathers and the history of our country are made sources of fresh delight and deep instruction to every man. The doubt which hangs over the reader, and haunts him throughout the perusal of these volumes, is how far the author's evident fondness for particular per-

sons and parties has drawn him aside from strict impartiality. The answer must be given by time and further inquiry. To those great rectifiers of human thoughts and feelings, we doubt not Mr. Macaulay may confidently appeal, with the proud consciousness that, however much some people may feel inclined to differ from him in his judgments upon several individual characters, everybody respects him for his conscientious research, and awards to him the praise of having written the most deeply interesting and the most important historical work that has been published in our age and country.

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**HELIGOLAND: AN HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THAT ISLAND; ITS ANCIENT FORTUNES, AND PRESENT OPPORTUNITIES AS A BRITISH COLONY.**

BY WILLIAM BELL, PHIL. DR.

*Sic toties versa est fortuna locorum.  
Vidi ego quod fuerat quondam solidissima tellus  
Esse fretum.—Ovid. Met. lib. xv. v. 261-3.*

HELIGOLAND, the latest acquisition of the British Crown, requires at different periods of history very different treatment. Though now but an insignificant speck on the ocean, and so small that the late Mr. Joseph Hume, looking at the expenditure attendant on its retention in his usual pounds-shillings-and-pence view, regarded it only as an incumbrance on British finance and a mere dirt-heap, it was once of large extent and a populous country; the seat of a widely-spread religion; the abode of a veiled and obscure, and therefore the more deeply-venerated, deity, whose fame and rites had struck the Romans with awe, and gained the peculiar notice of Tacitus. Later on, it may have thrown out the most numerous colonies that settled themselves on our northern and eastern shores; a probability that gains confirmation when we reflect how much the intervening breadth of waters has been subsequently increased betwixt the opposite coasts of Britain and the entire continent: a distance which history and our daily experience teaches us is yearly enlarged, from the encroachments of the watery ele-

ment and the crumbling nature of each opposite shore.

However now reduced in extent, it has gained greatly in commercial and political importance since it was taken possession of in 1805 by the British forces. For the ten years succeeding, till 1815, it formed a nucleus for British commerce when excluded by the Berlin and Milan decrees from every other portion of the continent, and rendered those insolent decrees in a great measure harmless. Its political importance is only now first becoming appreciable when Britain is involved in a convulsive and gigantic struggle with a powerful and ambitious enemy, and when its shelter is found useful from the doubtful neutrality or concealed hate of the northern continental powers; and it may be called soon into operation as a valuable naval station against the silent and unnoticed progress making by Prussia to form a fleet and build a marine fortress and arsenal exactly opposite on the river Jahde, in an excellent situation recently acquired by the Hohenzollern dynasty from the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, at the cost of many hundred thousand dollars.

It is proposed in the present review of the fates of this island to take—

Firstly. Its most ancient history, and to pass in review the opinions of various commentators on the passages of ancient historians and monkish chronicles, from the first dawn of its history to the Reformation.

Secondly. Its fate under diminished territory and importance: partly independent, and the resort of pirates, against whom the British Government and the Hamburg Senate fitted out expeditions; and partly under the dominion of the Schleswig-Holstein dukes, or the Danish kings, to 1805.

Thirdly. Its present size and important position since ceded to Britain; its commercial importance in time of war; its value as a counterpoise to the Prussian naval arsenal just mentioned; and finally, its resort in time of peace as a much visited sea-bathing station greatly frequented from all parts of the interior of Germany.

We must necessarily commence our first section by extracting from Tacitus's condensed and forcible description of Germany, his fortieth chapter, because every word is fraught with significance, and nearly every sentence in it has afforded argument or defence in the adjustment of contending hypotheses and difficulties for deciding on the various localities which have been advocated for the site of the philosophic historian's recital.

Contra Langobardos paucitas nobilitat: plurimis ac valentissimis nationibus cincti, non per obsequium, sed praeliis et periclitando tuti sunt. Reudigni deinde; et Aviones, et Angli, et Varini, et Eudoses, et Suardones, et Naithones, fluminibus aut sylvis muniuntur; nec quidquam notabile in singulis nisi quod in commune *Herthum*, id est, Terram Matrem colunt, eamque intervenire rebus hominum, invehì populis arbitrantur. Est in insula oceani, castum nemus, dicatum in eo vehiculum, Veste contactum, attingere uni sacerdoti concessum. Is adesse penetrall deam intelligit vectamque bobus feminis multa cum veneratione prosequitur. Læti tunc dies, festa loca, quæcumque adventu hospitioque dignatur. Non bella incunt, non arma sumunt, clausum omne ferrum; pax et quies tunc tantum nota, tunc tantum amata, donec idem sacerdos satiatam conversatione mortalium deam templo reddat; mox vehiculum et vestes, et si

credere velis numen ipsum secreto lacu abluitur. Servi ministrant quos statim lacus haurit. Arcanus hinc terror sanctæque ignorantia, quid sit id, quod tantum perituri vident.

The *Longobardi* were located close to the town of Lüneburg, where the ruins of Bardowick are still inscribed "*Vestigia Leonis*," to mark the terrible vengeance of the Guelphic lion Heinrich. This was formerly the capital of the Barden Gau, and gives us the first clue to the locality of the "secret temple," which therefore could not have been far removed from the Elbe; and its position may also be the key to the seven tribes immediately following, who are said to have had in Hertha a common deity and communion of worship.

The names of the seven conjoined nations which follow, if they could be made out with any reasonable certainty, and ascertained from corroborative authorities, would in a great measure determine the situation of their common temple: for it is reasonable to suppose that it would be found in or near their common centre. Their identification has been therefore the principal object of discussion amongst the various writers who have considered the subject; but who have fixed them with great latitude at points mainly chosen to suit their respective theories. Many who advocate Rügen as the seat of the "*castum nemus*" carry some of the names as far to the west as Pommern and Mecklenburg, and the greater scope is left to conjecture, as beyond the Angli and Varini these names appear in no other historian; "*Angli et Varini*" are elsewhere found in the same juxtaposition, but then on the lower Rein. It seems, however, necessary to the subject to state the positions most usually assigned to these names.

*Reudigni* is supposed by Gatterer to Latinise the German generic *Reuden*, *Ruden*, *Roden*, or *Rode*, as in the modern *Wernigerode*, a place where the trees have been rooted up.

*Aviones*, the inhabitants of *Auen* or marshy districts, as the English *Avons* still designate many rivers.

*Angli et Warini* are widely separated, notwithstanding their constant junction in ancient writers: the former being placed, as usual, in the



eastern portion of Schleswig, the latter on the Warne, in Mecklenburg, where Warnemünde marks its debouché into the Baltic.

*Endoses* have puzzled most commentators: some find the name at Ending, a small place in Holstein unknown to modern geography; whilst Eccard places them nearly three hundred miles distant, on the Oder.

*Suardones* he seeks on the Warte, close upon the borders of ancient Poland; others near Schwerin, or on a river *Schwarte*: too common, like its English translation into Blackwater or Dhuglass, to give name to a tribe or locality.

*Nuithones*. The ancient German word *neuth*, a fisherman, with some conformity of sound, has here been put into requisition, and the derivation may receive some assistance from the name of the water-lizard, vulgarly considered venomous, and called in Lincolnshire a *newt*. But this explanation gives no precise locality.

As at present for our counties and hundreds, a wood, a river, sometimes possibly diminished to a mere brook, defended or separated these seven tribes, which, beside their common religion, is all that Tacitus had learnt of them, or thought worthy of record: but, as he never could have visited the country, he must have trusted for the names of its deities and localities to a narrator, or taken them at second-hand from the lost books of Livy or Pliny, where they treated of German matters more especially,—at a time, however, when the Romans knew even less of Germany than in his own time. The difficulty of catching correctly and writing down the proper names or words of a foreign language can only be appreciated by those who have made the effort. In an Introduction to an etymological word-book of the dialects of Austria (p. 2) by the Rev. Canon Höfer, he says: "It is no small matter to write down correctly a word as it is heard from the mouth of the people. The differing intonations are well known, both for writing and speaking, betwixt *b* and *p*, *g* and *h*, *i* and *ii*."

Tacitus must have been more especially subject to this impediment in reducing the barbarous and unaccustomed gutturals of the early Germans to the sonorous standard of his native

Latin, but he must often have wonderfully distorted his personal and local designations. One remarkable instance of incorrectness or misconception may be adduced regarding our own island. In *Vita Agricoli* (cap. xxxviii. *ad fin.*) after mentioning the circumnavigation of our island by order of Agricola, he tells us of the safe return of the fleet: "Et simul classis secunda tempestate ac fama *Trutulensem portum* tenuit, unde proximo latere Britanniae lecto omnis redierat." The words "*proximo latere Britanniae*" can leave no doubt that under the proper name *Trutulensem* he meant the well-known *Portus Rhotupensis*, now Richborough, near Sandwich, in Kent, so lately and so well examined by Mr. C. Roach Smith. Nor is this unsupported reading at all aided by the unlucky conjecture suggested to Brotier by one who in his notes on this passage endeavours to find an integrity and significance for Tacitus's perversion from the French tongue as "*Port des Truites*," like our modern oyster-bays. None but a Frenchman could have mentioned such an idea, or brought it into conformity with Juvenal's

—— Rutupense edita fundo  
Ostrea.

The concurrence of every other writer who mentions the place proves the name in Tacitus corrupt, but he cannot escape by the suggestion of a verbal error, as all the MSS. concur. Where so much depends upon the orthography of his proper names, this digression on their credibility may not be out of place.

As, however, the scope of this paper will be principally directed to prove that, beyond the *Angli et Varini*, who are subsequently found very unexpectedly on the lower Rein, no localities now exist for placing the other five, but that their countries, shortly after Tacitus's time, or after the recollections and traditions of his relators, must have been overwhelmed by the ocean; our disproof of their hitherto attempted etymologies is more for the purpose of gaining a clear field for our own position than for confuting our predecessors. Yet the learning and research with which the claims of other islands besides Heligoland have been

advocated may be new to most English readers, and deserve their attention fully to comprehend the subject.

In the Baltic, the islands of Bornholm, Femern, and Fünen, with Zealand in Denmark, and Rügen in Pommern, have all had their separate champions.

*Bornholm* possibly owes its claim only to the very valuable golden deposits of coins and ornaments exhumed from its soil, and which now form some of the richest and most precious relics in the Copenhagen Museum for Northern Antiquities. *Fünen* and *Femern*, two not very widely separated of the Danish islands, have nothing to recommend them to notice but a more than usual quantity of stone or bronze instruments and some woods and lakes found there. *Zeeland* has had the learning and research of the Danish Bishop Münter enlisted in its cause: round Lethra, in his "Odins religion," he traces historically the ancient metropolis of the kingdom, and in the neighbourhood he still finds a Hertha Vale, whilst many monuments of Druidical rites are scattered around. His views are fully acquiesced in by Mone in "Geschichte des Himdenthums ei Norden."

But *Rügen* has had the most numerous and persevering supporters of its pretensions to inclose the "castum nemus" and the sacred lake. It is now an island, and, like numerous others, was chosen by the German Druids both for secrecy and security: hence islands in general became peculiarly sacred; as witness our own isles of Anglesea and Guernsey, the island of Sena, on the coast of Britany, with a college of female Druids, or fatidical women, and numerous others. *Rügen* is a moderate distance, and a pleasing *villeggiatura* for the learned professors or the bureauarchy of Berlin, where, as a pleasing relaxation, they could study and follow Saxo Grammaticus and his graphic picture of the destruction of the stronghold of the gigantic idol Swantovit, which the historian no doubt most truthfully relates, for he obtained his facts from Archbishop Absalom, who accompanied, and possibly instigated, Waldemar I. King of Denmark, to the expedition in 1168, in which that monarch fully destroyed this principal seat of a widely-extended

Wendic religion. The reader of Saxo might still compare the stupendous mounds of Stubbenitz, the heights of Arcona (still retaining its ancient name), and the cromlechs of Carenz, with the descriptions of the historian; but when he found in the mouths of the peasantry a burgh, a wood, and a lake, each respectively still known by the name of Hertha—when he saw in the porch of the old church of Altenkirchen a stone slab carved with the figure of Swantovit, holding in his hand the horn of plenty—doubt must have been dissipated, and certainty may be pardoned. He would not willingly inquire if the name of Hertha was not a very recent suggestion from previous tourists, and the slab of evidently mediæval execution. The Wendic religion and temples were undoubtedly very prolific in images and idols (vide Masch Alterthümer der Obotriten, and Shakspeare's Puck and his Volkslore illustrated from the Religion of the Wends, &c.), and their worship was widely diffused. *Rügen*, therefore, could not be exempt from the general practice; but such prevalence would be insufficient to prove its claim. There are also great difficulties which specifically contradict it. Barth (*Rügen und Pommern*, vol. i. p. 113) gives sufficient support to the belief that the small strait which now divides the island of *Rügen* from Stralsund did not exist prior to the fourteenth century; consequently it could not have been an island when Tacitus wrote: his physical reasons for his idea are the intervening soundings, and the corresponding formation of both shores with the bays or promontories opposite.

Beyond, however, these particular arguments against *Rügen*, there is one element in Tacitus's relation that completely excludes every position taken up in the Baltic: the historian expressly, and almost emphatically, fixes the locality "*in oceano*." This word neither the philosophic, and for his own language exact, historian, nor any other Roman writer, ever uses but for the North Sea, and the unknown expanse of waters beyond it. On the contrary, the Baltic was known to the Romans only as a gulf or a bay, called by Pliny Sinus Codanus, and by others Sinus Venedicus, &c.

The term *oceanus* was borrowed

from Grecian mythology and Hesiod, to express, like the Gar-segg of the Anglo-Saxons, a supposed belt of water of unknown extent surrounding the whole table of their habitable world; but, as its use by the Romans, and especially by Tacitus, has been the pivot upon which the opinions of different writers have turned to sustain a locality in the Baltic or the North Sea, some quotations for its practical introduction may be allowed.

Tacitus, in describing Britain and its surrounding waters (Vit. Agric. cap. x.), mentions the discovery of the Orkneys, and then proceeds with the difficulties which the unwonted navigation opposed to the Roman triremes: "Sed mare pigrum et grave remigrantibus perhibent: ne ventis quidem perinde attoli. Naturam oceani atque æstus neque quærere hujus operis est, ac multi retulere: unum addiderim, nusquam latius dominari mare." Who does not see in this narration the exact picture of what southern navigators, accustomed to the bright skies and placid waters of the Mediterranean, would relate of the dark and dreary look of our own North or the Irish Sea? Or who does not know that by the mention of tides the Baltic is entirely excluded? We may, indeed, lament that the observant historian thought it beyond his province to inquire into them, or of our ocean. Tides were always a source of wonder and conjecture to all the classic writers of Italy, where, from the absence of all material change at any time in the niveau of the surrounding seas, its variations every twenty-four hours were incomprehensible. The reason for this continued equality of level in the Mediterranean is well known to arise from its inclosed bounds, a rule which holds good of every confined gulf or sea, and therefore includes the Baltic. Nor are the daily flux and reflux of the waters round Heligoland at the present day less a subject of astonishment to the summer visitor of its salubrious waves from the interior of Germany than formerly to the Roman sailors. For we seldom find the mention of Oceanus without some allusion to the phenomenon of its tides. Cæsar was most probably the first Roman general that became practically acquainted with them. He found (De

Bel. Gall. lib. iii. cap. xii.) that the Gauls could retire to promontories (or islands) inaccessible to his legionaries, except at low water, and to his fleet at high tide, as the latter would be left dry by the receding flood; and their study, or the knowledge of his pilots, enabled him to make so easy and so quick an invasion of the British coast from his port of the Morini, when he took the advantage of the spring-tides of a fine July night to make the passage. (Cæsar, l. c. lib. iv. cap. 21.)

The resort of the military with Cæsar soon made the Romans fully acquainted with the wide expanse of the ocean. Cicero (Letters to his Brother Quintus, xi. 16) writes, "O jucundas mihi tuas de Britannia literas: timebam oceanum, timebam littus insulæ;" and in Nat. Deorum (iii. 16), he considers our tides the special action of the Divinity: "Quid? æstus maritimi vel Hispaniensis vel Britannici eorumque certis temporibus vel accessus vel recessus, sine Deo, fieri nonne possunt?"

Eutropius calls the sea betwixt Britain and Gaul expressly Britannicum oceanum (lib. vi.) And with this designation it continued to the latest of the classic historians; for Ammianus Marcellinus writes (lib. xxvii.), "Et quoniam quum Constantis principis actus componerem *motus adolescentis et senescentis oceani*, situmque Britannis pro captu virium explanavi." In this quotation we still find the tides one of the marks of ocean, and still a subject of inquiry to the Romans almost to the fall of the Western Empire.

We will, however, now only adduce another confirmation, in which Tacitus puts into the mouths of the British leaders the term *oceanus* for the sea which separated and, as they might hope, defended them from the power of Rome. He enumerates (de Vita Agric. cap. xv.) the various reasons by which the Britons thought themselves justified in rising against the tyranny of their conquerors; they point to the example of Germany, which had vindicated their liberty though protected by no such barrier. "Sic Germanias excussisse jugum et flumine non oceano defendi."

These quotations sufficiently prove that under *oceanus* no other sea can be understood but our North Sea, and that any insular locality mentioned

within it must be sought in its waters. Tradition, designation, and position, point with much uniformity to Heligoland as the only island in which all the requisites for the secret abode of the veiled goddess and the locality of the *castum nemus* combine: for the assertion of Dr. Schinke, in Ersch and Gruber's Cyclopedie (s. v. Hertha), deserves little attention when feeling the force of the word *oceanus* against all Baltic pretensions; but, without supplying a better position, he says: "But though Tacitus's use of the word should be found invariably to mean the North Sea, still Heligoland would not be the place he meant." Would he, with Dr. Clarke (Travels, Part iii. Scandinavia, p. 67), find it in the Hebrides and the island there formerly called Hert, or by Camden Hertha, and now St. Kilda, described also by Buchan (rer. Scot. Hist. lib. i. edit. Amst. 1643, p. 31) as "frugum, pecorum, ac maxime ovium ferax, procerioresque gignit quam ulla aliarum insularum." But the surrounding seven nations the learned doctor would have difficulty in tracing, nor does our own seem to have considered the difficulty attendant on his odd supposition. A conformity possibly of veneration and language in the distant Ebudæ may have induced equal rites and a corresponding name for the Magna Mater, who was so universally worshipped in every country and through antiquity: Astarte, Isis, Cybele, Rhea, Bona Dea, and many others, were designations of bountiful nature and the generative earth in various languages and differing views of her bounty. Tacitus relates as history what our ancestors indicated by allegory, that man himself was her offspring: *terra editum mannus originem gentis conditoremque—celebrant carminibus antiquis* (de Germ. cap. ii.). The name of this Scottish island may point to a similarity of worship, but is not sufficient to establish its identity with the one Tacitus alludes to. It is, however, curious, that the Christian invocation and name of Herta as St. Kilda (which, like St. Hilda at Whitby, is derived from *ild*, lightning) should bear on its face the meaning of that power over the elements and their most fearful manifestations, which all heathendom put in the hands of its

supreme god; and equally curious is it to find, according to Dr. Clarke's note, that the pagans of that island had a secret worship, and the inhabitants had still the tradition of a cave and a deity whose name they have forgotten. That she was like Tacitus's *castum nemus*, a virgin divinity, both the pagan designation and the Christian female saint may assure us; and so, when Heligoland (Holy Island) was translated by the monkish chroniclers of the middle ages as *Insula sacra*, it was but consistent with them to give it Christian sanctity by the ascription of the reception, if not the martyrdom, of St. Ursula and her eleven thousand virgins, in their miraculous voyage from Cornwall to the continent. Cologne, from the perseverance of her writers and the multitude of her sanctuaries, has ultimately become the received scene of this wholesale martyrdom; but Heligoland long disputed the miracle, and is better placed for the landing-place of these numerous virgins.

Not less discussion than the situation of the island has the name of its presiding deity given rise to. Up to the year 1817 the text of Tacitus was uniformly given, "*Herthum, id est, Terram matrem colunt*;" and the masculine ending in *um* was not only not inconsistent with female Teutonic names, but a proof of high antiquity, as we find it in the names of *Hendus* and *Gudrun*; the latter the name of a female giving title to an ancient poem which Gervius has called the German Odyssey, as the Niebelungen has been designated the German Iliad. But in that year Passow proposed to restore, for *Herthum*, *Nerthum*, as in the earliest printed copies, in which he was borne out by a formidable array of MSS. designated as Cod. Hummel et Longol. Spir. Pal. Mon. Vienn. But *Herthum* has not been without its defenders. It was first proposed by Rhenanus, in which he was followed by the good sense and literary acumen of the learned Ernesti and of Oberlin: but we are certainly at a loss to account for the Virtum of Lipsius either from the authority of MSS. or an analogy of language; whilst for the old reading we have such a conformity in sound in all our western languages, that the word seems almost impressed

on our magna mater by nature. The northern *jord*, *jardur*, *goerth*, *germ*, *erde*, point so precisely to our own *earth*, that, in spite of the codices, we should discard the objectionable initial, and dismiss the disturbing *N*, either as a misunderstanding by the author to which we have alluded, or a corruption by his transcribers—possibly, even as an article, the abbreviation of *ein* or *an*, written 'n *Herthum*, an ellipsis not unfrequent now in our provincial glossaries and vulgar pronunciation. The old German terms for the fruitful mother vary, but many of them fully bear out the feminine reading and its conformity with those of the existing languages. We meet in them not only *Herdu* (Tatian, c. 74, § 41, Gloss. Petz.), which may have given rise to Tacitus's accusative in a Roman formation, but also *Erda* and *Aerda*, so that little doubt can exist of a real personification of the Earth and of her veiled sanctity and chaste worship, to which we may the more readily agree, for later veneration will give us another name and divinity, identifying Hertha also with the Roman Vesta, or her pure worship of purifying fire, a goddess to whom the Romans also gave much in common with their male *Tellus*.

If we look for conformities with Hertha in other countries, the coincidences are found, like all other mythological rites and customs, most striking in the East. Fra Paoline de Saint Bartolomeo (Journey to India, p. 123) speaks of the Hindoo goddess Bagawade with a worship and ritual almost identical with the few particulars mentioned by Tacitus. Neale (Travels through some parts of Germany) endeavours to enlarge upon this opinion, and to establish for our Hertha a uniformity of creed from the Ganges to the Western Isles under the invocation *Durg* or *Dourg*, so general throughout India. Her onward progress towards the West may be traced from Hero-

dotus,—in Clio to Persia, and in Melpomene to the Scythians.

Lucian's description of the Dea Syria is well known under this denomination. The migrations of Hertha from the East seem to have been here a long time arrested, and thence most probably the knowledge and reverence of the Magna Mater was dispersed over Europe. She, too, there was a fish deity like the Oannes of Sanconiathon, with a charmed lake near her temple, and an altar in its centre: the popular superstition recorded that, if the fish in its waters were seen by Jupiter (the light of day) before the goddess had cast her eye upon them, they would die. The secrecy here was transferred from the deity to things consecrated to her worship; nor was the practice of cruelty wanting. Hertha has been likened, from some resemblance in her name, to the Greek *Ἥρη* and her worship at Argos, where oxen were kept especially for her service, as we must infer from the story of Cleobis and Biton, related by Herodotus (Clio, 31). She was early received at Rome, according to the account of Luc. Annæus Florus (lib. i. c. 19): "Domiti ergo Picentes—Sempronio; qui tremante inter prælio *Tellurem* *deam* promissa æde placavit;" and her fane was carefully preserved as long as the Pagan religion continued.

It may be only a consequence of her extended worship that a Scandinavian origin has been found or fancied for the island goddess. She is there described as the daughter of Nott (night), the wife of Odin, the mother of Thor and Balder, and of all the Asi: a fruitful source of mythological comparison and conjecture, for Phoseta is Balder's daughter, in which latter name these arctic legends and the mediæval traditions concur. Phoseta belongs to both, and may be considered the link connecting the Pagan mythology with the Christian creed.

(To be continued.)



**THE LAST TIDINGS OF FRANKLIN.**

ALL that is ever likely to be told us of the closing scene of the great tragedy which ends (we hope) the history of Arctic exploration, we now know. The Baltic Beaufort, their search for traces of the lost voyagers. A few Esquimaux were there who corroborated Rae's accounts, and directed the attention of the searchers

clip. But there were no papers, and no bones of the men, who had died on a low sandy shore over which have swept the storms of four dark Arctic winters. When, on the fourteenth of last August, the expedition commenced its retreat from this inhospitable coast, winter had already set in. Fresh snow covered the ground, and ice was forming.

Here, then, it was that in the winter of 1850 the survivors of the *Erebus* and *Terror* ran their boat upon the beach, and, too weak to proceed further, crawled ashore to die. It was in the same part of the world that Franklin, thirty years before, had suffered all the famine man can suffer and yet live. By the Copper Mine River he had eaten *tripe de roche*, and supped on scraps of roasted leather. By the estuary of the Great Fish River, if he

was among those who came so far in the direction of man's help, he died.

The party of Messrs. Stewart and Anderson have brought home, and deposited at Lachine in Canada, the relics they succeeded in obtaining; and with them they have brought the traditions of the friendly Esquimaux. One of the lost crew, they relate, died on Montreal Island, the rest perished on the coast of the mainland. "The wolves were very thick." Only one white man seems to have been living when their tribe arrived, and him it was too late to save. An Esquimaux woman saw him die. "He was large and strong," she said, "and sat on the sandy beach, his head resting on his hands, and thus he died." A death that shall not be forgotten by the poets, in days hereafter.—*Examiner*.

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#### THOUGHT IS SELF-CONVERSE.

O! when I deeply breathe the sigh,  
While tears are glitt'ring in the eye,  
I list the echo of the heart's Amen.

And when my raptur'd bosom heaves,  
Or when a calm the thrilling leaves,  
I list the echo of the heart's Amen.

And when the beating pulses move,  
Which waken awe, or greet with love,  
I list the echo of the heart's Amen.

And when the voice of friend I hear,  
And cheering sympathy is near,  
I list the echo of the heart's Amen.

If claspings of embrace express  
The speechless depth of thankfulness,  
I list the echo of the heart's Amen.

In silent thought, while bends the knee,  
Most fervent will the prayer be  
Which lists the echo of the heart's Amen.

Trereife, Nov. 1st.

C. VAL. LE GRICE.

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## CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

*Anecdotes of Samuel Rogers, Esq. by the Rev. John Mitford—The Eagles' of Bristol, Father and Son—  
The Shade-Portrait of Edward Gibbon the Historian—Dunwich College Reform—William Cogan,  
the munificent Alderman of Hull—The Family of Cornhill, of Kent and the City of London : the  
Prisoners taken in Rochester Castle by King John.*

showing the multitude of subjects to which it relates, their lofty interest, and the style of composition in which he has dealt with them. He is the greatest of verbal painters. Things, events, and persons live again under his pen, and excite new interest, and acquire new importance, by his mode of treatment. By the touch of his unquestionable genius the deeds of our forefathers and the history of our country are made sources of fresh delight and deep instruction to every man. The doubt which hangs over the reader, and haunts him throughout the perusal of these volumes, is how far the author's evident fondness for particular per-

sons and parties has drawn him aside from strict impartiality. The answer must be given by time and further inquiry. To those great rectifiers of human thoughts and feelings, we doubt not Mr. Macaulay may confidently appeal, with the proud consciousness that, however much some people may feel inclined to differ from him in his judgments upon several individual characters, everybody respects him for his conscientious research, and awards to him the praise of having written the most deeply interesting and the most important historical work that has been published in our age and country.

**HELIGOLAND: AN HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THAT ISLAND; ITS ANCIENT FORTUNES, AND PRESENT OPPORTUNITIES AS A BRITISH COLONY.**

BY WILLIAM BELL, PHIL. DR.

*Sic toties versa est fortuna locorum.  
Vidi ego quod fuerat quondam solidissima tellus  
Esse fretum.*—Ovid. Met. lib. xv. v. 261-3.

HELIGOLAND, the latest acquisition of the British Crown, requires at different periods of history very different treatment. Though now but an insignificant speck on the ocean, and so small that the late Mr. Joseph Hume, looking at the expenditure attendant on its retention in his usual pounds-shillings-and-pence view, regarded it only as an incumbrance on British finance and a mere dirt-heap, it was once of large extent and a populous country; the seat of a widely-spread religion; the abode of a veiled and obscure, and therefore the more deeply-venerated, deity, whose fame and rites had struck the Romans with awe, and gained the peculiar notice of Tacitus. Later on, it may have thrown out the most numerous colonies that settled themselves on our northern and eastern shores; a probability that gains confirmation when we reflect how much the intervening breadth of waters has been subsequently increased betwixt the opposite coasts of Britain and the entire continent: a distance which history and our daily experience teaches us is yearly enlarged, from the encroachments of the watery ele-

ment and the crumbling nature of each opposite shore.

However now reduced in extent, it has gained greatly in commercial and political importance since it was taken possession of in 1805 by the British forces. For the ten years succeeding, till 1815, it formed a nucleus for British commerce when excluded by the Berlin and Milan decrees from every other portion of the continent, and rendered those insolent decrees in a great measure harmless. Its political importance is only now first becoming appreciable when Britain is involved in a convulsive and gigantic struggle with a powerful and ambitious enemy, and when its shelter is found useful from the doubtful neutrality or concealed hate of the northern continental powers; and it may be called soon into operation as a valuable naval station against the silent and unnoticed progress making by Prussia to form a fleet and build a marine fortress and arsenal exactly opposite on the river Jahde, in an excellent situation recently acquired by the Hohenzollern dynasty from the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, at the cost of many hundred thousand dollars.

It is proposed in the present review of the fates of this island to take—

Firstly. Its most ancient history, and to pass in review the opinions of various commentators on the passages of ancient historians and monkish chro-

credere velis numen ipsum secreto lacu abluitur. Servi ministrant quos statim lacus haurit. Arcanus hinc terror sanctaque ignorantia, quid sit id, quod tantum perituri vident.

The *Lombardi* were located close



eastern portion of Schleswig, the latter on the Warne, in Mecklenburg, where Warnemünde marks its debouché into the Baltic.

*Endoses* have puzzled most commentators: some find the name at Ending, a small place in Holstein unknown to modern geography; whilst Eccard places them nearly three hundred miles distant, on the Oder.

*Suardones* he seeks on the Warte, close upon the borders of ancient Poland; others near Schwerin, or on a river *Schwarte*: too common, like its English translation into Blackwater or Dhuglass, to give name to a tribe or locality.

*Nuithones*. The ancient German word *neuth*, a fisherman, with some conformity of sound, has here been put into requisition, and the derivation may receive some assistance from the name of the water-lizard, vulgarly considered venomous, and called in Lincolnshire a *newt*. But this explanation gives no precise locality.

As at present for our counties and hundreds, a wood, a river, sometimes possibly diminished to a mere brook, defended or separated these seven tribes, which, beside their common religion, is all that Tacitus had learnt of them, or thought worthy of record: but, as he never could have visited the country, he must have trusted for the names of its deities and localities to a narrator, or taken them at second-hand from the lost books of Livy or Pliny, where they treated of German matters more especially,—at a time, however, when the Romans knew even less of Germany than in his own time. The difficulty of catching correctly and writing down the proper names or words of a foreign language can only be appreciated by those who have made the effort. In an Introduction to an etymological word-book of the dialects of Austria (p. 2) by the Rev. Canon Höfer, he says: "It is no small matter to write down correctly a word as it is heard from the mouth of the people. The differing intonations are well known, both for writing and speaking, betwixt *b* and *p*, *g* and *h*, *i* and *ii*."

Tacitus must have been more especially subject to this impediment in reducing the barbarous and unaccustomed gutturals of the early Germans to the sonorous standard of his native

Latin, but he must often have wonderfully distorted his personal and local designations. One remarkable instance of incorrectness or misconception may be adduced regarding our own island. In *Vita Agricoli* (cap. xxxviii. *ad fin.*) after mentioning the circumnavigation of our island by order of Agricola, he tells us of the safe return of the fleet: "Et simul classis secunda tempestate ac fama *Trutulensem portum* tenuit, unde proximo latere Britanniae lecto omnis redierat." The words "proximo latere Britanniae" can leave no doubt that under the proper name *Trutulensem* he meant the well-known *Portus Rhotupensis*, now Richborough, near Sandwich, in Kent, so lately and so well examined by Mr. C. Roach Smith. Nor is this unsupported reading at all aided by the unlucky conjecture suggested to Brotier by one who in his notes on this passage endeavours to find an integrity and significance for Tacitus's perversion from the French tongue as "*Port des Truites*," like our modern oyster-bays. None but a Frenchman could have mentioned such an idea, or brought it into conformity with Juvenal's

—— Rutupense edita fundo  
Ostrea.

The concurrence of every other writer who mentions the place proves the name in Tacitus corrupt, but he cannot escape by the suggestion of a verbal error, as all the MSS. concur. Where so much depends upon the orthography of his proper names, this digression on their credibility may not be out of place.

As, however, the scope of this paper will be principally directed to prove that, beyond the Angli et Varini, who are subsequently found very unexpectedly on the lower Rein, no localities now exist for placing the other five, but that their countries, shortly after Tacitus's time, or after the recollections and traditions of his relators, must have been overwhelmed by the ocean; our disproof of their hitherto attempted etymologies is more for the purpose of gaining a clear field for our own position than for confuting our predecessors. Yet the learning and research with which the claims of other islands besides Heligoland have been

advocated may be new to most English readers, and deserve their attention fully to comprehend the subject.

In the Baltic, the islands of Bornholm, Femern, and Fünen, with Zealand in Denmark, and Rügen in Pommern, have all had their separate champions.

*Bornholm* possibly owes its claim only to the very valuable golden deposits of coins and ornaments exhumed from its soil, and which now form some of the richest and most precious relics in the Copenhagen Museum for Northern Antiquities. *Fünen* and *Femern*, two not very widely separated of the Danish islands, have nothing to recommend them to notice but a more than usual quantity of stone or bronze instruments and some woods and lakes found there. *Zeeland* has had the learning and research of the Danish Bishop Münter enlisted in its cause: round Lethra, in his "Odins religion," he traces historically the ancient metropolis of the kingdom, and in the neighbourhood he still finds a Hertha Vale, whilst many monuments of Druidical rites are scattered around. His views are fully acquiesced in by Mone in "Geschichte des Himdenthums ei Norden."

But *Rügen* has had the most numerous and persevering supporters of its pretensions to inclose the "castum nemus" and the sacred lake. It is now an island, and, like numerous others, was chosen by the German Druids both for secrecy and security: hence islands in general became peculiarly sacred; as witness our own isles of Anglesea and Guernsey, the island of Sena, on the coast of Britany, with a college of female Druids, or fatidical women, and numerous others. *Rügen* is a moderate distance, and a pleasing *villeggiatura* for the learned professors or the bureauarchy of Berlin, where, as a pleasing relaxation, they could study and follow Saxo Grammaticus and his graphic picture of the destruction of the stronghold of the gigantic idol Swantovit, which the historian no doubt most truthfully relates, for he obtained his facts from Archbishop Absolom, who accompanied, and possibly instigated, Waldemar I King of Denmark, to the 168, in which that mo- yed this principal se- led

Wendic religion. The reader of Saxo might still compare the stupendous mounds of Stubbenitz, the heights of Arcona (still retaining its ancient name), and the cromlechs of Carenz, with the descriptions of the historian; but when he found in the mouths of the peasantry a burgh, a wood, and a lake, each respectively still known by the name of Hertha—when he saw in the porch of the old church of Altenkirchen a stone slab carved with the figure of Swantovit, holding in his hand the horn of plenty—doubt must have been dissipated, and certainty may be pardoned. He would not willingly inquire if the name of Hertha was not a very recent suggestion from previous tourists, and the slab of evidently mediæval execution. The Wendic religion and temples were undoubtedly very prolific in images and idols (vide Masch Alterthümer der Obotriten, and Shakspeare's Puck and his Volkslore illustrated from the Religion of the Wends, &c.), and their worship was widely diffused. *Rügen*, therefore, could not be exempt from the general practice; but such prevalence would be insufficient to prove its claim. There are also great difficulties which specifically contradict it. Barth (*Rügen und Pommern*, vol. i. p. 113) gives sufficient support to the belief that the small strait which now divides the island of *Rügen* from Stralsund did not exist prior to the fourteenth century; consequently it could not have been an island when Tacitus wrote: his physical reasons for his idea are the intervening soundings, and the corresponding formation of both shores with the bays or promontories opposite.

Beyond, however, these particular arguments against *Rügen*, there is one element in Tacitus's relation that completely excludes every position taken up in the Baltic: the historian expressly, and almost emphatically, fixes the locality "*in oceano*." This word neither the philosophic, and for his own language exact, historian, nor any other Roman writer, ever uses but for the North Sea, and the unknown expanse of waters beyond it. On the contrary, the Baltic was known to the Romans only as a gulf or a bay, called by Pliny Sinus Codanus, and by others Sinus Venedicus, &c.

The term *oceanus* was borrowed

from Grecian mythology and Hesiod, to express, like the Gar-segg of the Anglo-Saxons, a supposed belt of water of unknown extent surrounding the whole table of their habitable world; but, as its use by the Romans, and especially by Tacitus, has been the pivot upon which the opinions of different writers have turned to sustain a locality in the Baltic or the North Sea, some quotations for its practical introduction may be allowed.

Tacitus, in describing Britain and its surrounding waters (Vit. Agric. cap. x.), mentions the discovery of the Orkneys, and then proceeds with the difficulties which the unwonted navigation opposed to the Roman triremes: "Sed mare pigrum et grave remigrantibus perhibent: ne ventis quidem perinde attoli. Naturam oceanî atque æstus neque quærere hujus operis est, ac multi retulere: unum addiderim, nusquam latius dominari mare." Who does not see in this narration the exact picture of what southern navigators, accustomed to the bright skies and placid waters of the Mediterranean, would relate of the dark and dreary look of our own North or the Irish Sea? Or who does not know that by the mention of tides the Baltic is entirely excluded? We may, indeed, lament that the observant historian thought it beyond his province to inquire into them, or of our ocean. Tides were always a source of wonder and conjecture to all the classic writers of Italy, where, from the absence of all material change at any time in the niveau of the surrounding seas, its variations every twenty-four hours were incomprehensible. The reason for this continued equality of level in the Mediterranean is well known to arise from its inclosed bounds, a rule which holds good of every confined gulf or sea, and therefore includes the Baltic. Nor are the daily flux and reflux of the waters round Heligoland at the present day less a subject of astonishment to the summer visitor of its salubrious waves from the interior of Germany than formerly to the Roman sailors. For we seldom find the mention of Oceanus without some allusion to the phenomenon of its tides. Cæsar was most probably the first Roman general that became practically acquainted with them. He found (De

Bel. Gall. lib. iii. cap. xii.) that the Gauls could retire to promontories (or islands) inaccessible to his legionaries, except at low water, and to his fleet at high tide, as the latter would be left dry by the receding flood; and their study, or the knowledge of his pilots, enabled him to make so easy and so quick an invasion of the British coast from his port of the Morini, when he took the advantage of the spring-tides of a fine July night to make the passage. (Cæsar, l. c. lib. iv. cap. 21.)

The resort of the military with Cæsar soon made the Romans fully acquainted with the wide expanse of the ocean. Cicero (Letters to his Brother Quintus, xi. 16) writes, "O jucundas mihi tuas de Britannia literas: timebam oceanum, timebam littus insulæ;" and in Nat. Deorum (iii. 16), he considers our tides the special action of the Divinity: "Quid? æstus maritimi vel Hispaniensis vel Britannici eorumque certis temporibus vel accessus vel recessus, sine Deo, fieri nonne possunt?"

Eutropius calls the sea betwixt Britain and Gaul expressly Britannicum oceanum (lib. vi.) And with this designation it continued to the latest of the classic historians; for Ammianus Marcellinus writes (lib. xxvii.), "Et quoniam quum Constantis principis actus componerem *motus adolescentis et senescentis oceanî*, situmque Britannis pro captu virium explanavi." In this quotation we still find the tides one of the marks of ocean, and still a subject of inquiry to the Romans almost to the fall of the Western Empire.

We will, however, now only adduce another confirmation, in which Tacitus puts into the mouths of the British leaders the term *oceanus* for the sea which separated and, as they might hope, defended them from the power of Rome. He enumerates (de Vita Agric. cap. xv.) the various reasons by which the Britons thought themselves justified in rising against the tyranny of their conquerors; they point to the example of Germany, which had vindicated their liberty though protected by no such barrier. "Sic Germanias excussisse jugum et flumine non oceano defendi."

These quotations sufficiently prove that under *oceanus* no other sea can be understood but our North Sea, and that any insular locality mentioned

within it must be sought in its waters. Tradition, designation, and position, point with much uniformity to Heligoland as the only island in which all the requisites for the secret abode of the veiled goddess and the locality of the *castum nemus* combine: for the assertion of Dr. Schinke, in Ersch and Gruber's Cyclopedie (*s. v.* Hertha), deserves little attention when feeling the force of the word *oceanus* against all Baltic pretensions; but, without supplying a better position, he says: "But though Tacitus's use of the word should be found invariably to mean the North Sea, still Heligoland would not be the place he meant." Would he, with Dr. Clarke (Travels, Part iii. Scandinavia, p. 67), find it in the Hebrides and the island there formerly called Hert, or by Camden Hertha, and now St. Kilda, described also by Buchan (rer. Scot. Hist. lib. i. edit. Amst. 1643, p. 31) as "*frugum, pecorum, ac maxime ovium ferax, procerioresque gignit quam ulla aliarum insularum.*" But the surrounding seven nations the learned doctor would have difficulty in tracing, nor does our own seem to have considered the difficulty attendant on his odd supposition. A conformity possibly of veneration and language in the distant Ebudæ may have induced equal rites and a corresponding name for the Magna Mater, who was so universally worshipped in every country and through antiquity: Astarte, Isis, Cybele, Rhea, Bona Dea, and many others, were designations of bountiful nature and the generative earth in various languages and differing views of her bounty. Tacitus relates as history what our ancestors indicated by allegory, that man himself was her offspring: *terra editum mannus originem gentis conditoremque—celebrant carminibus antiquis* (de Germ. cap. ii.). The name of this Scottish island may point to a similarity of worship, but is not sufficient to establish its identity with the one Tacitus alludes to. It is, however, curious, that the Christian invocation and name of Herta as St. Kilda (which, like St. Hilda at Whitby, is derived from *ild*, lightning) should bear on its face the meaning of that power over the elements and their most fearful manifestations, which all heathendom put in the hands of its

supreme god; and equally curious is it to find, according to Dr. Clarke's note, that the pagans of that island had a secret worship, and the inhabitants had still the tradition of a cave and a deity whose name they have forgotten. That she was like Tacitus's *castum nemus*, a virgin divinity, both the pagan designation and the Christian female saint may assure us; and so, when Heligoland (Holy Island) was translated by the monkish chroniclers of the middle ages as *Insula sacra*, it was but consistent with them to give it Christian sanctity by the ascription of the reception, if not the martyrdom, of St. Ursula and her eleven thousand virgins, in their miraculous voyage from Cornwall to the continent. Cologne, from the perseverance of her writers and the multitude of her sanctuaries, has ultimately become the received scene of this wholesale martyrdom; but Heligoland long disputed the miracle, and is better placed for the landing-place of these numerous virgins.

Not less discussion than the situation of the island has the name of its presiding deity given rise to. Up to the year 1817 the text of Tacitus was uniformly given, "*Herthum, id est, Terram matrem colunt;*" and the masculine ending in *um* was not only not inconsistent with female Teutonic names, but a proof of high antiquity, as we find it in the names of *Hendus* and *Gudrun*; the latter the name of a female giving title to an ancient poem which Gervius has called the German Odyssey, as the Niebelungen has been designated the German Iliad. But in that year Passow proposed to restore, for Herthum, Nerthum, as in the earliest printed copies, in which he was borne out by a formidable array of MSS. designated as Cod. Hummel et Longol. Spir. Pal. Mon. Vienn. But Herthum has not been without its defenders. It was first proposed by Rhenanus, in which he was followed by the good sense and literary acumen of the learned Ernesti and of Oberlin: but we are certainly at a loss to account for the Virtum of Lipsius either from the authority of MSS. or an analogy of language; whilst for the old reading we have such a conformity in sound in all our western languages, that the word seems almost impressed

on our magna mater by nature. The northern *jord*, *jardur*, *goerth*, *germ*, *erde*, point so precisely to our own *earth*, that, in spite of the codices, we should discard the objectionable initial, and dismiss the disturbing *N*, either as a misunderstanding by the author to which we have alluded, or a corruption by his transcribers—possibly, even as an article, the abbreviation of *ein* or *an*, written 'n *Herthum*, an ellipsis not unfrequent now in our provincial glossaries and vulgar pronunciation. The old German terms for the fruitful mother vary, but many of them fully bear out the feminine reading and its conformity with those of the existing languages. We meet in them not only *Herdu* (Tatian, c. 74, § 41, Gloss. Petz.), which may have given rise to Tacitus's accusative in a Roman formation, but also *Erda* and *Aerda*, so that little doubt can exist of a real personification of the Earth and of her veiled sanctity and chaste worship, to which we may the more readily agree, for later veneration will give us another name and divinity, identifying Hertha also with the Roman Vesta, or her pure worship of purifying fire, a goddess to whom the Romans also gave much in common with their male *Tellus*.

If we look for conformities with Hertha in other countries, the coincidences are found, like all other mythological rites and customs, most striking in the East. Fra Paoline de Saint Bartolomeo (Journey to India, p. 123) speaks of the Hindoo goddess Bagawade with a worship and ritual almost identical with the few particulars mentioned by Tacitus. Neale (Travels through some parts of Germany) endeavours to enlarge upon this opinion, and to establish for our Hertha a uniformity of creed from the Ganges to the Western Isles under the invocation *Durg* or *Dourg*, so general throughout India. Her onward progress towards the West may be traced from Hero-

dotus,—in Clio to Persia, and in Melpomene to the Scythians.

Lucian's description of the Dea Syria is well known under this denomination. The migrations of Hertha from the East seem to have been here a long time arrested, and thence most probably the knowledge and reverence of the Magna Mater was dispersed over Europe. She, too, there was a fish deity like the Oannes of Sanconiathon, with a charmed lake near her temple, and an altar in its centre: the popular superstition recorded that, if the fish in its waters were seen by Jupiter (the light of day) before the goddess had cast her eye upon them, they would die. The secresy here was transferred from the deity to things consecrated to her worship; nor was the practice of cruelty wanting. Hertha has been likened, from some resemblance in her name, to the Greek *Ἥρη* and her worship at Argos, where oxen were kept especially for her service, as we must infer from the story of Cleobis and Biton, related by Herodotus (Clio, 31). She was early received at Rome, according to the account of Luc. Annæus Florus (lib. i. c. 19): "Domiti ergo Picentes—Sempronio; qui tremante inter prælio *Tellurem* *deam* promissa æde placavit;" and her fane was carefully preserved as long as the Pagan religion continued.

It may be only a consequence of her extended worship that a Scandinavian origin has been found or fancied for the island goddess. She is there described as the daughter of Nott (night), the wife of Odin, the mother of Thor and Balder, and of all the Asi: a fruitful source of mythological comparison and conjecture, for Phoseta is Balder's daughter, in which latter name these arctic legends and the mediæval traditions concur. Phoseta belongs to both, and may be considered the link connecting the Pagan mythology with the Christian creed.

(To be continued.)



**THE LAST TIDINGS OF FRANKLIN.**

ALL that is ever likely to be told us of the closing scene of the great tragedy which ends (we hope) the history of Arctic exploration, we now know. The Baltic Beaufort, their search for traces of the lost voyagers. A few Esquimaux were there who corroborated Rae's accounts, and directed the attention of the searchers

first the wife of Thomas Rogers, serjeant-at-law, ancestor of the Rogers's of Cannington in Somersetshire, and secondly of Sir William Huddesfield, of the privy council to Henry VII., to have been the daughter of Sir *William* Courtenay of Powderham. Mr. Crabbe should have investigated this discrepancy. We may further remark that he mis-reads the epitaph of the Rector of Stokeinteignhead as Symo instead of Symon. An unfortunate comma in his paper has also divided Mr. Craven Ord into two persons.

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*Handbook of the Arts of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, as applied to the decoration of Furniture, Arms, Jewels, &c. &c. Translated from the French of M. Jules Labarte. With Notes, &c. Copiously Illustrated.* (John Murray.) 8vo.—The taste for antique furniture and other works of mediæval art, which has spread widely of late years, has been fanned and cherished by many favourable circumstances, and among these not the least influential have been the sales of several celebrated collections. It might indeed be argued, with great show of reason, that the appreciation of such curiosities is more diffused by their dispersion than by their collection. It is certain that collections like those of Horace Walpole, of Beckford, or of Bernal, are seen by a greater number of persons during the few days preceding a public sale, than for the years during which they remain in private custody; and the scattering of one museum will generally form the foundation of many. The public exhibition which necessarily attends a sale unquestionably adds largely to the knowledge of students of art by the facilities it offers for examination, and the intercourse it affords among those interested; and it has generally the further good result of giving an opportunity to place various pictorial copies upon record; so that, whilst the original must necessarily be confined to one fortunate possessor—unless it come into some public museum—yet the publication of its form and appearance will benefit the whole world of art. The Debruge-Dumenil collection, which was dispersed a few years since at Paris, was the origin of the work before us. It is translated from the introduction to the descriptive catalogue of that collection, which was so ably written by M. Jules Labarte, that it has been generally welcomed by collectors. M. de Laborde has said of it, "L'ouvrage de M. Labarte est dans toutes les mains; il serait inutile d'en faire l'éloge;" and M. Didron has observed, "C'est une véritable histoire de l'art par les objets mobiliers, dont M. de Labarte vient d'enrichir la science ar-

chéologique. Il y a peu de livres où plus de faits certains et intéressants abondent que dans celui-ci." This compilation gives a complete history of the origin and development of the decorative arts during the Mediæval and Renaissance periods, as applied to ecclesiastical utensils, to arms, jewels, furniture, and even objects of common use; which all bear testimony to the artistic talent of ancient times, in correspondence with the grander works of architecture, statuary, and painting, which have hitherto been its more obvious and conspicuous monuments. The work treats of the several arts in succession: 1. Sculpture; 2. Painting and Calligraphy; 3. Engraving; 4. Enamels; 5. Damascene work; 6. the Lapidary's art; 7. the Goldsmith's art; 8. the Ceramic art; 9. Glass; 10. the Armourer's art; 11. the Locksmith's art; 12. Clockwork; 13. Ecclesiastical and Domestic Furniture; and the fourteenth and last chapter is devoted to Oriental art of all kinds.

The volume is embellished with engravings on wood, representing more than two hundred objects, those which illustrated M. Labarte's essay being interspersed with many others of which the originals are in the collections of this country, and in that respect possess an additional interest. It is only justice to the taste and liberality of the publisher to remark, that the latter much excel the former in execution, and that we recognise in many of them not only the accurate pencil of Mr. G. Scharf, but some of the most skilful workmanship we have ever seen in the art of wood-engraving. We observe that a large number of the articles of the Debruge-Dumenil collection now belong to the Collection Soltykoff: several have come into the possession of Lord Londesborough. We may add one note upon p. 45, where among the chasers in iron, is mentioned "Thomas Ruker, who made, in 1574, an arm-chair enriched with historical sculpture of great merit. This arm-chair, which was offered [presented] to Rodolph II. by the city of Augsburg, is now in England." It is at Longford Castle, in the possession of the Earl of Radnor, and a representation of it, drawn by Mr. C. J. Richardson, is given in the Gentleman's Magazine for Oct. 1845.

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*The History and Antiquities of Roxburghshire and adjacent districts, from the most remote to the present time. By Alexander Jeffrey, author of "Guide to the Antiquities of the Border," &c. Vol. I. 12mo.*—The author explains in his preface, that, though he has placed the words "Second Edition" in his title-page, no part of the contents of the present

volume were included in the book which he published in 1836, except a small portion of the descriptions of the abbeys in Teviotdale. The chapters are six in number, describing: 1. The situation and outline, boundaries and extent, declination and climate, of the district, which is distinguished as lying in the centre of the British island, and being the southernmost division of Scotland; 2. Its hills and valleys; 3. Its lochs and rivers; 4. Its ancient appearance; 5. Its geology; 6. Its antiquities. The chapter on Geology is contributed by the Rev. James Duncan of Denholm, who will also furnish the Botanical and Zoological chapters to the second volume. Under the head of Antiquities the principal subjects discussed by the author are—the early inhabitants, their religion, their modes of burial, their forts and caves; the Roman remains and roads; the Saxon era; and the abbeys and crosses. Altogether the information is full and satisfactory, the result of the author's devotion to his subject for the term of five-and-twenty years. At p. 233, opposite a print of some Roman altars, we find the following quotation: "There is one thing in these Pagan votive altars that may be a shame and reproach to a great many who call themselves Christians, and that in [i. is] the willingness and cheerfulness with which they paid, or pretended to pay, the vows they had made. Much more *deservedly*, and therefore more *willingly* and *cheerfully*, should the vows made to the Most High, to the true and living God, be paid or performed to Him, and particularly the vows made in trouble,"—an excellent passage of that prince of our Roman historians, Horaley; but what made Mr. Jeffrey imagine that it came from a book entitled "Vows in Trouble," a book he never wrote, and not from his great work, the *Britannia Romana*? We cannot praise very highly either the woodcut or the lithographed embellishments of this volume, but it has in front a good map of the county, and in a second map its British and Roman features are neatly delineated. It is altogether a very useful handbook for the Border.

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*Spicilegium Syriacum: containing Remains of Bardesan, Meliton, Ambrose, and Mara Bar Serapion. Now first edited, with an English Translation and Notes, by the Rev. William Cureton, M.A., F.R.S. Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Rector of St. Margaret's, and Canon of Westminster. 8vo.*—The contents of this volume are derived from one of the manuscripts brought from Syria in 1844 by Archdeacon Tattam, and now deposited in the British Museum. Their importance immediately attracted the notice of the

author of *Vindiciæ Ignatianæ*, and he set to work to prepare them for the press; but from other engagements their publication has been delayed. In the mean time the MS. has attracted the notice of other Syrian students, one of whom, Mons. Renan, has described it in the *Journal Asiatique*, and published a Latin translation of the tract of Meliton; and another version of the same into English has been attempted in the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, by an anonymous writer, who has fallen into many serious errors. Mr. Cureton has further anticipated his publication by making communications to M. Pitra for his *Spicilegium Solesmense*, and to the Chevalier Bunsen for the second edition of "*Hyppolytus and his Age*." These circumstances form exceptions to what would nine years ago have been the absolute originality of the contents of this book, but they also bear testimony to its importance.

The MS. appears to belong to about the sixth or seventh century of our æra, but the treatises themselves were written in the second century. The title of that by Bardesan is "Book of the Laws of Countries;" but it is found to be identical with the celebrated Dialogue on Fate, by that writer, considerable passages of which were already known from the works of Eusebius and other writers of that age. It is now presented for the first time in its original language, and in a complete form.

The second tract is an oration of Meliton bishop of Sardis, addressed to Antoninus Cæsar: the third, *Hypomnemata*, is in substance the same with the *Λόγος πρὸς Ἕλληνας*, generally received as a work of Justin Martyr, but is here attributed to Ambrose, "a chief man of Greece," whom Mr. Cureton identifies with the friend and disciple of Origen. The last is a letter addressed by Mara bar Serapion to his son. This son is supposed to be the Serapion bishop of Antioch, whose epistles, resembling this, are printed by Dr. Routh in his *Reliquiæ Sacræ*.

The whole are exceedingly interesting and important from the evidence they present of the state of Heathen and Christian philosophy in the second century: and they are edited by Mr. Cureton with his characteristic care and amplitude of illustration.

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*Lectures on the History of Rome. By B. G. Niebuhr. Edited by Dr. L. Schmitz, F.R.S.E. 2d edition, 8vo. 3 vols.*—Not only had Niebuhr and Arnold much in common in the composition of their Histories, but the circumstances of publication were curiously similar. The unfinished work of the latter was completed from

his contributions to the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*; and that of the former by notes of lectures delivered in his professorial capacity at Bonn. But the value of the lectures made it desirable that the whole course should be published, for which reason the earlier portion was added in a separate volume.\* Owing, we believe, to the appearance of a rival publication, translated from the German, the lectures are now reprinted in an entire form. All the matter that could be recovered from the notes of Dr. Isler (who had attended an earlier course on the same subject) is now introduced; and thus in the portion previous to the death of Sertorius nearly one hundred pages are new. The subsequent additions are less numerous and important; but in the latest part of the History eight lectures are given from the German edition, extending from the death of Constantine to the fall of the Western empire. The reason why they did not appear in the first edition was that the editor had no notes, being absent from Bonn when they were delivered. An index to the earlier part is now given. A change has been made in the arrangement, by placing the introductory lectures on the sources of Roman History at the end.

Our present concern is with the additional lectures. Of the transactions which followed on the death of Constantine, Niebuhr considers that the accounts which we have "may be partially true, but they have an apocryphal character." (iii. p. 320.) He regards Julian as "a man of extraordinary mind," but treats his project of restoring paganism as senseless, even irrespectively of the truth of Christianity. (325.) Julian's movements, up to his arrival before Ctesiphon, "were those of a skilful general," and the conviction that nothing could be effected there with his army "came too late." (p. 328.) In saying that it is useless to investigate whether Julian "was killed by a traitor or by an enemy," (p. 329,) Niebuhr insinuates the possibility of the former. Theodosius "bears the name of Great with justice, for he accomplished great things; and if we overlook Majorian, whose evil star was too powerful for him, he was the last great emperor." (p. 334.) "The history of that period is so imperfectly known, that it is impossible to form a decisive opinion upon the most important circumstances." (p. 341.) Honorius, in his treatment of Stilicho, is compared to Louis XIII. of France. (p. 344.)

This gloomy period contains more lit-

rary notices than might have been expected, from which we select a few. "The Misopogon of Julian is one of the most elegant works which Greek literature produced in its second life." (p. 327.) Ausonius is "incredibly bad . . . as bad as the worst poets of the middle ages." (p. 336.) Latin grammar then assumed the form in which it has come down to us. (*ibid.*) Ammianus Marcellinus, "a very talented writer," is "particularly honest and noble-minded," and "a man of experience, without which no one can be an historian." (p. 337.) With Theodosius a new spirit appeared in Latin literature, and the influence of Claudian was very great. (p. 337-8.) Greek literature in the fourth century is entirely rhetorical; in the fifth it rises, and we meet with poets and historians. (p. 340.) After the Romans ceased to be a nation their literature continued to exist, partly at Rome and partly at Ravenna. The Roman law continued more uninterruptedly than is generally believed. (p. 357.)

The references to modern writers are few, of course, in so short a period. Desguignes' account of the origin of the Huns, viz. that they came from China, is pronounced to be wrong. (pp. 331, 350.) Gibbon's description of Attila's power, which he believes extended to China, "is one of the weak parts of his work." (p. 350.) Niebuhr considers, however, that it may have extended beyond the Don to the Volga.

In these volumes we probably possess the completest text of the Lectures, as, after two such editors as Drs. Schmitz and Isler, it is not likely that any material additions will be made. They form, in their present shape, a work of which the student can never regret the purchase, but, on the contrary, will acquire a deeper sense of its value the oftener he recurs to it.

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*The Validity of a Bequest of Money to be expended in erecting Buildings for a Charity, upon a site to be procured from other sources, considered with reference to the case of Trye v. the Corporation of Gloucester.* By John Darling, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. pp. 29.—Colonel Ollney, who died in Jan. 1836, bequeathed four several sums of 8000*l.* each to erect and support almshouses at Gloucester, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, and Winchcombe, provided that sites for their erection were given to his trustees within ten years after his death. His legal advisers, in drawing his will, did their best to steer clear of the statute of mortmain. The land in each of the four places was given in Jan. 1846, within the period of ten years from the death of the

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\* A notice of the two former volumes will be found in *Gent. Mag.* July and Oct. 1847, and of the third in May 1848.

testator: and the conveyance was in each case enrolled,—but in the case of Gloucester five days after the ten years had expired. This brought the matter before the Master of the Rolls, and that learned judge gave an opinion altogether adverse to the intended foundations. He held “that the true construction of the statute of 9 Geo. II. c. 36, is, that a bequest is void which tends directly to bring fresh lands into mortmain; and also that a bequest of money, to be expended in the erection or repair of buildings, is void, unless the testator expressly states in his will his intention that the money so bequeathed is to be expended on some land then already in mortmain.” On these principles the Master of the Rolls determined that Col. Ollney’s bequests were void. The present argument of Mr. Darling is intended to support the opposite view, and to maintain that such bequests are valid.

*Butler’s Analogy of Religion, and Sermons.* Edited by J. Angus, D.D. 12mo. pp. xxi. 551.—This edition is designed for students, to whose use it is well adapted by marginal divisions, copious notes, and an analysis. The text of Professor Fitzgerald has been followed in the treatise, and the Sermons are printed from the author’s own fourth edition. The volume forms a part of the “Educational Series” of the Religious Tract Society; and though there are many modern editions, we have not observed any preferable in all respects. We only miss the quotation concerning *Analogy* from Quintilian, referred to, at p. xvii. and which should have been given in full. Other recent editions, however, have made the same omission, though the author originally placed the quotation in the title-page.\*

*Universal Geography.* By the Rev. Thomas Milner, M.A., F.R.G.S. 12mo. pp. xxiv. 527.—This is a very successful effort to condense much information into a small compass; and the task is the more difficult, because the subject has widely expanded itself, owing to the numerous recent discoveries. The author divides his work into four parts, viz. historical, mathematical, physical, and political. It is intended for the home reader, for the emigrant, and for colleges and schools, for which last purpose suitable exercises are prepared. To the emigrant it will be especially useful on account of its commodious size. In the political section the

\* It is surprising how little is known of Bishop Butler’s personal history. All that has been recovered will be found in Mr. Bartlett’s “Life,” 8vo. 1839.

author has “attempted to convey a definite idea of the natural features of each particular country,” in harmony with the view expressed by the late Dr. Arnold. Considerable use has been made in this department of the Journal of the Geographical Society. Mr. Milner has published a History of England, a notice of which will be found in our pages, November, 1853 (p. 497).

*Flowers from many Lands.* fcp. 8vo. pp. 252.—This elegant volume is partly a botanical miscellany, and partly a collection of tales, written (as we infer from the signatures where they occur) by different contributors, and interspersed with extracts from various poets. It is not a child’s book (for the style of composition addresses itself to older persons) but adapted to the “hours of recreation in what may be called the junior class of adults.” Those who have studied geography well, and wish to see the floral productions of different parts of the globe, will be interested in it.

*Saul of Tarsus. A Drama.* By G. B. Paley. 8vo. pp. 107.—The great objection to Sacred Dramas is, that the writer is obliged to interpolate many thoughts and incidents, to give the subject a suitable form. Waiving this objection, Mr. Paley’s drama contains some fine writing, though the language is at times too turgid. At p. 41, the line

“Benhadad’s palace glitters in the sun,”

is hardly applicable, for we cannot imagine the palace of so old a dynasty to be standing at so late a period, notwithstanding the durability of Egyptian structures.\* If the contemporary ruler is intended (which Mr. Paley is surely too well informed to have done), Aretas in the Greek form, or Hâreth in the Arabic, was the name. (See Sale’s Koran, i. 15.) The words “my eyes were cased in horny mail” appear to be no proper description of blindness. It is rather bold to imagine Caiaphas the High Priest destroying himself because his daughter Drusilla has been put to death as a Christian. The subject is altogether a difficult one for dramatic poetry, and better suited to heroic, as the examples of Mr. Smedley’s “Saul and Jonathan” and “Jephthah” have shown.

*Selections from the Holy Scriptures.* 8vo. pp. 220. (Rivingtons.)—Selections without note or comment, except as contained in a brief introduction, in which the Editor simply expresses a wish “to assist

\* Indeed, it seems to have been destroyed many centuries before. (See Amos i. 4.)



those whose daily tasks afford them but little time to search the Scriptures for themselves." The volume consists chiefly of some of the most important passages of the Old Testament, the New being more generally familiar to all church-goers; and one recommendation to a certain class of readers will be the large and legible type.

*Sea Stories: Tales of Discovery, Adventure, and Escape.* (Lambert's *Amusing Library*.) 12mo.—A new selection of some of the more interesting and less generally known adventures at sea: accompanied by a spirited sketch of the life of Columbus, principally derived from a series of papers contributed to *Le Civilisateur* by Lamartine.

*Naughty Boys, or Sufferings of Mr. Delteil.* By Champfleury. (Constable, Edinburgh.)—Mr. Delteil is a professor in an academy at Laon, and the book is a translation from the French. The incidents are related with much humour, and they afford a characteristic picture of a peculiar phase of continental life: and yet we think they were scarcely worth the trouble and cost of their English attire.

*The Martyr Land; or, Tales of the Vaudois.* By the Author of "Sunlight through the Mist," and "The Monastery and the Mountain Church."—A book for children, we presume by a lady, who is able to boast that it was originally undertaken at the suggestion of the late Dr. Gilly, the friend and historian of the Vaudois. The "tales" are mixed up with a domestic English story, that appears to us to dilute them rather too much: but perhaps this conversational mode of relating history, as it is now often adopted in books of this class, is thought to have a winning way with it. It is a matter of taste, but we prefer the style of the *Tales of a Grandfather*.

*Historical Sketches of the Angling Literature of All Nations.* By Robert Blakey, Author of the *History of the Philosophy of Mind, &c.* To which is added, *A Bibliography of English Writers on Angling.* 12mo.—Not one of the old English sports, as they are termed, appears so mixed with literature, and even bibliomania, as angling. This is to be attributed, in great measure, to the classical character of that favourite book, *The Complete Angler* of Walton and Cotton, and the many beautifully embellished editions in which it has been the pleasure of successive publishers to present it to their friends. The present is an agreeable miscellany of prose and poetry, selected from the long series of writers who have delighted in fish and fishing: and the excellent bibliographical list which concludes the volume is the work of the publisher, Mr. Russell Smith.

MR. DOD'S *Parliamentary Companion* for 1856, includes notices of thirty-two Members, many of them wholly new to Parliament, who were not included in the House at the printing of the last edition. During the year 1855 a complete change of Ministry has taken place, causing a variety of alterations in every part of the volume; and a great number of promotions in army and navy have occurred, both among peers and commoners. The close balance of parties renders continued vigilance necessary respecting the politics of each Member, and Mr. Dod has carefully collected pledges and opinions respecting the questions of Vote by Ballot, the Maynooth Grant, Church Rates, the Admission of Jews to Parliament, National Education, &c. It is evident that the reputation of Mr. Dod's works will not decline from the point which they attained by the talent and perseverance of his lamented father.

## NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Scriptural Museum—Lectures by Earl Stanhope—Lectures by Mr. Digby Wyatt—Personal Literary News—Memorial Window to Bishop Coverdale at Coverham—Monumental Sculpture by Mr. Edw. Richardson—Mr. Chambers Hall's Collection at Oxford—Restoration of Alnwick Castle—New-Year's Night in the New-Castle upon Tyne—Coins found at Nunburnholm—Sale of Mr. Addison's Collection of Coins—The Roman Castrum at Larcy in Touraine—The Abbé Cochet—The *Revue Numismatique*—Roman Monuments and Inscriptions in France—The Inscriptions at Pompeii—The Alboni Library—New-Year's Gift of the Emperor Napoleon to Queen Victoria—Emblematical Jewel presented by Her Majesty to Miss Nightingale—Napoleon's House and Tomb in St. Helena—Dr. Lappenberg's History of England under the Norman Kings.

A new Museum is projected under fair auspices. It is to be called *The Scriptural Museum*; and its purpose is to afford a series of illustrations of Bible history,

geography, and manners. Mr. Bonomi has lent his cabinet of Egyptian antiquities and his sketches of Assyrian sculpture for the purpose—a good beginning most

assuredly. The Society, of which the Earl of Chichester is President, and the Rev. D. Edwards Secretary, propose to embrace the following subjects in their collection :—Landscape Scenery of Palestine ; Models of Jerusalem ; Productions—Vegetable, Animal, and Mineral ; Illustrations of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Polity of the Hebrews ; Military Discipline ; Sacred Antiquities of the Israelites, Assyrians, Egyptians ; Tabernacle ; Temple, Proseuchæ, and Synagogues ; Dress of Priests ; High Priests and Levites ; Temple Vessels ; Musical Instruments ; Domestic Antiquities ; Tents, Houses, and Furniture ; Dress ; Coverings for the Head, Phylacteries, Raiment of Camel Hair ; Signets, Rings, Sandals ; Literature, Science, and Art ; Writing Materials and Implements ; Sinaitic and other Inscriptions ; Manuscripts ; Poetry ; Painting and Music ; Agricultural Implements ; Arms and Chariots of War ; Weights, Measures, Coins, and other Articles relating to Commerce ; Treatment of the Dead and Funeral Rites. It is proposed to establish a Library in connexion with the Museum ; and also to organise courses of lectures on the topics illustrated by the articles in the Society's collection. The rooms engaged are at No. 28, Bloomsbury Square.

Three very elegant "Addresses delivered at Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham," by *Earl Stanhope*, have been published by Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street. The first is on the Progress of Literature and Science ; the second on the Study of History ; and the third, on the Antiquities and Works of Art at Rome. The first was delivered at the Manchester Athenæum, the second at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, and the third at the Midland Institute, Birmingham. Science, history, and art, are the respective subjects of these excellent discourses. In the lecture on art at Rome, Lord Stanhope urges the advantages to art students and to our manufacturing designs of having an English Academy at Rome ; and so soon as peace is re-established his lordship proposes to bring the question before the House of Lords. He was assured, he says, at Rome, that every European nation, with one exception, has now an academy of art there, or some equivalent or substitute for an academy—that one exception being England.

Mr. *Digby Wyatt*, F.S.A. has recently delivered at the Royal Institution at Hull, four lectures on the Industrial Arts of the Past and Present, with especial reference to the Universal Exhibition at Paris.

At Cambridge the Hulsean Prize for the present year—subject, "The influence of Christianity upon the language of modern

Europe,"—has been adjudged equally to William Ayerst, B.A. Caius College, and William Jennings Rees, B.A. St. John's College, and the prize is divided between them.

The Rev. Thomas Stark has been elected Regius Professor of Greek in Trinity College, Dublin. The election has taken place under the new statute, and is considered as the beginning of a reform in the Irish University.

The Senatus Academicus of Edinburgh University has voted to Dr. Alison the sum of 250*l.* a-year, as a retiring allowance.

Mr. John Forster, of "The Examiner," has been appointed Secretary to the Commissioners of Lunacy. The salary is 800*l.* a-year.

The Rev. William Cureton, Canon of Westminster, author of the "Corpus Ignatianum," &c. has just been elected a member of the French Institute, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Dr. Gaisford, Dean of Christchurch, Oxford.

Through the efforts of the Rev. G. C. Tomlinson, the incumbent, the chancel of *Coverham Church*, Yorkshire, has been filled with stained glass by Wailes. The cost of the east window has been defrayed by subscriptions, collected by the Rev. D. Duffield, whose family has for several centuries been connected with the parish. The window is a memorial of Myles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter, who, in 1535, published an English translation of the Bible. In the centre of the window is a representation of Coverdale's Bible, and immediately over it is the passage—"Search the Scriptures." In the upper part are the arms of the See of Exeter impaling those of Coverdale. Below the Bible are the arms of Coverham Abbey. In the side lights are eight shields of arms. The three windows on the south side of the chancel are also very beautiful. One, which is divided into two lights, is a mother's memorial for an only son. In one light our Lord is represented folding a lamb in his bosom. At His feet the passage—"He shall gather the lambs with His arm." In the other light our Lord is depicted holding a child in his arms, and under his feet are the words—"Of such is the kingdom of heaven." In a division in the upper part of the window, the Holy Dove is represented descending, and beneath the figures is a broken lily. This memorial of a mother's affection bears the following inscription :—"Roger Dawson De Coverdale Dawson-Duffield was born at Stebbing, Essex, August 22, 1852. Died there March 16, 1854, and is here buried with his ancestors. Harriet Dawson-Duffield

has caused this window to be placed to the glory of God, and to the memory of her beloved child."

A handsome monument has just been placed in York Cathedral, by order of the surviving officers of the 51st Regiment, to their companions in arms who fell in Burmah, during the war of 1852-3. The sculpture, by Mr. Edward Richardson, represents an officer—in funeral position—resting on his sword, at a columned tomb; which bears this inscription—"In memory of the Brave, in hope of the Resurrection of the Just." In the background is a representation of a broken column entwined with evergreens, an Indian pagoda, and palm trees. Underneath the statue is engraved—"This monument is erected by the surviving officers of the Fifty-First or King's Own Light Infantry (the Second Regiment of the West Riding of Yorkshire,) to the memory of Major W. H. Hare, Captains E. L. Woolley and W. Blundell, Lieutenants J. W. Bateman and R. Pilmer, Ensigns A. N. Armstrong and J. Clarke, and 303 non-commissioned officers and private soldiers who fell at Burmah in and during the war of 1852-53." Beneath is a scroll truss, on which are inscribed the names of 303 non-commissioned officers and men. The whole is of the purest Carrara marble. The same artist has also just completed, by order of Lord Wrottesley, a brass and alabaster tablet of great beauty, to the Hon. Cameron Wrottesley, R.E. who was killed at capture of Bomarsund, in August 1854. It is placed in the Wrottesley chapel at Tettenhall church, beneath one Mr. Richardson executed for the officers of the 43rd Light Infantry, to the Hon. Henry Wrottesley, 43rd Regiment, who fell in action with the Caffres, in March 1852. These tablets serve as companions one to the other, and are much admired.

The collection of objects of art which the late Mr. Chambers Hall presented to the University Galleries at Oxford has been arranged in a room leading from the staircase to the long gallery, which contains the original drawings by Raphael and Michael Angelo. Mr. Hall's collection affords specimens of great variety, but of unequal merit. Among the antiquities are a few exquisite bronzes with the blue Pompeian *patina* upon them—a graceful *præfericulum* and several vase handles deserving especial attention,—also some terra-cotta griffins, gilded figures, gem rings, and a small vase of whitish clay, picked out with a greenish tint, which affords another proof in its figures and ornaments of the connection between Assyrian and Etruscan art. A small mounted drawing of the head of the Madonna in

red chalk, by Leonardo da Vinci, is very questionable. Not so a beautiful drawing by the same master, with silver point on prepared reddish ground, representing two sitting figures and some mechanical devices. These, and a drawing by Raphael of "The Nativity," which has been engraved in fac-simile in Ottley's "School of Design," belonged to the Lawrence Collection. These precious drawings are fortunately re-united as nearly as possible to the large mass happily detained in our own country at the time of the first sale of Sir Thomas's treasures. Two other fine drawings by Raphael, "The Presentation," and the "Child in La Belle Jardinière," hang on the same wall; and near the door is a magnificent cartoon of a "Holy Family" by Razzi, Il Sodoma. A small model in wax by Michael Angelo of the female figure of Morning for the monument of Lorenzo de' Medici is evidently a first thought. The modern pictures include a fine portrait of Mrs. Bradyll, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; two sketches of Garrick as *Abel Druggier*, by Zoffany; a Portrait of Thornhill, by Hogarth, and his sketches for the "Country Inn Yard," a *Conversazione* of Connoisseurs, and "The Enraged Musician." Pictures with greater names are less satisfactory. An exaggerated portrait of the donor, by Linnell, fails to convey the benevolence of expression which all who knew him must remember. He left also an ancient painting from Herculaneum of a seated female, attended by Cupid holding a toilet-box. It is inserted in the wall of the staircase, near the Nisroch sculpture presented by Mr. Layard.—*Athenæum*.

The Duke of Northumberland has commenced some very extensive and important repairs at *Alnwick Castle*. The new Prudhoe Tower is to form a grand central keep, which will resemble in some degree the Windsor Round Tower. There are also to be added some handsome porches, great staircases (types of hospitality), a new library, corridors, and drawing-rooms. 250 men are at work on this Edwardian restoration, including Italian artists and English wood-carvers.

The Council of the *Newcastle Society* of Antiquaries have a commendable custom of lighting up the old castle with gas on holiday nights; and it is pleasant to witness the industrial assemblages within its walls on such occasions. At sixpence per head, or three per shilling, these gatherings not unfrequently yield 7*l.* or 8*l.* to the society's exchequer. On New Year's night Dr. Bruce dropped in, and found the Norman keep crowded, and not a few of the young people inclined for a dance in the great hall. They wanted re-

creation. "Suppose we go over the old building," said he, "and see what manner of life its former inmates led?" The proposal was gladly accepted; and every hole and corner of the stronghold was explored, the Doctor lecturing to his delighted audience from the roof to the guard-room and the chapel.

A large number of small-brass Roman coins were found a short time since at *Nunburnholm*, in the East Riding of the county of York. They passed into the hands of Lord Muncaster, who has ceded them to Lord Londesborough, the lord of the manor. Lord Londesborough has signified his intention to distribute the entire hoard among the local public museums. They are first to be catalogued by Mr. Roach Smith, for the benefit of the numismatic world. The finder is to be rewarded according to the worth of the treasure-trove.

*Mr. Addison's collection of Coins*, which comprised some fine and rare specimens in the different series, chiefly selected from the Thomas and Pembroke Cabinets, has been sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. High prices were obtained for the more important lots:—Lot 4, a penny of Coenwulf, 6*l.* Lot 12, a penny of Eric, 20*l.* 5*s.* Lot 21, a penny of Ecgbearht, 10*l.* 5*s.* Lot 44, Eadred Rex, 3*l.* 10*s.* Lot 152, the rare sovereign of Henry VII. in beautiful preservation, 32*l.* Lot 173, the pound sovereign of Edward VI. third year, 7*l.* 7*s.* Lot 174, another, of the sixth year, 5*l.* 5*s.* Lot 194, crown of Elizabeth, 4*l.* 14*s.* Lot 209, the rial of Elizabeth, 13*l.* Lot 234, rial of James I. 15th year, 14*l.* Lot 232, the spur noble of James I., 7*l.* 7*s.* Lot 267, the Oxford pound piece of Charles I., 10*l.* 10*s.* Lot 305, pattern for a sixpence or ninepence of Oliver Cromwell, 5*l.* Among the Roman families and Imperial were some beautiful coins, and, generally speaking, in fine condition. Lot 710, M. Antonius, presenting the bare head of Antony, with short beard, 22*l.* 5*s.* Lot 711, C. Cassius Longinus, 21*l.* 5*s.* These two rare coins were struck about 47 B.C. Lot 712, M. Antonius, the head with cropped beard, 8*l.* Lot 742, Domitia, with peacock walking to the right, 6*l.* Lot 748, Matidia, 8*l.* 8*s.* Lot 763, Sobina, 6*l.* Lot 845, Pertinax, with Equity standing, 10*l.* Lot 849, Julia Domna, 6*l.* 6*s.* Lot 875, Licinius jun. with full-faced bare head, 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Lot 896, Petronius Maximus, 4*l.* 8*s.* The collection produced in the aggregate 1,292*l.* 10*s.*

We have received some interesting information respecting *Antiquarian Researches in France*. M. Boilleau, of Tours, during the last summer and autumn, has prosecuted his researches on and around

the site of the Roman Castrum which he discovered at Larcy (of which a view and some details have been published in our Magazine, and in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*). The excavations have brought to light more fragments of columns, of various kinds, and worked stones in considerable quantities. In the immediate environs of the castrum are remains of numerous Gallo-Roman habitations, tombs, wells, &c. In one of the wells there has been recently found a large earthen vessel, in which were some 3000 coins from the reign of Gordian to that of Postumus. This discovery M. Boilleau considers will tend to throw some light on the period of the destruction of the castrum. Considering it is nearly three years since this remarkable discovery was made, it is singular that the Archæological Society of Touraine has not printed even a brief notice of it. The Institut, through one of its leading members, has attempted to dispute M. Boilleau's appropriation of the ruins of Larcy to the Roman period; and has called them mediæval. Of course the writer could never have seen them; but the wonder is that the Society at Tours, of which M. Boilleau is a distinguished member, does not by printing a *rapport* demonstrate the erroneous notions put forth under the sanction of the Institut.

The Emperor has sent the Abbé Cochet the order of the Legion of Honour, in testimony of his appreciation of the Abbé's successful antiquarian researches.

M. de la Saussage and M. Cartier are about to give up the directorship of the *Revue Numismatique*, which for twenty years has been widely circulated throughout Europe, with deserved reputation. It is feared that, in consequence of the secession of the editors, its publication must be abandoned.

The French Government is doing much for archæology. All the Roman monuments and inscriptions throughout France are being reviewed and revised previous to publication at the national expense. The inscriptions of Algeria (some thousands in number) are also being printed for the same useful purpose.

Signor Fiorelli, a distinguished antiquary of Naples, is engaged on a grand work, in which he proposes to give facsimile copies of the inscriptions at Pompeii, and these not in a reduced form, but as large as they actually exist. They will be arranged and published according to the language in which they are written. The first part consists of ten gigantic plates in lithograph which contain all the *Oscæ* inscriptions, marked by all their natural peculiarities and defects. The

second portion, containing the Greek inscriptions, will be out in a few days. The Latin inscriptions, which will form perhaps the most interesting portion of the work, will, of course be much more copious, and will contain four distinct divisions: lapidary inscriptions (carved), mural (painted), the idle scribblings on the walls, and those which are found on vases, lucernæ, and all objects of domestic use.

From Rome, we learn that the famous *Albani Library* is about to be brought to the hammer; it is one of the most celebrated collections of books in Europe. It was founded by Cardinal Nerli, in the early part of the seventeenth century, in his palace in the bend of the valley between the Quirinal, Esquiline, and Pincian hills. It then passed into the possession of the Albani family, and received such valuable accessions from the celebrated Cardinal Alessandro Albani, that he has been generally looked upon as the real founder of it. In 1798 many valuable manuscripts were stolen; these, however, were nearly all recovered in 1803. It has now become the property of the families Castel Barco, of Milan, and Guidi del Bagno, of Mantua. Ranke found the greatest part of the materials for his "History of the Popes" here.

The Emperor Napoleon sent to Queen Victoria a very pretty and very precious Christmas gift. It is in the form of a lady's album, and its subject is Her Majesty's visit to Paris. The drawings are in water colour, by the most renowned French masters. The Queen at Boulogne is by M. Morel Fatio, and the departure from that port by M. Mozin. M. Chavet contributes two illustrations to the Royal Album—the ball at Versailles, and the imperial supper. The Queen's arrival in Paris is drawn by M. Guerard. M. Eugène Lami illustrates the arrival at St. Cloud. A few other drawings are by artists less known in England. The case which contains these treasures is got up in the most exquisite style, and with all the richness of ornamentation for which French design is renowned.

The philanthropic and beneficent exertions of Miss Florence Nightingale in the hospitals of the East have received a pleasing testimony of her Majesty's

approval and sympathy in the form of an emblematical jewel, of which the following description has been published. It is formed of a St. George's Cross, in ruby-red enamel, on a white field, representing England. This is encircled by a black band, typifying the office of Charity, on which is inscribed a golden legend, "Blessed are the merciful." The Royal donor is expressed by the letters "V. R." surmounted by a Crown in diamonds, upon the centre of the St. George's Cross, from which also rays of gold emanating upon the field of white enamel, tipped with gold, form a framework for the shield, their stems at the bottom being banded with a riband of blue enamel (the colour of the riband for the Crimean medal), on which, in golden letters, is inscribed "Crimea." At the top of the shield, between the palm branches, and connecting the whole, three brilliant stars of diamonds illustrate the idea of the light of Heaven shed upon the labours of Mercy, Peace, and Charity. On the back of the jewel is an inscription on a golden tablet, written by Her Majesty, which records it to be a gift and testimonial in memory of services rendered to her brave army by Miss Nightingale. The jewel is about three inches in depth by two-and-a-half in width. It is to be worn, not as a brooch or ornament, but rather as the badge of an Order.

A pamphlet printed in *St. Helena* contains an account of the desecration of the house at Longwood, in which Napoleon lived and died. His bedchamber has been torn to pieces and is now used as a stable, and the room in which he breathed his last has been converted into a barn. The hero's grave is, however, treated with respect, since it is *private* property. The *tomb* is advertised for sale, and the present emperor is or was in treaty for it.

Mr. Benj. Thorpe is about to publish a translation of *Dr. Lappenberg's History of England under the Norman Kings*, to the Accession of the House of Plantagenet," to be printed uniformly with his *History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*. An epitome of the early history of Normandy is prefixed. Lappenberg's work is being continued by Dr. R. Pauli, who has already brought down his history to the death of Richard II.



## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

*Jan. 10.* Edward Hawkins, esq. V.P.

George Carew Gibson, esq. of Sandgate Lodge, near Steyning, High Sheriff of Sussex, was elected a Fellow.

Llewellyn Jewitt, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a very elegant silver brooch, of circular form, the surface having six winged dragons, in relief, grasping each other's necks with their tails. On the inner surface is the legend "Jesus Nazarenus Crucifixus," and the names of the three kings.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Secretary, communicated a transcript of a letter written by Rushworth, the editor of the "Historical Collections," addressed to General Lambert, in the year 1659. It shows that at this period of the Protectorate public credit had not recovered from the shock consequent upon the overthrow of the monarchy. The letter is also curious from its mention of Hartlib, to whom Milton dedicated his "Tractate on Education."

John Maclean, esq. F.S.A. contributed some Remarks on the Barony of Tailboys, showing that the barony devolved in reality upon Margaret, the wife of Mr. Wimbish, as the heir of her brother, and not as the heir of her father, as stated by Nicolas and by Burke.

John Evans, esq. F.S.A. communicated from the Manuscripts preserved at Loseley, in Surrey, the account of expenses on the building of the mansion, with an inventory of the furniture, and a catalogue of the library; a very curious list, containing many rare and some now unknown volumes.

*Jan. 17.* The Earl Stanhope, Pres.

Aug. W. Franks, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a brass seal, of a small oval form, its device the temptation of Adam, with this legend: EST ADE SIGNUM VIR FEMINA VIPERA LIGNUM.

Joseph Hunter, esq. V.P. read a memoir on the visit to France made by Isabella queen of Edward II. towards the close of his reign, the object of which was to conclude a treaty of peace between her husband and her brother the king of France, and to arrange the homage required of the former by the latter for the duchy of Guienne. Mr. Hunter remarked that the death of the earls of Lancaster and Hereford, in the year 1322, had left king Edward under the control of the Despensers, whom the queen regarded as her bitter enemies. She left England on the 9th March, 1325, and all the stages of her travels are to be traced from an household-roll, which is now preserved among the Exchequer records. She went

by way of Calais, Boulogne, Montreuil, Cressi, &c. to Pontoise, where she met the queen of France; and afterwards to Poissi, near Paris, where she remained from the 21st to the 31st of the month, and was joined by the English ambassadors, the bishops of Norwich and Winchester, and John of Britany earl of Richmond. After that time she remained at Paris and its neighbourhood, chiefly at the Bois du Vincennes, until the 26th of May, when she went to keep the feast of Pentecost at Fontainebleau. On the 31st of May was concluded at that place the treaty, which is printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*; by which it was arranged that Edward should do his homage at Beauvais, on the feast of the Assumption, 15th Aug. This was afterwards deferred to the 29th of the same month, and was never actually performed. Mr. Hunter considers that there is no reason to think that Edward acted otherwise than in good faith regarding it, and there is evidence that he made large preparations for the voyage. Among other expenses incurred robes were issued for no less than 317 persons. A fleet for the passage was directed to meet at Dover on the 18th August. The king was for some weeks in the neighbourhood of that port, apparently afflicted with illness. At length a different arrangement was made. The king consented to resign his possessions in France to his son prince Edward, who was to perform the required homage. This fatal step placed the heir apparent of England in the power of the queen and her family. Prince Edward went to France in September, and did the homage on the 24th of that month; and it appears from the household-roll that on that day queen Isabella dined with the king of France. After this she remained abroad, and detained the prince; and the king exhausted every effort, including an appeal to the pope, to obtain their return, but in vain. The household-roll shews that she remained at Paris until the 29th September. Other documents shew she afterwards paid visits to Soissons and Rheims, of which the accompt-rolls furnish some interesting particulars. At length, in the course of the next year, she formed an alliance with the Comte of Hainault, engaging that her son should marry his daughter Philippa; and they prepared for a descent upon the English coast with an armed force. This was landed at the mouth of the Orwell on the 20th Sept. 1326: and effected the revolution which ensued. The queen kept Christmas at

Wallingford; and on the 1st Feb., her husband having abdicated the throne, her son was crowned as King Edward the Third. Mr. Hunter concluded his paper with these two remarks: 1. that in all the details of the queen's expenses, down to the 16th Nov. 1325, the name of Roger Mortimer never once occurs; 2. that the narrative of Froissart respecting this period of history is extremely incorrect, whilst that of our own historian Walsingham is apparently well founded.

The following gentlemen are appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the present year: Henry Stevens, esq. Wm. S. W. Vaux, esq. Charles Wykeham Martin, esq. and Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P.

Jan. 24. Earl Stanhope, Pres.

William Henry Hart, esq. of H.M. Public Record Office, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Frederic Ouvry, esq. Treasurer, exhibited a gold ring, probably a betrothal ring, of the 15th century, found at Whitchurch, Salop. The upper part is oval, with raised sides, so as to form a depressed surface, into which is fastened a representation of the Trinity. On the hoop is the motto *EN BONE FOY*.

Wm. Pettit Griffith, esq. exhibited drawings of three architectural fragments recently found in London: 1. part of a window-frame of Reigate stone, from the priory buildings at Clerkenwell, containing a shield of the cross of the priory; 2. a boss; and 3. a fragment of Caen stone, sculptured in relief, attributed by Mr. Griffith to the Norman era, but more resembling the patterns of ceilings in the renaissance style.

K. H. R. Mackenzie, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a number of Roman and Byzantine coins discovered at Heraclea.

George R. Corner, esq. F.S.A. read some historical and genealogical notices of the family of Cornhill, of London and Kent. At the same time, W. S. Walford, esq. F.S.A. exhibited impressions of the seals of—1. Reginald de Cornhill, early in the 13th century; 2. John de Cornhill, son of Reginald, from a deed dated 1292; 3. Hugh de Neville, chief forester, 1200; and 4. Joan de Cornhill, wife of Hugh de Neville, and daughter of Henry de Cornhill, c. 1200. The first bears a lion passant as a device; in the second the lion is placed (also passant) upon a shield. Hugh de Neville is represented fighting with a lion; his wife, as a full-length lady, bearing a hawk.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Jan. 4. J. Hunter, Esq., V.P.S.A., in the chair.

A communication from the Minister of

Public Instruction in France was read, addressed to Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., and stating that having perceived, by the reports of the previous meeting of the Institute in the English papers, that Mr. Morgan had brought before the Institute the results of his recent discoveries at Caerwent, the Minister requested a more full account, as desirable for insertion in the monthly "*Revue des Sociétés Savantes*," produced under his direction. M. Fortoul made known his wish to establish friendly relations with societies in England devoted to literature and science in such a position as was occupied by the Institute, and proposed an exchange of publications for those published under the auspices of the *Ministère de l'Instruction*, at Paris.

A memoir, by the Rev. E. Trollope, was read, describing the discovery of numerous beautiful examples of antique glass on the site of Tartessus, the Calpe Carteia of the Romans, near Gibraltar, and brought to this country by Mr. Kent of Padstow. A series of skilful drawings by Mr. Trollope displayed the rich combination of colours and the curious mosaic forms in this ancient manufacture, imitated in medieval times at Murano, but without the same rich brilliancy of colour. Mr. Franks stated that no example of this kind of antique glass has been found in this country; the vitrified pastes, however, used for the production of beads, varied in their colours, and, found with early British as well as later remains, appear to present certain analogies in their manufacture. Professor Donaldson offered some remarks on the use of glass amongst the Romans; its application to the glazing of windows had been noticed at Pompeii; but the more recent investigations of Mr. Neville and other antiquaries in England appeared to have shown evidence of glass having been so used in this country in Roman times.

Mr. J. M. Kemble resumed his curious comparison of the sepulchral usages of Scandinavia with the ancient vestiges noticed in the British Isles. His discourse on this occasion related to the remarkable custom, through both the heathen and Christian periods, of including certain animals, stones, and trees in the funeral rites. The practice prevailed long after Christianity had become established. The horse, more especially, was burnt, or in a later age buried, with the dead. Of this practice, Mr. Kemble cited numerous remarkable examples, commencing with the usage of the Scythians, as recorded by Herodotus, and that of other Eastern nations, as likewise of the Germans, the Franks, and many races whose origin must probably be traced to Asia. He gave

many illustrations of this usage as traced in England; in one instance, in Yorkshire, the remains of chariots had occurred with the horses. Mr. Kemble described a remarkable occasion, on which the ancient Pagan rite had been unconsciously renewed as part of a solemn Christian burial, namely at the interment of Frederick Kasimir, commander of the cavalry in the Palatinate, solemnized at Treves in 1781. His charger was led after the corpse, and at the moment when the coffin was lowered into the grave, a skilful blow laid the noble horse dead upon its margin, when it was deposited in the tomb, and the earth forthwith filled in. Mr. Kemble pursued this curious subject, giving notices of the ancient usages of a like nature in regard to the dog, man's faithful companion, often associated with him in these old obsequies; the ox or cow, to which a very remarkable superstition appeared to be attached; the hog, the hare, and the stag.

Mr. Weld Taylor sent an account, with coloured drawings, of paintings in fresco, lately found in Wimborne Minster, Dorset, of spirited design, and affording evidence well worthy of preservation towards the history of the arts in England. These mural decorations have, as it was stated, been destroyed.

A notice of the discovery of a sepulchral brass, at Upminster, Essex, was received from the Rev. E. Wilton; it is believed to be the memorial of Ralph Latham, common sergeant of the City of London, and it had remained long concealed under the pews now removed.

An account of recent discoveries of Roman remains at Piersebridge, Durham, was received from Mr. Aislaby Denham; and notices of an ancient pier, or causeway, at Dover, communicated by Mr. Elsted and Mr. Beldam. It is of very curious construction, and is supposed to have formed the landing-place in Roman or Saxon times, long anterior to the building of the medieval town, within which these remains lay at a depth of twenty feet on a bed of shingle. This discovery seems to throw light on the position of the ancient port at the mouth of the river Dour, the course of which has obviously undergone great changes.

Lord Londesborough sent for examination a bronze implement of unknown use, lately obtained from Ireland for his collections: and he called the attention of the Institute to the deceptive imitations of weapons of flint, arrow-heads, &c., now produced in Yorkshire. They are fabricated with great skill, as shown by an example sent by Lord Londesborough, and calculated to deceive even a practised eye. A very gratifying communication was re-

ceived from Lord Panmure, in reply to a representation addressed to the War Department on the part of the Institute, relating to the neglect and disgraceful misappropriation of the Roman Pharos at Dover, and the adjacent ancient church, as stated at a previous meeting. Lord Panmure gave the satisfactory assurance that the wrong to which his attention had been called by Lord Talbot and the Council of the Institute had been remedied, and directions had been given that those interesting remains should in future be preserved with more becoming care and respect.

#### BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 9. The Earl of Perth and Melfort, President.

Mr. George Cape made a communication on the sepulchral brasses in Herne Church, Kent, accompanied by a series of rubbings. They offer some instructive examples of the military, ecclesiastical, and civil costume of the Middle Ages, especially of ladies' head-dresses.

Mr. Gunston exhibited various coins recently found in the vicinity of Sydenham, Oxfordshire. They consist of pennies of the first three Edwards; a half-penny of Richard II. minted at London; a groat of Edward IV. and another of Henry VII. with profile bust of the king wearing an arched crown; a half-shilling of Elizabeth, coined in 1602; and a half-groat of Charles I. with name and titles round the head, rev. between the letters C.R. an oval shield, without the usual cross, IUSTITIA · THRONUM · FIRMAT. There were also two brass tokens: Eliz. Scarlett, of Brill, 1663, and William Adkens, of Thame, rev. a lion rampant.

Mr. Good, of Canterbury, presented some specimens of Roman pottery lately found in that city. They consisted of a large sepulchral *olla* of black terra-cotta; another, smaller, but beautifully perfect, the sides decorated with groups of small dots arranged in oblong squares, this is of Upchurch manufacture; an *ampulla*, of a globose form, from the same place; and the mouth of another, the edge of which is decorated with perpendicular furrows. There are also a pale yellow-coloured vessel, like to a lachrymatory in form, but with a narrow stem at the base; a *calathus* of Samian ware, with the name QUINTI · M, a name which occurs on pottery found at York; two pins of bone, with flat nail-heads, and a bronze *capulus* of the hilt of a Roman sword.

Mr. Gibbs submitted two coins of Charles I.—one, a shilling, found at Ashford, in Kent; the other, a half-groat of the third coinage, found at Windmill Hill,

Gravesend. Mr. Gibbs also exhibited a Jewish coin in silver, bearing the usual emblems and Hebrew legends: obv. the cup of manna, "shekel of Israel;" rev. the rod of Aaron, "Jerusalem the Holy;" and a silver satirical medal, originally issued in Germany, 1545, but frequently reproduced in other countries at later periods. On one side are the conjoined heads of the pope and the devil—"Ecclesia perversa tenet faciem diaboli;" on the other side the heads of a cardinal and a fool—"Sapientes aliquando stulti."

Mr. Baigent sent drawings of some interesting encaustic tiles. One, representing St. Thomas of Canterbury, had already been laid before the Association; on the present occasion he submitted three others—one figuring the Virgin, another the Saviour, and a third an ornamented one, with scrolls, birds, flowers, &c. and the words "Ad laudem Deo" inscribed. The tile of St. Thomas of Canterbury belonged to the thirteenth century, and was from Winchester; the present are of the fifteenth century, and are from St. Michael's, Cheriton. In execution they possess considerable merit, being of beautiful simplicity and design. The lines or markings of the figures, instead of being inlaid, were simply painted on the surface, the yellow clay forming merely the shape or outline of the figure; it may therefore be considered more a work of art than an ordinary tile; the pupils of the eyes were painted black. The third example was from Hyde Abbey, and had probably decorated the floor of the refectory: it was ten inches square, and the marginal portions were left unglazed.

Mr. Lindsay, of Cork, communicated that he had obtained a penny of James I. of Scotland, in very fine billon, dug up at Trim, no coin of that size and metal of that king having hitherto appeared.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming read an elaborate paper on the history of Keys. He pointed out a strip of bark and a thong of leather as the first means by which property was secured prior to the advanced stage of social refinement when permanent houses were constructed, and the door and the coffer fastened with bolts, latches, and bars. Homer was cited as the earliest writer who mentioned anything like a key, and special reference was made to the primitive locks and keys of wood of the ancient and modern Egyptians. The iron keys of Egypt were described, and illustrated by examples from Thebes, and the curious fact pointed out that nearly similar specimens are met with in Western Africa. After a brief notice of Greek keys, attention was directed to the Roman era, and a minute description given of the

fixed and moveable locks, the dentated, piped, and broached keys, and of the variously-formed bows surmounting the stems. Mention was made of the small keys attached to finger-rings, and of the *clavis adultera*, the false or skeleton key of the Roman housebreaker. The Anglo-Saxon and Norman keys were then dwelt upon, and the various forms and fashions of the key-bows from the thirteenth century down to a later period were described. The superstitious belief in the magical powers of the key, of its employment as an heraldic bearing, and its frequent adoption as a sign in former times, were next alluded to, and Mr. Cuming concluded his paper (which was profusely illustrated with examples of keys of all ages, from the days of the Egyptians to those of George IV. as shown in the key of the late Carlton House,) by enumerating the different modes by which keys have been held together, showing that a ring was among the earliest as well as latest contrivances for the purpose. It was remarked, that two objects were frequently found appended to the keys of the doors of stables and cow-houses, namely, a perforated flint and a horn, the former of which was declared to be an amulet to guard the creatures from the attacks of nightmare, and the latter, an emblem of the god Pan, the protector of cattle, and hence regarded as a charm, and both of which have been used from the most remote antiquity.

The evening concluded by the reading of the third and last part of Sir Gardner Wilkinson's paper on Etruscan Tombs, which will appear with coloured illustrations in the next number of the Journal.

Jan. 23. S. R. Solly, F.R.S. F.S.A. V.P. in the chair.

Mr. Gibbs exhibited a very good specimen of a Bellarmine pitcher. Beneath the mask was a shield charged with a chevron between three stars of eight points. It was found on removing the stone stairs of a house adjoining the city walls of Rochester, together with a large number of fragments of other vessels.

Mr. S. Wood laid before the meeting a lozenge-shaped coin of silver found in the sand at Riga. It was struck by the unfortunate Eric XIV. King of Sweden, two years previous to his deposition. On the obverse are the initials E. R. within a crowned shield. On the reverse the arms of Sweden, and date 1566.

Mr. Pidgeon presented an impression of the seal of Reading Abbey from the matrix found in 1840 in rebuilding the Berkshire County Gaol, and called the attention of the Society to the state of the fine Norman gateway of that abbey. This very interest-

ing specimen of late Norman work, impressive from its simplicity, and remarkable for its excellent workmanship, is fast falling to decay. A great fissure, extending through the upper, and nearly through the later, additions to the original Norman structure, threatens at no distant period to destroy the entire gateway, which already bulges in a dangerous manner. If immediate steps are not taken, this fine fragment will inevitably be beyond the hope of restoration. Mr. Pidgeon dwelt on the neglect which had attended the ruins of this once magnificent monastery; but expressed a hope that some arrangement might be come to with the proprietors of the gateway by which it might be judiciously restored, and appropriated either to the residence of the custodian of the public gardens now in course of formation, or to the better purpose, which he had before suggested, of a local museum, for which it might be easily adapted. An application on the part of the Association to the town council was resolved upon to point out the importance of the remains of so early a specimen of architecture, and to solicit their endeavours for its preservation.

The Rev. Mr. Rankin of Huggate gave a brief notice of the coins lately found in Yorkshire, which have passed into the hands of Lord Londesborough and are destined for the York Museum.

The Rev. Mr. Harvey forwarded an account of some additional relics of undoubted authority belonging to Charles I. They consist of articles of clothing, star, &c. We regretted to hear from Mr. Harvey's statement that, having exhibited the waistcoat at a late meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Society, some of the buttons had been most unwarrantably taken off!

Mr. Clarke forwarded a fine penny of Ethelred II. of the Lincoln mint, found at Brandeston, Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Kell delivered in his report on Longstone, and the examination of the Barrows on Wroxall Downs, Isle of Wight, directed to be made at the late Congress in that island. The latter was accompanied by drawings of several urns obtained from the Isle of Wight, plans of the barrows, &c.

Mr. Planché called attention to a tomb and effigy of a knight in Winchester cathedral commonly called William de Foix. He made various observations on the singular shield of arms presented on it, and pointed out the improbability of the assertion made by Gale, and adopted by Milner, that the effigy was that of an earl of the island of Vana, near Winchester. Mr. Baigent has made a discovery of much interest relating to this subject, and has forwarded rubbings taken from the edges

of the slab, giving the name of Petrus Gauston. This is intended to be fully inquired into by Mr. Planché.

Mr. Baigent forwarded a copy of the letter alluded to in his paper on the Lymerstons, relating to thirty-five barrels of gunpowder preserved at Winchester Castle in 1616. The letter is addressed by the Mayor of Winchester to Sir Benjamin Ticheborne and Sir Hamden Paulet, Knts.

Mr. Pettigrew read the first part of his paper on the Seals of the Endowed Grammar Schools, noticing those of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Cheshire, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Devonshire, and Dorsetshire.

#### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEW-CASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

At the January meeting of this Society, among the donations placed on the table was the valuable one of Mr. Dixon Dixon, already mentioned in our last report (p. 68), comprising: 1. Plans (70) of estates and collieries in Northumberland. 2. Plans (67) of estates and land-sale collieries in Northumberland, Durham, and other counties in Britain. 3. Plans (94) of estates and collieries in the county of Durham. 4. Four volumes of views and borings, with other information, and a number of printed papers relating to the Coal Trade during the riots, &c. (these plans, papers, &c. were collected by Mr. William Brown, of Willington, grandfather of the donor, who died in 1782, aged 65, and, having been mounted by Mr. John Bell, of Gateshead, with his characteristic care and neatness, were some time ago strongly bound). 5. A silver punch-ladle, presented to Mr. Brown on the winning of Walker colliery in 1762. Inside the bowl is the inscription: "Walker Colliery, won January 13, 1762, 99 fathoms," encircled by the motto, "E. TENEBRIS · LUX." On the exterior: "William Ord, William Peareth, Joseph Reay, Esq. Owners.—William Brown, Agent," encircled by, "ARTE · CONCORDIA · PERSEVERANTIA · MAXIMÆ · DIFFICULTATES · EXUPERANTUR."

Dr. Bruce stated, that the Duke of Northumberland had spoken to him on the subject of the Ancient Music and Song of the county, and manifested great anxiety that it should be collected with the least possible delay, or such of it as was simply traditionary would be lost beyond recall. His Grace said that when he was in Nubia he heard the natives singing the same tunes which he had heard in Ireland—a fact which showed the historical and ethnological importance of perpetuating the memory of a nation's airs. Mr. Kell had told him (Dr. Bruce) that Mr. Bewick, of Gateshead, son of the



celebrated Thomas Bewick, commenced such a work some time prior to his death, and might have left behind him some materials. His old friend, Adam Cranstoun, of Grindon Lough, had a fund of such lore, and sang a good song at the Wark Court. There was Mr. Fairless, too, of Hexham, who played so sweetly on the union pipes, and who had a salutary horror of modern music as compared with the old; he would prove an invaluable ally. There would be no lack of assistance, only it must be secured at once. Ten years more and that assistance would be beyond their reach.

Dr. Charlton then read a paper "On the Runic Inscription on the Cross at Bewcastle." This cross stands on the line of the celebrated Roman road, the Maiden Way, in the wastes of Cumberland, near the Borders, and is about 14½ feet high, and 21 inches square at the base, tapering upwards to about 15 inches square at the top. At the summit is a socket in which a cross was doubtless placed. The pillar bears on its four faces various figures and ornaments (as may be seen engraved in Lysons' Cumberland), and also inscriptions in Runes. The first notice of this relic of antiquity appears in Camden, two centuries and a half ago; and various attempts have since been made, from time to time, to decipher the inscription—one of the latest being that of the zealous incumbent of Bewcastle, Mr. Maughan. Having, with great care, cleansed the stone of its lichens and moss, Mr. Maughan took careful casts of the characters, and communicated copies to several archæologists; amongst others, to the Rev. Daniel Haigh, of Erdington, near Birmingham. On the north side of the cross is inscribed, very plainly, "Kyniburuk," or Cyneburg, the name of a queen of Northumbria, being the wife of Alchfrid son of Oswiu king of Northumberland. On the western face, the inscription, as deciphered, is—THIS SIGBE-CUN SETTÆ HWÆTRED, WITGAR, FELWOLD, & ROETBERT, UMÆ KYNING ALCFRITHÆ GEBIDÆD HISSUM SAULA—intimating that the four persons first named had set up this cross to king Alcfrith, and requested prayers for his soul. Roetbert is commemorated in the Falstone inscription as dead. Here he is named, with three other "thegns," as raising a stone to the memory of the good king Alcfrith, eldest son of Oswy, who succeeded St. Oswald, as king of Northumbria, in 643. Alcfrith, or Alchfrid, married Cyneburg, daughter of Penda, the pagan king of Mercia. Oswy and Alchfrid were zealous Christians; and to the influence of the latter was owing the conversion of Peada,

son of Penda, and eventually that of the nation of the Mercians or Middle Angles. Peada, with all his jarls and soldiers, and their servants, were baptized at King Oswy's village of *Ad Murum*, supposed to be Walbottle. When, in 654, old Penda invaded Northumbria for the last time, Alchfrid stood by his father; and Penda, then 80 years of age, was utterly discomfited at the battle of Winwidfield, near Leeds, and afterwards slain. Not to follow Dr. Charlton into the controversies of Oswy and Alcfrid—the sire inclining to the theology of his tutors, the Scots, and the son, a pupil of Wilfrid's, leaning to Rome—we return to the Runes. Mr. Haigh's interpretation of the inscription on the western face—(which, however, he gives subject to correction, his opinion being that the characters may not, all of them, have been accurately deciphered)—is remarkably confirmed by the occurrence of Cyneburga on the cross, as read by Mr. Smith and others some years ago. On the south face is a Runic inscription, interpreted by Mr. Haigh—OSWU KYNING ELT—or Oswy the king. "Elt" may possibly refer to his being the elder (or head) of the family. This inscription confirms the supposition that the cross was reared in the lifetime of Oswy. No prayers being asked for the souls of Oswy and Cyneburga, as for the soul of Alchfrid, it may be inferred that they were still living. If so, the memorial must have been erected between 664, when we last hear of Alchfrid, and 670, when Oswy died; and we have then a good date for fixing the age of the Falstone inscription, and of the many similar crosses which have escaped the ravages of time and man in the remote districts of Cumberland. In a note to his paper, Dr. Charlton refers to a new version of the Bewcastle inscription, published by Mr. Maughan in December, viz.—This sigbeacithon saetta Hwaetred, Withgar, Aalewolthu, aft Alcfrithu, ean Kunig eak Oswiung. Igebid heo sinna sawhula, i. e. "Hwaetred, Withgar, and Alfwold, erected this little beacon in memory of Alfrid, at one time king with, and son of, Oswy. Pray for them, their sins and their souls." The Doctor thinks the version of Mr. Haigh the more probable of the two, and nearer the truth.

Mr. William Dickson, F.S.A. Alnwick, communicated a brief paper stating that, since his former communication on the Hospital of St. Leonard, Alnwick (Arch. Æliana, iii. 18), much further information concerning it had been obtained. This hospital was founded by Eustace de Vesey, for the soul of his wife's great-grandfather Malcolm III. king of Scots, slain at Alnwick 1093. Margaret, wife of Eustace,

was a natural daughter of William the Lion, who died in 1214. "Malcolm's well," at the date of Mr. Dickson's former paper, was not known to exist; but it has since been discovered, and it has also been ascertained that the cross at the top of the hill does *not* mark the site of the hospital. The chronicles of the abbey state the chapel of St. Leonard to have been founded on the spot where Malcolm fell, and that he received his mortal wound near to a certain spring thereafter called "Malcolm's well." On the fifth of June, 1845, in ploughing a field on the flat ground a little lower down the hill than the cross, several carved stones were turned up, and, on examination, the foundation of a chapel and other buildings were discovered, with evidences of a burial-ground—skeletons with the faces turned to the east, children and adults. A holy-water vase, the stones of a Norman arch and doorway, a considerable portion of the water table (showing the roof to have been high-pitched), the socket forming the apex of the gable (into which the shaft of a cross had been inserted), portions of columns, fragments of ornamental borderings, dog-toothed and chevron mouldings, coffin-lids with crosses (but no inscriptions), &c., &c., were among the discovered ruins of (no doubt) the chapel of the hospital of St. Leonard; and near its site were the foundations of many other buildings. A few yards N.W. of the chapel an ancient well was found, whence water had been drawn for the inmates of the hospital—the identical spring, beyond question, mentioned in the old chronicle as that which, "in the English tongue," was called "Malcolm's well." In the past year (1855), the stones discovered in 1845 were, to a certain extent, rebuilt on the spot, at the expense of the Duke of Northumberland, under the advice of His Grace's architect, Mr. Salvin. The Norman arch is almost perfect; and the restoration serves to fix the site where an event of so much importance took place as the slaying of a Scottish king, and of his eldest son, the heir apparent of his throne.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY  
AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Jan. 10. The quarterly general meeting of this institution was held in Bury St. Edmund's. At the house of Mr. Kilner, in Guildhall-street, the party were much interested by a fine Norman doorway, circular-headed light, and pointed arch in the west wall of the house; in tracing the original solid rubble walls of the Norman edifice; and in speculating on the extent, character, &c. of the building as it existed probably before the town wall and ditch were constructed. It is traditionally said

that on the site of this house stood a chapel, from the altar of which the officiating priest could see, through the arch of the Norman Tower, the lights burning on the high altar of the Abbey Church; and it was stated that many years ago a number of bones were continually thrown up when digging in the garden; but it was remarked that the dimensions of the original building were inconsistent with the idea of a chapel; and a suggestion was thrown out that the remains are part of a second Norman house, of the character of that now used as the police station.

The company then proceeded to the Butter Market, where, in the house occupied by the bank of Messrs. Harveys and Hudson, they were permitted to examine an enriched panelled ceiling in good preservation, of the time of Henry VIII. At the house of Mr. Ridley, in Eastgate-street, they were gratified with the sight of some carved oak beams, resembling those in the aisle roofs of St. James's church, and an original external window of carved work in a very perfect state, of the period of the fifteenth century. A very good specimen of external decoration of the same period, preserved in the shoe-shop of Mr. Goodwin, at the end of Mustow-street, the company were also permitted to inspect.

On the return of the archæologists to the Athenæum, several communications were read, and it was announced that, in the course of the works going on in the restoration of Rougham church, a representation of the Day of Judgment has been brought to light, painted on the walls in the accustomed place above and on the sides of the chancel arch. It is distinct, and in good preservation.

Mr. G. R. Corner, F.S.A. communicated a list of manors and places in the county of Suffolk, fifty-four in all, in which the customary descent is to the youngest son; accompanied by some interesting notes tending to show that the custom of Borough English, so far from originating in the barbarous notion generally assigned to it, took its rise from the period when copyhold lands were held really and substantially, and not as now nominally, at the will of the lord, and was influenced, among other reasons, probably by the avarice or love of patronage of the lord, who being entitled to the wardship of his infant tenants, and consequently to all the surplus profits above allowing the infant only a decent maintenance during his minority, had a direct interest in long minorities. It was remarked that the custom was found to prevail more extensively in the counties anciently called

Southfolk, Suthrey, and Suthsex, than in any other part of the kingdom. In Suffolk it occurs in 54 manors; in Surrey 28; in Sussex 135; in Norfolk 12; in Middlesex 16; in Essex 8; in Hampshire 9, &c.

Mr. W. S. Fitch communicated a copy of the inventory of the furniture, &c. at Mendham Hall, Suffolk, taken on the 2nd of Sept. 2 Edw. VI. against the coming of the Lady Mary, afterwards Queen Mary, with a list of the articles that had been borrowed from divers neighbours to make the place more fitting for the residence of the Princess and her retinue.

Mr. Tymms communicated a transcript of a letter, addressed by the celebrated favourite of Queen Elizabeth, Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, to Archbishop Parker, complaining that even men of substance in the parish had been concerned in despoiling the church of Harkstead, near Ipswich, by taking away the lead and timber thereof, and converting it to their own profit; and entreating his Grace to take steps to make the spoilers "recompense the harm done," if it were but for example sake to others.

The Rev. W. Grigson exhibited a power of attorney, dated June 17th, 1703, appointing John Nonne, of the Middle Temple, gent. with a salary of 40*l.* a-year, to receive the rents of all the manors, lands, &c. in the county of Suffolk which were the inheritance of Anne late Countess of Oxford, deceased; the greatest part whereof was held and enjoyed by Aubrey de Vere, late Earl of Oxford, also deceased; and bearing the signatures of the Duchess of Cleaveland, the Earl of Sussex, the Hon. Charles Egerton, the Hon. Mrs. Pierrepont, the Hon. Dame Jane Bowyer, the Hon. Wm. Pierrepont, and Sir R. Bradshaw, the parties to whom such rents were respectively to be paid.

Mr. Geo. Scott exhibited the original letter of Mr. John McInnes, minister of the gospel at Crathie (the parish in which the Queen's Highland home is situate), certifying that one John McDougal, who had with others taken the benefit of General Wade's indemnity and deserted from the rebel army, had been since apprehended by some soldiers of the garrison, and confined in some prison or other, while those who deserted with him were still allowed to enjoy the said indemnity. The certificate is dated Edinburgh, August 8th, 1746.

A number of presents to the Museum and Library of the Institute were announced as having been received since the last general meeting; including, among others, a collection of fossils and antiquities, from Mrs. Golding, of Walsham-le-

Willows; another collection of fossils, antiquities, and curiosities, from Mr. Deck; a bell-shaped Etruscan vessel, with cover, from Beckford Bevan, esq.; a pyx, of the 16th century, from J. J. Bevan, esq.; pair of ladies' shoes, temp. George II. from Miss E. Creed; several Roman coins, a penny of Henry III., a quarter noble of Edward III., and two leaden pieces, from the Botanic Gardens; and a padlock, key, &c. found in the bed of the river in the same gardens, from Mr. N. S. Hodson; and ancient corkscrew found in a marl pit at Scole, twenty feet below the surface, from Mrs. Rose.

Mr. Gedge exhibited an ancient nocturnal, or instrument chiefly used at sea to find the latitude and hour of the night. The age of this elaborate instrument is not known, but it has been in one family upwards of 200 years, and is inscribed "*Hoc opus horologium generale fecit Alexius Schneip in Vienna Austriæ.*" It is now the property of Arthur Biddell, esq. of Playford. Mr. Gedge also exhibited a coin (third brass) of Claudius Gothicus, found at Burgh Castle.

Mr. Catchpool exhibited a silver penny of Vulfred Archbishop of Canterbury, 9th century, with this legend on the obverse around a full-faced mitred head—*SAEH-BEARD ARCHIEP*; and on the reverse, *DOROVERNIA CIVITAS*, in three lines.

Mr. Ardley exhibited a small coin or token, of the size of a farthing, found at Melford, representing on the obverse a double rose, surmounted by a crown, with the legend "*God Save the Queen*" around it, and the letters *F.R.* on either side of the rose. On the reverse is the double eagle, without any inscription.

Mr. Ridley exhibited a small ivory image of a female, dug up in his grounds, in the Eastgate-street, some years since; and some other curiosities from the bed of the river in the same street.

Mr. Tymms exhibited some curious early maps of the county, lent by Mr. Deck, one of which was remarkable as shewing that Landguard Fort was at that time on an island in the sea.

#### KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in Kilkenny on the 3rd Jan. when the report of its seventh session was read. It announced that 128 members had been added to the roll during the past year; and that the third volume of the *Transactions* (which are now issued bi-monthly) had been concluded with the November part of 1855. The museum and library have been enriched with various contributions. The Lord-Lient. of Ireland was

elected a member and patron of the Society.

The Rev. James Graves stated that the roof of Callan church had been taken down by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the summer of 1854, being in a dangerous state from decay. On removing the lath and plaster ceiling, the original carved timber roof, of the beginning of the fifteenth century, was revealed. This having been taken down, the timbers, as old material, passed into the hands of the contractor, who had presented to the Society such portions as remained with him. At a future day he purposed to enter into a detailed account, with suitable illustrations, of this one of the few remnants of carved timber church-roofs existing in Ireland.

Mr. Graves communicated, from the evidence chamber in Kilkenny Castle, a letter from Capt. James Archer addressed in 1668 to the Duke of Ormonde, inclosing a statement of the works he had effected in the river at Carrick in order to improve the approach of ships to the quay.

#### SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.

Jan. 8. William Camps, esq. M.D. in the chair.

Mr. Ainsworth called the attention of the Society to an Assyrian cylinder, engraved in the "Athenæum Francais" for Jan. 5, 1856, which represents a priest making offerings to a deity represented

under the form of a hatchet, in reference to the same emblem, as represented with other emblems, also of Assyrian or Assyro-Egyptian origin, in the temple of the Izedis at Shaikh Adi.

The Rev. Dr. Hewlett read a memoir on Egyptian Sarcophagi. He described the various modes of interment in Egypt, the different kinds of sarcophagi, and the different descriptions of rock out of which they have been hewn. The frequent occurrence of the oval ring, the emblem of royalty, he argued, would tend to show that the stone sarcophagi were destined exclusively for kings. He then entered into details concerning the history of certain well-known sarcophagi, more especially the one in which Alexander's body was supposed to have been laid. Many of the existing sarcophagi, he thought, might have been removed from recesses in tombs and pyramids where travellers have deplored not finding any. The Rev. Doctor concluded by suggesting that the sarcophagi already discovered, and now distributed among the museums of Europe, might be made to furnish a clue to the history of the kings of Egypt.

Mr. Sharpe exhibited to the Society a numerous series of drawings, which embraced the whole of the objects represented on the great sarcophagus in the Louvre, and gave a very interesting and instructive account of the different meanings of these various objects.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

*Russia.—The Peace Negotiations.*—Count Valentine Esterhazy, the Austrian envoy, had his first interview with Count Nesselrode on the 28th December. The following is given as the text of the propositions submitted by him for the consideration of the Russian Government:—

"1. Danubian Principalities.—Complete abolition of the Russian protectorate. The Danubian Principalities shall receive an organisation conformable to their wishes, wants, and interests; and this new organisation, respecting which the population itself will be consulted, shall be recognised by the contracting powers, and sanctioned by the Sultan as emanating from his Sovereign initiative. No state shall, under any pretext whatever, under any form of protectorate, interfere in questions of the internal administration of

the Principalities; they shall adopt a definitive permanent system, demanded by their geographical position, and no impediment can be made to their fortifying, in the interest of their safety, in such manner as they may deem advisable, their territory against foreign aggression. In exchange for the strong places and territories occupied by the allied armies, Russia consents to a rectification of her frontier with Turkey in Europe. It would commence in the vicinity of Chotym, follow the line of the mountains, which extend in a south-easterly direction, and terminate at Lake Salzyk. The line shall be definitively regulated by the general treaty, and the ceded territory be restored to the Principalities and to the suzerainty of the Porte.

"2. The Danube.—The freedom of the Danube and of its mouths shall be effec-

tually secured by European institutions, in which the contracting powers shall be equally represented, except the particular positions of the states on the banks (*des riverains*), which shall be regulated upon the principles established by the act of the Congress of Vienna as regards the navigation of rivers. Each of the contracting powers shall have the right to keep one or two small vessels stationed at the mouths of the river, destined to assure the execution of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube.

"3. Neutralisation of the Black Sea.—This sea shall be open to merchant-vessels; closed to war navies (*marines militaires*). Consequently, there shall not be created or maintained maritime military arsenals. The protection of the commercial and maritime interests of all nations shall be assured in the respective ports of the Black Sea by the establishment of institutions conformable to international law, and to the customs sanctioned in such matters. The two powers which hold the coast engage themselves to maintain only the number of light vessels, of a fixed force, necessary for their coast service. This convention, concluded separately between these two powers, shall form part as an annex of the general treaty, after receiving the approval of the contracting parties. This separate convention cannot be annulled or modified without the consent of the signatories of the general treaty. The closing of the Straits will admit the exception applicable to the stationary vessels mentioned in the preceding article.

"4. Christian Subjects of the Porte.—The immunities of the Rayah subjects of the Porte shall be religiously preserved, without infringement of the independence and dignity of the Sultan's crown. As deliberations are taking place between Austria, France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, to assure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights, Russia shall be invited, when peace is made, to associate herself thereto.

"5. The belligerent powers reserve to themselves the right which appertains to them of bringing forward in a European interest special conditions over and above the four guarantees."

These proposals were at first met by Count Nesselrode by an offer of acceptance with the following modifications. To the first proposition: "In exchange for the fortified places and the territory occupied by the allied armies Russia will restore the fortified places and the territory which her armies occupy in Asiatic Turkey." In the second proposition, the phrase "there shall not be created or maintained mari-

time military arsenals," was modified by the addition of the words "on the shores of the Black Sea." The fourth article was accepted, and the fifth altogether suppressed. These modifications were transmitted to Vienna, and at once rejected by Count Buol, after a consultation with the English and French ambassadors. On the 16th of January M. de Nesselrode notified to Count V. Esterhazy the unconditional acceptance of the propositions of Austria. A protocol has since been signed by these two diplomatists, embodying those propositions as the basis of negotiations.

It is said that the peace conferences will be held at Paris. Baron Brunow has been nominated as the Russian plenipotentiary, Lord Clarendon is to represent England.

*The Crimea.*—One of the fine dry docks, in the Karabelnaya suburb of Sebastopol, was destroyed by the French engineers on the 22d December. The preparations for the destruction of the other docks were in a forward state. The accounts of the condition of the army are excellent.

On the 16th Dec. a foraging party of cavalry, belonging to the Turkish contingent, near Kertch, was surprised by a strong force of Russian cavalry, and lost one officer, Capt. Sherwood, and five men killed, and thirty-five prisoners, all of whom were wounded. The Russian loss must have been nearly as great.

On the 28th Col. Lacrosette surprised a Russian outpost near Sebastopol. Eighteen Russians, including the commander, were killed, and as many taken prisoners. The French did not lose a man.

*Asia Minor.*—Omar Pasha has retired upon Souchum Kaleh for the winter, having been unable to remain in the neighbourhood of Kutais from want of supplies. A letter from Schamyl has been received by Omar Pasha, stating that he has closed the Russian communications with Georgia by the pass of Derbend. Letters from Kars describe the privations to which the garrison was reduced, before the surrender, as extremely severe. About 120 men died daily from hunger. Horseflesh was a luxury reserved for the sick, and a dead rat was sold to an English officer for sixteen shillings. It is stated that Gen. Williams' intention had been to cut through the enemy when every hope of relief had disappeared; but the continued assurances he received from Selim Pasha induced him to persevere in holding the place until it was too late to carry that intention into effect.

*Sweden.*—Baron Stierneld, the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular to the Swedish representatives at the different Courts of Europe, dated 18th Dec. He states that, from the com-



mencement of hostilities, the King openly declared the line of action he intended to follow, and during the course of now nearly two years his Majesty never deviated therefrom. But, while observing the regulations of a strict neutrality, the King could not do otherwise than consult the lessons of the past, and apply them with wise foresight to the future interests of his kingdoms. Apprehensions for the future, founded upon remembrances too well known to need repetition, and entertained by the obstacles made by Russia to a satisfactory regulation of the border relations in the northern provinces, were increased still more by the manifestation of ideas of encroachment of that empire in the East. France and England having proposed to his Majesty a defensive treaty of alliance, destined to assure the integrity of the United Kingdoms, the King felt that it was his duty eagerly to accept a guarantee, the utility of which is as patent as it is incontestible. It was in this idea that the treaty was concluded on the 20th of last month at Stockholm, between the United Kingdoms on the one hand, and France and England on the other. In conclusion, M. de Stierneld says, "the alliance which has just been concluded is a defensive one; it will depend upon Russia to prevent its application, as this would not occur unless caused by an aggression on her part. Let Russia respect our right, let her cease to inspire just cause of alarm for the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe, and this treaty will not be of any prejudice to her. You will also observe, Sir, that this treaty does not imply any change in our actual position—our declaration of neutrality still subsists, and will continue to be adhered to as has hitherto been the case."

*Denmark.*—Declaration of neutrality. The Danish government, in a circular addressed to the various European States, renews the declaration of neutrality, and declines to admit that it is bound in any way by the treaty concluded between Sweden and the Western Powers.

*France.*—A Council of War met on the 11th January at the Tuilleries. The Emperor presided. The Council is composed of the Emperor, Prince Jerome Napoleon, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, Lord Cowley, Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral Dundas, Sir Richard Airey, Sir Harry Jones, General La Marmora, Marshal Vaillant, Count Walewski, General Canrobert, General Bosquet, General Niel, General Martienprey, Admiral Hamelin, Admiral Jarier de la Gravière, and Admiral Penaud. The *Moniteur* states that the Council is not commissioned to arrange the plan of the approaching cam-

paign, nor to deliberate on the political considerations which might cause one plan to be preferred to another. Its object is to enlighten the Allied Governments as to the various military combinations which can be adopted, to give advice, and furnish proposals, for the best employment of the land and sea forces which the Western Powers are preparing.

On the 14th M. Drouyn de Lhuys resigned his position as a member of the French Senate. The reason of his resignation is stated to be an article which had appeared in the *Moniteur* a few days before, and which was considered as an official reproof to the Senators.

On Saturday, Dec. 29, the Imperial Guard made a triumphant entry into Paris on its return from the Crimea. The Emperor met the troops at the Place de la Bastille, and delivered an address to them, in which he deplored that he had been prevented from leading them himself to battle. His Majesty then returned to the Place Vendôme, where the Guard defiled before him. The wounded of every regiment, in an undress, walked at its head.

*United States.*—Congress adjourned over Christmas-day without having succeeded in electing a Speaker, consequently the President's message had not been delivered. The last vote taken was: Banks, 101; Richardson, 72; Fuller, 31; Pennington, 4; Scattering, 7; Necessary to a choice, 108. The House of Representatives not having, up to the 29th ult. chosen a Speaker, at the next meeting, on the 31st ult. Mr. Webster, private secretary to the President, appeared and announced from the latter a message in writing. Upon the question of its reading being moved, a scene of excitement ensued, and, after a fierce debate, it was decided, by a vote of 87 against 120, that the message should not be read. Ultimately the House agreed, by a majority of 4, to lay the whole subject on the table, and again adjourned. In the meantime the message had been presented to the Senate. This document is as usual of great length. The relations with Great Britain occupy the most prominent place, chiefest of which is the construction of the Central American convention of 1850, known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The United States, the President says, construe the agreement neither to "occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or assume or exercise dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America," to be an abandonment of the British claim to a protectorate over the Mosquito Indians, or to any British colonies or settlements, except those in the Belize. Great Britain claims that the agreement was prospective, and was not

intended to operate upon colonies already established, or territory already acquired, but still "declares that it sees no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not enable the two Governments to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the subject." The President replies, that "it has appeared to him proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless. There was, however, reason to apprehend that, with Great Britain in the actual occupation of the disputed territories, and the treaty therefore practically null, this international difficulty could not long remain undetermined without involving in serious danger the friendly relations of the two countries."

The question of the violation of the neutrality laws by enlistment receives a shorter notice, but the language is very decided. The President calls upon the British Government, not only for a cessation of the wrong, but its reparation.

The question of the Sound dues is treated at great length. The President thinks that the United States ought not to submit to the payment of these dues, but is willing that they should "share liberally with other powers in compensating Denmark for any advantages which commerce shall hereafter derive from expenditure made by her for the improvement and safety of the navigation of the Sound or Belts." The relations with the rest of the world are rapidly glanced over. With France, and Greece, and Spain several matters have been adjusted. With Mexico things do not look quite so peaceful. The condition of the various departments is touched upon (including the satisfactory condition of the treasury), and the message closes with some lengthened observations on the "Constitutional Theory of the Government," and the "Constitutional Relations of Slavery." On the

latter question the President expresses regret to see states engaging in "the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reforming the domestic institutions of other states wholly beyond their control and authority."

The "New York Herald" Washington correspondent says, that Mr. Marcy's demands upon the British Government require, among other things, the recall of Mr. Crampton, or some other public proof of equally signal satisfaction to the United States. The steam ship Northern Light has been seized by the Government, as she was about to leave New York on a Filibustering expedition to Nicaragua. A large number of the adventurers had been captured. In seizing the Northern Light she had to be brought to with a round shot from a revenue cruiser, which afterwards made the steamer anchor under her guns.

The British ship Resolute, abandoned in the Arctic ice, had been taken into Newhaven.

The Hudson's Bay Arctic expedition in search of Franklin had returned, after reaching the place where Franklin's crews were reported to have perished. Dr. Rae's report was fully confirmed.

*Chili.*—The Panama Star thus describes the discovery of gold in Southern Chili:—"The steamer Polynesian has arrived, bringing the news of an American named Brown having taken out 10,000 dollars in 14 days from the diggings near Nacimiento. From Quittola, some 36 miles distant, news has just been received of new gold discoveries, which has caused many to look that way for the "rock."

The telegraphic despatch in anticipation of the Indian Mail announces that the kingdom of Oude is to be sequestered, and the administration intrusted to Gen. Outram. The rebellion still continues in the interior of China, and paralyses trade.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

An advertisement has been published addressed to the landowners and others interested in the welfare of the Metropolis, inviting them to co-operate in raising a sum of 500,000*l.* in ten years, for the purpose of promoting the formation of a hundred new Ecclesiastical Districts, each with its own church and its own pastor. Although the present Bishop of London has consecrated 191 new churches in the Metropolis, the want of church accommodation still enormously exceeds the supply. The annual increase in the population of London is nearly 40,000; there would,

therefore, be required a proportionate increase in the number of churches, irrespective of existing arrears. In a circular issued by the London Diocesan Church Building Society, it is stated that a contribution of one penny in the pound from real property in the diocese of London would produce 50,000*l.* a-year. Some few supporters of the association have contributed much more than their penny. The Queen begins the subscription with 500*l.*; 145 donors have given amongst them 4,000*l.* and still more magnificent contributions are promised by landholders

in the Metropolis. The Crown gives 10,000*l.*; the Duke of Bedford, 10,000*l.*; the Marquess of Westminster, 10,000*l.*; the Bishop of London, 5,000*l.* Some of the contributors do not set down their promise in money, but in a not less effectual shape—in the form of a site, or of a church with its endowments.

A new and very commodious wing of the Royal Free Hospital, to be called "The Sussex Wing," the foundation stone of which was laid only a few months back, is now nearly complete, and will afford additional accommodation to nearly 150 patients. Nearly 45,000 poor and destitute sick have received medical and surgical attendance at this hospital during the past year; and from the fact of its being perfectly "free," requiring neither letter nor ceremony to obtain relief, it at once appeals to the benevolent support of the affluent and charitable. It is proposed to open the "Sussex Wing" in a short time, when additional funds will be required for furnishing the wards, &c.

*Dec. 29.* At an early hour this morning *Stainfield Hall*, an ancient mansion, near Barlings, about eleven miles from Lincoln, was discovered to be on fire. The occupier, Thomas Greetham, esq. was awakened about two o'clock with a painful sense of suffocation. On descending, the lower part of the house was found to be a mass of fire. The great beams, old oak panels,

and carvings were red hot, and so rapidly did the flames extend, that all the inmates had not time to dress themselves. Notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, by eleven o'clock the mansion was completely gutted, and all its contents destroyed. It was found impossible to save anything except a few deeds and private papers of importance. Mr. Greetham is a wealthy farmer, and was steward to the late Colonel Sibthorp, M.P. as well as to other gentlemen in this county.

The new church of St. Fagan's, *Aberdare*, has been totally destroyed by fire. It was erected by the Hon. Mr. Clive, the owner of considerable estates in the neighbourhood, and opened for worship in 1854. It afforded accommodation for about 700 persons. A woman engaged in cleaning the church had made a fire in the stove, for the purpose of heating some water, using a quantity of holly, with which the church had been decorated at Christmas. It is supposed that this fuel being very dry sent a flame through the piping beneath the floor, thence through the flue, which was cut off short at the roof, probably because such an appendage was considered unsightly. The roof was composed of an inch deal in the interior; and there was a layer of felt between the wood and the slates. This felt probably became first ignited. The amount of damage is estimated at upwards of 2,000*l.*

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

*Nov. 31.* Knighted, Robert M'Clure, esq. Capt. R.N.

*Dec. 26.* L. E. Mesham, esq. to be Resident Magistrate in the District of Natal, Cape of Good Hope.

*Dec. 28.* Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B. serving with the rank of Lieut.-Gen. in Turkey, to have the local rank of General in Turkey.—John Forster, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to be Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy, *vice* R. W. S. Lutwidge, esq. appointed a Commissioner.

*Dec. 31.* The Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, C.B. Sec. of Legation at Florence, to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to the Emperor of Brazil.

*Jan. 1.* Arthur Hinton Moore, esq. to be one of H.M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, *vice* Pope, retired.

*Jan. 3.* James Brant, esq. Consul at Erzeroum, to be Consul at Damascus; and Charles Wilthew, esq. Consul at Acapulco, to be Consul at Islay.

*Jan. 10.* The Right Hon. Sir James Parke, Knt. late one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, created a Baron for the term of his natural life, by title of Baron Wensleydale, of Wensleydale, in the north riding of the county of York.

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*Jan. 11.* The Queen has been pleased to constitute the colony of Western Australia to be a Bishop's See and Diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Perth, and to appoint the Ven. Matthew B. Hale, Archdeacon of Adelaide, to be Bishop of the said See.

*Jan. 18.* Charles A. Berkeley, esq. to be Treasurer, and Albert Allom, esq. to be Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Enrolments for Tobago.—Henry Sharpe, esq. to be Provost-Marshal, and Bouverie Alleyne, esq. to be Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council for Grenada.—Henry Francis Fynn and Benjamin Blaine, esqrs. to be Resident Magistrates for the district of Natal.—Hollier Griffiths, esq. to be district Magistrate for Mauritius.—General Sir James Simpson, G.C.B. to accept and wear the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the First Class, conferred by the Sultan in approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy during the present war.

*Jan. 19.* Robert Pashley, esq. Q.C. to be Assistant-Judge of the Court of Sessions for the county of Middlesex.

*Jan. 22.* Robert John Bussell, esq. of Great Finborough hall, in compliance with the will of Roger Pettiward, esq. deceased, henceforth to take the surname and bear the arms of Pettiward only.

Lord Viscount Lifford elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

Charles Shaw, esq. brother to Sir Robert Shaw, to be law lecturer at the Queen's Inns, Dublin, in the room of Richard M'Causland, esq. lately appointed to a colonial judgeship.

Vice-Adm. Sir George Seymour to be Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.

Wm. Carpenter Rowe, esq. (late Recorder of Plymouth) to be Chief Justice of Ceylon.

M. B. Sausse, esq. Q.C. to be a Judge at Bombay.

Peter Benson Maxwell, esq. to be Recorder of Penang.

The Rev. Edw. Atkinson, B.D. to be Master of Clare hall, Cambridge.

*Member returned to serve in Parliament.*

Lincoln.—Gervaise T. W. Sibthorp, esq.

### BIRTHS.

Nov. 10. In Tilney street, the Viscountess Dalrymple, a dau.—26. At Bath, the wife of Major-Gen. Studd, of Oxtou, a son.

Dec. 2. At Clapham, Surrey, the Countess of Arran, a dau.—4. At Over Seile, Leic. Penelope, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Gresley, Rector of Seile, a son, baptized Laurence-Stafford.—7. At Springkell, Lady Heron Maxwell, a son.—10. At Worthing, Sussex, the wife of Major W. Leader, of the Madras Army, a dau.—14. At Albany, Monkstown, Dublin, the wife of Alexander Durdin, esq. of Huntington castle, co. Carlow, a dau.—17. At Gifford's hall, Suffolk, the wife of Major Gresley, R.I.C. serv. a dau.—18. At Ringrone, Cork, Lady Kinsale, a dau.—21. At Coatham hall, the wife of Calverley Bewicke, esq. a dau.—23. At Edinburgh, the Lady Jane Johnstone Douglas, a dau.—27. At Roecliffe, Leic. the wife of Sir Frederick William Heygate, Bart. a dau.—At Hampton Court, the wife of the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, a dau.—28. The wife of the Rev. William J. Irons, D.D. Vicar of Brompton, a dau.—29. In Eccleston sq. the wife of the Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, D.D., Head Master of the City of London School, a son.—At Long Stratton, Norfolk, the wife of Randall R. Burroughes, esq. a dau.—30. In Chesham street, Lady Marcus Hill, a son.—At Exeter, the wife of Walter Hugo, esq. a dau.—31. At Wrotham park, the Viscountess Enfield, a dau.—At Taunton, the wife of the Rev. Richard Mant, a son.

Jan. 1. At Morningthorpe, Norfolk, Mrs. Howes, a dau.—2. At Paris, the Countess of Warwick, a son.—3. At Shute house, Som. Mrs. Gilbert Walsh, a dau.—At Worthing, the wife of Capt. Clarke Jervoise, 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, a son.—4. At Chippenham, Mrs. Peter Awdry, a son.—At Woburn, Chertsey, the Hon. Mrs. Locke King, a dau.—6. In Guernsey, the wife of E. B. Luxmoore, esq. of twin daus.—7. At Shirburn lodge, Oxon. the wife of J. J. Henley, esq. a son.—8. At the vicarage, Canford, Dorset, the Lady Louisa Ponsonby, a son.—At Grove rectory, the wife of the Rev. Evelyn Harcourt Vernon, a dau.—9. At Bushby hall, Yorkshire, the wife of George Marwood, esq. a dau.—10. At Rawmarsh rectory, Rotherham, Lady Mahon, a son.—At Bishopstone rectory, the wife of the Rev. Francis Lear, a son.—At Shinfield lodge, Berks, the wife of Capt. Babington, 7th Hussars, a son.—11. At Rathronau house, Tipperary, the Hon. Mrs. Gough, a son.—12. At Moxhull park, Warw. Mrs. Berkeley Noel, a dau.—13. At Grendon hall, Warw. Lady Charlotte Chetwynd, a son.—At Southsea, the wife of Arthur Onslow L. Lewis, esq.

R.M. a dau.—At Walford hall, Salop, the wife of Capt. William Kenyon, a dau.—In Upper Harley-st. the wife of Kellow J. Pye, esq. a son.—14. At Thornford rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. C. R. Dampier, a dau.—15. At Preston Place, Sussex, the wife of Capt. George Varnham Macdonald, a dau.—16. In Cavendish square, the Duchess of Manchester, a dau.—At Trabolgan, Lady Fermoy, a son.—18. In Eccleston sq. the wife of Ormus Bidulph, esq. a son.—19. At Hurstbourne park, the Countess of Portsmouth, a son and heir.—20. At Florence, the Countess of Airlie, a son and heir.—In Brook st. Lady Emily Dugan, a dau.—21. At Eton college, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Hawtreys, a son.—In Berkeley sq. Lady Macdonald, a dau.—24. At Tring, the wife of John Shugar, esq. a son.—27. In Cadogan pl. the wife of Charles Morgan, esq. a dau.

### MARRIAGES.

July 18. At Fremantle, Western Australia. Edmond Frederic *de Cane*, esq. Lieut. R. Eng. youngest son of the late Major Richard du Cane, 20th Light Drag. to Mary-Dorothea, dau. of Capt. Molloy, Rifle Brigade.

Sept. 6. At Chippendale, N. S. Wales, T. M. Sloman, esq. of Bathurst, son of the late S. G. Sloman, esq. to Ann-Tregenna, youngest dau. of the late Rev. C. W. Henning, of Stogumber, Somersetsh. Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

11. At Poona, Edw. Your Orlando *Haldane*, esq. 14th Light Drag. to Amelia, youngest dau. of the late Thomas White, esq. of Cheltenham, Bombay Civil Service.

25. At Bangalore, Charles Walters *D'Oyly*, esq. Capt. 58th Bengal Army, and A.D.C. to the Governor-Gen. of India, eldest son of Sir J. H. D'Oyly, Bart. to Emille-Jane, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Nott, Madras Army.—At Madras, Arthur C. *Oakes*, 41st Nat. Inf. son of the late Major A. F. Oakes, to Emily-L. dau. of Major G. Rowlandson, Madras Artillery.

26. At Bimlipatam, Madras, Henry Corbett *Lee*, esq. Lieut. 1st Nat. Inf. eldest son of the Rev. R. Lee, M.A. Rector of Stepney, to Ellen, surviv. dau. of George Healey, esq. of Watford.

27. At Mussoorie, Capt. H. E. *Read*, 50th Bengal Army, to Ella-Harriette, second dau. of Major R. H. Seale, late 20th Bengal Nat. Inf.

Oct. 3. At Calcutta, William Raffles *Tucker*, Bengal Engineers, eldest son of the late Capt. Wm. Tucker, of London, to Harriet-Margaret, youngest dau. of T. S. Smith, esq. of Calcutta.

25. At Romford, the Rev. Thomas *Outwaite*, of Highgate, to Emily-Rosa, youngest dau. of late Edw. Ind, esq. of Romford.—At Alpheton, Robert Edwards *Jones*, esq. of Long Melford, to Frances-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. J. Aislable, Rector of Alpheton.—At Barthomley, Cheshire, Charles Mostyn *Owen*, esq. to Fanny, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Duncombe, Rector of Barthomley.—At Desford, Arthur *Brickwell*, esq. of Sutton hall, to Anne, second dau. of Henry Chamberlain, esq.

27. At Berlin, Carl Friedrich *Wappenhaus*, esq. to Sophia-Ellen, youngest dau. of P. G. Marinack, esq. of Margate.—At Jersey, Richard Bulkeley *Thelwall*, 65th Regt. second son of Bevis Thelwall, esq. co. Denbigh, to Eliza-Clarissa-Emilia, eldest dau. of Philip Champion Toker, esq. of Doctors' Commons.—At St. James's Clerkenwell, Samyntas *Stannak*, esq. of Finsbury, to Emma-Mary, youngest dau. of Fred. Habell, esq. of Northampton sq.—At Cardiff, George *Smart*, esq. to Alexvina-Leonora, dau. of the late Lieut. Josiah Dornford, of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.—At Woolwich, Joseph *Graham*, esq. barrister-at-law, and Advocate of the Supreme



Court, Calcutta, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Major-Gen. Coryton.

28. At Southsea, William Henry *Reed*, esq. of Plymouth, to Ellen-Maria, eldest dau. of the late John Knott, esq. M.D. of Adelaide, South Australia.

29. At Edinburgh, Wm. Hewitson *Cairns*, esq. B.A. Master of Kirkcudbright Grammar School, to Caroline-Robinson, eldest dau. of N. S. Hobson, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

30. At Battersea, Capt. Montague *Battye*, 27th Regt. Bombay Army, to Selina, dau. of John K. Gilliatt, esq. of Clapham common.—At Hartley row, Hants, Charles James *Waghorn*, esq. of Gower st. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Mr. John Baily, of the Elms, Hartley row, and Mount st. Grosvenor sq.—At Hammer-smith, Wellwood *Maxwell*, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, son of Geo. Maxwell, esq. of Liverpool, and Glenlee, Kirkcudbrightshire, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Mark Dewsnap, esq.—At Neufchatel, Switzerland, Charles *Cooper*, esq. Edgbaston, to Mary, dau. of the late John Banks, esq. Portland lodge, Worthing, and formerly of Balham, Surrey.—At Ticehurst, Francis R. *Barton*, esq. of Dover, to Eliza-Martha, only dau. of the late Charles Newington, esq. of Ticehurst, Sussex.—At Hurstmonceux, Geo. *Brown*, esq. of Brighton, to Isabel, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Mungrave, esq. E.I.C.S.

31. At East Bilney, Caleb Burrell *Rose*, esq. of Swaffham, Norf. to Anna, youngest dau. of the late Nicholas Cobb Collison, esq. of London.—At Lexden, the Rev. Augustus Edward *Crowder*, Incumbent of Christ church, Dunse, N.B. to Anna-Maria-Bonne, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Ralph Thorpe, Bengal Nat. Inf.—At St. Paul's, Herne hill, the Rev. John *Warner*, M.A. of St. Mary hall, Oxford, and High hall, Wickham Bishop's, Essex, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Matthew Anderson, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Herne hill.—At Dublin, Henry G. J. *Clements*, B.A. of Christchurch, Oxford, to Selina, eldest dau. of the late Col. Clements, M.P. of Ashfield lodge, co. Cavan.—At St. Matthew's Denmark hill, William N. *Stedman*, B.A. of St. Catharine's hall, Camb. younger son of James Stedman, esq. of Guildford, to Mary, youngest dau. of Henry Remington, esq. of North Brixton.—At St. Mary Magdalene, Munster sq. Regent's park, Major H. C. Cunliffe *Owen*, Royal Eng. eldest son of Capt. Cunliffe Owen, R.N. to Agnes, second dau. of Lewis Cubitt, esq. of Bedford sq.—At Leeds, Benjamin *Crosland*, esq. to Sarah-Eliza, eldest dau. of William Price, esq.—At Dreden, Frederick *Gifford*, esq. of Exmouth, Devon, to Elise, dau. of J. Walter Phelps, esq.

*Lately*. Capt. Clarke, son of Mr. Thomas Truesdale Clarke, of Swakeley, near Uxbridge, to Miss Thornhill, the great heiress.

Nov. 1. At St. Michael's Chester sq. Colonel Sir Thomas St. V. *Troubridge*, Bart. C.B. one of Her Majesty's Aides-de-camp, to Louisa-Jane, dau. of Daniel Gurney, esq. of North Runcion, Norf. and late Lady Harriet Gurney.—At Winterbourne Monkton, R. T. *Buckle*, esq. 64th Regt. second son of John Buckle, esq. of Bedale, to Emily-Alicia, third dau. of the Rev. J. Foster, Rector of Winterbourne Monkton.—At Atherstone, John *Princep*, esq. of Newton Regis, Warw. to Kliza-Hawkin, dau. of the late T. P. Wells, esq. and niece to Sir Thomas Hawkin.—At Ellough, near Beccles, Richd. J. *Edgell*, Capt. in Bengal Army, to Isabella-Jane, youngest dau. of Rev. Richard A. Arnold, Rector of Ellough.—At Droylsden, near Manchester, the Rev. Charles E. R. *Robinson*, M.A. of Trinity coll. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Wood, esq. of Clayton vale.—At Tiverton, George *Show*, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Emily-Frances, eldest dau. of

Fred. Chase, esq.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. Thomas-Sebastian, son of Thomas *Basley*, esq. of Hayesleigh, near Manchester, to Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Gardner, esq. of Chaseley, near Manchester.—At Paris, Henry Williams *Hodgson*, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Frances-Maria-Sophia, only child of the late Francis Chas. James Pemberton, esq. of Trumpington house, Camb.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Lancelot Henry *Isacke*, esq. 2nd Madras European Light Inf. only surviving son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Isacke, E.I.C.S. to Mary-Jane-Stanley, only dau. of the late Wm. Scott, esq. of Birchin lane.—At Hampton Wick, Henry Edward *Tatham*, esq. to Louise-Katharine-Parkins, eldest dau. of Richard William Lack, esq. of Hampton Wick, and of the Board of Trade.—At St. Pancras, Alfred *Slater*, esq. to Catherine St. Barbe, only child of the Rev. David Rees, late of the rectory, Scole, Norfolk.—At Penge, Sydenham, Rev. Samuel *Stead*, M.A. Vicar of Burton-on-Trent, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Addison, esq. of Highgate, Middx.—At St. Mary's Islington, Christopher-Edward, youngest son of the late John *Jeaffreson*, esq. of Islington, to Annie, eldest dau. of M. Gibaut, esq. of St. Helier's, Jersey.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Major George *Holt*, 25th Regt. to Jane, second dau. of the Rev. John Short, Incumb. of St. Cuthbert's, Holm Cultram.

2. At Dunblane, Thomas Edward *Gordon*, esq. 14th Light Dragoons, to Agnes-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late David Hunter, esq. of Broughty Terry, Forfarshire.

3. At St. Mark's Kennington, Charles *Copland*, jun. esq. C. Eng. to Annie-Grace, second dau. of Robert Gerrard, esq. Lombard st.—At St. George's Hanover square, Gaynsbury *Hurrell*, esq. of Sudbury, Suffolk, to Bessey-Amy, dau. of Thos. Young, esq. of Twickenham.—At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Reginald Anthony Henry *Norman*, Chaplain, Bengal, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late James King, esq. of Foley place.

6. At Bathwick, Felix Weekes *Richardson*, esq. M.D. of Woolwich, to Alice-Maria, widow of the Rev. H. Chafyn Grove-Morris, B.A. and youngest dau. of the Rev. W. B. Whitehead.—At St. John's Notting hill, Fred. George *White*, M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. to Julia, eldest dau. of Matthew Carter, esq.—At Chichester, the Rev. Henry *Smith*, M.A. of Densworth cottage, Chichester, to Fanny-Kyre, third dau. of Sir William Burnett, K.C.B.—At West Brompton, John *Kinahan*, esq. to Barbara-Anna, eldest dau. of J. W. Pillans, esq.—At Edgbaston, Christopher *Moorhouse*, esq. Town Clerk of Congleton, to Mary-Matilda, only child of the late G. W. Chester, esq. M.D. of Birmingham.—At Plymouth, Josiah, second son of R. *Webb*, esq. of H.M. Customs, to Catherine, second dau. of Joseph Luckraft, esq.—At Plymouth, Edward Charles Taylor *Fouel*, esq. R.N. to Adelaide-Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Lieut. John Kiddle, R.N.—At St. Peter's, George *Ashdown*, esq. surgeon, Northampton, to Jane-Wade, dau. of Geo. Wade Wetton, esq.—At Tottenham, D. I. T. *Francis*, esq. M.D. of Northampton, and late of Albemarle st. to Marian-Howard, eldest dau. of John Keeling, esq.—At Malpas, Chesh. William *Copeman*, esq. M.D. third son of the late E. B. Copeman, esq. of Coltishall, to Elizabeth-Georgiana-Charlotte, only child of the late William Jones, esq. of Cholmondeley.

7. At Croxton, Camb. Astley-Paston, eldest son of Sir Astley Paston *Cooper*, Bart. of Gade-bridge, Herts, to Etheldreda-Julia, youngest dau. of the late George Newton, esq. Croxton park.—At St. Austel, the Rev. Michael *Turner*, Rector of Cotton, Suff. to Mary-Anne, only dau. of late Rev. Philip Carlyon, Rector of



St. Mawgan-in-Pydar, Cornwall.—At Kingsland, the Rev. Benjamin *Gray*, B.A. of Blandford, Dorset, to Emma-Jane, dau. of Mr. Geo. B. Kirkman, of Old Fish st. and Middleton rd. Dalston.—At St. Marylebone, James *Tyacke*, esq. of Bonallack, Cornwall, to Emily-Matilda, youngest surviving dau. of the late Thomas Homans Cooke, esq. of Highbury.—At Cheltenham, Major Alexander Cumming *Dewar*, Bengal Army, to Jane-Eliza, second dau. of the late Col. Alex. Cumming, 7th Bengal Lt. Cav.

8. At Cradley, Herefordsh. Fred.-William, youngest son of Walter *Morris*, esq. of Woodfield house, to Agnes-Louisa, eldest dau. of Thomas Summers, esq. of Cradley.—At Tilshead, Samuel Augustus *Sylvester*, esq. of Trowbridge, second son of George Sylvester, esq. one of the coroners of Wilts, to Mary-Catharine-Holden, eldest dau. of Rev. J. H. Johnson, M.A. Vicar of Tilshead.—At Paddington, Hugh Lyon *Tennent*, esq. advocate, to Agnes, fourth dau. of H. W. R. W. Halsey, esq. of Henley park, Surrey.

12. At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Thomas Henry *Charleton*, esq. 69th Regt. eldest son of the late Capt. Charleton, Royal Art. to Penrose-Durell, eldest dau. of John Hammond, esq. Solicitor-general of Jersey.

13. At Hildenborough, near Tonbridge, the Rev. Alfred *Wigan*, second son of John Alfred Wigan, esq. of Clare house, near Maidstone, to Emilie-Thal, dau. of Francis Holles Brandram, esq. of Under River.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Richd. *Blagden*, esq. of Petworth, Sussex, to Emma, third dau. of John Garford, esq.—At Soberton, Hants, the Rev. George Martyn *Gorham*, M.A. Vicar of Walkeringham, Notts, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Holmes, D.D. Head Master of Leeds Grammar School.

14. At St. Mary Abbott's Kensington, Edw. Cumberland *Blenkinsop*, esq. Lieut. 50th Regt. Madras Army, to Harriette-Jane, only dau. of the late Major Loder, Bengal Army.

15. At Upper Sydenham, Kent, the Rev. Robt. William *Bacon*, M.A. Rector of Ewhurst, Sussex, late Fellow and Vice-Provost of King's coll. to Sarah-Emily, younger dau. of John Johnson Tuck, esq. of Wrotham, Suffolk.—At Snitterfield, Henry *Kingsley*, M.D. of Stratford-on-Avon, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Bromfield, late of the vicarage, Monk's Kirby, Rugby.

17. At the British Embassy, Brussels, the Hon. William *Harbord*, to Gertrude-Hyde, second dau. of Charles Dennis, esq.—At the British Embassy, Paris, the Rev. John *Postlethwaite*, Rector of Tasley, Salop, to Mary-Hannah, widow of the late Edw. Waldron, esq. of Breach house, Worc.—At St. Saviour's, Jersey, the Rev. Rawdon W. *Hautenville*, M.A. Rector of Yatton Keynell, Wilts, to Anne, only child of Edward Wood, esq. of St. Helier's.—At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the Rev. W. Pender *Roberts*, M.A. Curate of Eggesford, Devon, only son of the late Capt. W. Pender Roberts, R.N. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Hon. W. H. Yelverton, of Whitland abbey, Carm.

20. At Dingley, Northampt. W. Capel *Clarke*, only son of T. T. Clarke, esq. of Swakleys, Middlesex, to Clara, eldest dau. of late T. Thornhill, esq. of Fixby, Yorksh.—At St. Pancras New Church, William-Mawley, eldest son of the late William *Westall*, esq. of Streatham common, to Helen, third dau. of Henry Robert Briggs, esq. of Cambridge terr. Regent's park.—At St. John's Notting hill, the Rev. William *Windle*, M.A. Vicar of Kirtling, Cambridgsh. to Emma, youngest dau. of the late John Webb, esq. of Chigwell row, Essex.—At Tor, Torquay, Henry-John-Arthur, only son of Robert Manners *Lockwood*, esq. and Lady Julia Lockwood, to Dora-Keith-Falconer, only dau. of the late Capt. the Hon. William Keith, of Mank-

rigg, Haddingtonsh.—At St. George's Hanover sq. James Henry Augustus *Stewart*, esq. only son of the Rev. C. A. Stewart, of Sunningdale house. Berks, to the Hon. Kathleen Eleanor Henrietta O'Grady, third dau. of the late Viscount Guillamore.

21. At Hatch Beauchamp, Som. the Rev. Henry *Helyar*, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Helyar, of Combe Flory, to Harriet, fourth dau. of the Rev. Wm. Swete.—At Lydney, Glouc. the Rev. James A. *Wallace*, M.A. Vicar of Wellow, Som. to Emma, youngest dau. of W. T. Addison, esq. of the Warren, Lydney.

22. At Countess Wear, the Rev. Howard *Rice*, M.A. of High Wycombe, Bucks, to Frances-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Capt. the Hon. Charles Leonard Irby.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Capt. William *Parker*, son of the late Vice-Adm. Hyde Parker, C.B., and A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Eden, commanding the Western District, to Sophia-Mary, second dau. of N. C. Barnardiston, esq. of the Ryes, Sudbury.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, the Rev. Fred. *Elmer*, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Over Tabley, Cheshire, to Matilda-Wood, niece of Mr. Sam. Cole, of Bloomsbury.—At Chester-le-Street, Alexander *Dunbar*, esq. son of the late Major Dunbar, Scots Fusilier Guards, to Ellen, widow of Raleigh Henry Yea, esq. son of Sir. W. Walter Yea, Bart. of Pyrland hall, Som. and dau. of John Cookson, esq. of Whitehill, Durham.—At Moreton, Dorset, Rupert Pennefather *Fetherstonhaugh*, esq. of Balrath, co. Westmeath, to Louisa-Mary, only dau. of Henry Frampton, esq.—At Witchampton, Dorset, Thomas Leinster *Goodlake*, esq. eldest son of Thomas Mills Goodlake, esq. of Wadley, Berks, to Mary-Frederica, only dau. of the late Robert Glyn, esq.

23. At Dublin, Charles Preston *Molony*, esq. Capt. Madras Army, to Rosa-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Sir Thomas Francis Fetherston, Bart.

24. At Stonehouse, Plymouth, the Rev. Percy *Rogers*, Chaplain of H.M.S. Sanspareil, to Mary-Frances, younger dau. of the late Edw. Hallows Plumptre, esq. of Queen sq. and the Temple, London.—At Camberwell, Francis *Smith*, esq. of Hastings, banker, to Caroline, only dau. of the late Richard Ives, esq.

27. At St. George's Hanover sq. Charles Turner *Simpson*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, and Fellow of St. John's coll. Cambridge, to Gaynor-Elizabeth, second dau. of Robt. Wynne Williams, esq. of Bedford pl.—At Farnham, the Rev. Paul Marland *Walker*, Incumb. of Edensor, Staff. to Louisa-Maria, youngest dau. of the late S. G. Sloman, esq. of Exeter.—At West Derby, near Liverpool, Capt. Arthur *Brooksbank*, 38th Regt. third son of the Rev. E. H. Brooksbank, Vicar of Tickhill, to Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Rev. H. G. Lonsdale.—At Ipsley, William Richd. *Freer*, esq. Capt. 2nd Warwick Militia, eldest son of J. B. Freer, esq. of Stratford-on-Avon, to Mary-Grace, eldest dau. of J. H. Whitehouse, esq. of Ipsley court.—At Greenwich, George Smart *Chevallier*, esq. second son of the late Edgecumbe Chevallier, esq. of Ipswich, to Mary-Jane, elder dau. of John Whitmarsh, esq. of Greenwich Hospital.—At Stretton, Cheshire, Richard *Greenall*, M.A. Clerk-Incumbent of Stretton, to Eliza-Mary, dau. of Thomas Lyon, esq. of Appleton hall, Cheshire.

28. At Walworth, George John *Horner*, esq. C.B. of Havre, to Sophia-Catherine, relict of Henry Edmondes, esq. barrister-at-law, and eldest dau. of the late Edwyn Statham, esq. of South Lambeth.—At Clifton, Derb. Reginald Y. *Shipley*, Major Royal Fusiliers, to Amy-Lea, dau. of Lea Birch, esq. of Holme cottage, near Ashbourne, Derb.—At St. Pancras, Pricieux, second son of James *Selby*, esq. of Blackheath, to Marion-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Thomas

Clark Burnett, esq. of Madeira.—At Kilcul-  
len, Arthur *Wyatt*, esq. of Tan-y-bryn, Bangor,  
to Margaret-Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. J.  
Bonham, of Ballintaggart, co. Kildare.—At  
St. Marylebone, Charles H. I. *Rich*, esq. eldest  
son of Sir Charles H. Rich, Bart. to Harriet-  
Theodosia, eldest dau. of the late John Stuart  
Sullivan, esq. of Devonshire pl.—At Lytham,  
George *Rea*, esq. of Middleton house, North-  
umberland, to Ellen, second dau. of Jas. Fair,  
esq. of Warton lodge, Lytham.—At Lesbury,  
Northumb. the Rev. Henry *Hewes*, Rector of  
Barton St. Andrew, Norfolk, to Eleanor, third  
dau. of the late A. Atkinson, esq. of Lorbottle.

29. At Elmley castle, Worc. the Rev. Henry  
*Tindal*, second son of the late Thomas Tindal,  
esq. of Aylesbury, to Emma, dau. of James  
Haydock Hill, esq. of Mansfield st. and Elmley  
park.—At Glendernot, the Rev. Robert *Hig-  
inbotham*, jun. Curate, Derry cathedral, son of  
the late Henry Higinbotham, esq. of Dublin,  
to Josephine-Mary, younger dau. of the late  
Lieut.-Colonel Jones, 13th Regt. and of Fahan  
house, co. Donegal.—At St. James's Picca-  
dilly, the Marquess of *Winchester*, to the Hon.  
Mary Montague, eldest dau. of Lord Rokeby,  
of Hazlewood park, Herts.—At Totteridge,  
Herts, John *Lee*, esq. LL.D., F.R.S., &c. of  
Doctors' Commons, and Hartwell park, Bucks,  
to Louisa-Catharine-Heath, eldest dau. of Rob.  
Wilkinson, esq. of Totteridge park.—At  
Camberwell, John *Shields*, esq. of Durham, to  
Frances, eldest dau. of Richard Stokoe, esq.  
of Peckham Rye, and Hexham.—At Bray,  
Comm. William Gore *Jones*, R.N. son of John  
Gore Jones, esq. of Rockley, co. Sligo, to Ara-  
bella-Meliora, third dau. of Thomas Furnell,  
esq. of Heath mount co. Clare.

Dec. 1. At St. Mark's Kennington, Henry  
Charles *Greenwood*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, bar-  
rister-at-law, to Leonora, eldest dau. of the  
late John Charles M'Mullen, esq. of Lavender  
hill, Surrey.—At Bath, the Rev. Francis Wm.  
*Fowler*, to Charlotte-Maria, second dau. of the  
late Rev. T. P. H. Chesshyre, of Bennington,  
Herts, and Rector of Little Easton, Essex.—  
At St. Giles's Camberwell, Olinthus Gregory  
*Downes*, F.R.A.S. second son of James John  
Downes, of Highbury grove, to Annie, eldest  
dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Stewart.

3. At York, Christopher *Cradock*, esq. of  
Hartforth hall, to Georgina-Grace-Abercromby,  
second surviving dau. of the late Major Duff,  
93rd Highlanders.

4. At St. James's Piccadilly, Alfred K. *Wil-  
liams*, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. David  
Williams, Rector of Bleadon, Som. to Annie-  
Newman, only dau. of Christopher Rowlands,  
esq. of Sutton, Surrey, and formerly of Regent  
street.—At St. James's Paddington, the Rev.  
T. Marsland *Hopkins*, M.A. of St. Peter's coll.  
Cambridge, to Katharine-Hannah, eldest dau.  
of Rear-Adm. Beechey.—At Milford, Hants,  
Robert-Harcourt, younger son of William Fred.  
*Chambers*, D.D., K.C.H. of Hordle Cliff, Hants,  
to Julia-Eliza-Dormer, younger dau. of the Rev.  
Thomas Robinson, Vicar of Milford, and Rural  
Dean.—At St. John's Notting hill, the Rev.  
Thomas B. G. *Moore*, Vicar of Broxbourne,  
Herts, to Margaret-Mary-Jannette, only dau.  
of the late Major-Gen. Young.—At Colches-  
ter, the Rev. Richard Marsh *White*, M.A. Vicar  
of Aveley, Essex, formerly of Clare hall, Cam-  
bridge, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Rev.  
John Brett, M.A. Rector of Mount Bures.—  
At Cheltenham, Henry Simmons *Coke*, esq. of  
Neath, Glam. to Eliza, second dau. of the Rev.  
John Gaitskell, Rector of Leverton, Lincolnsh.  
—At Meldrum, co. Aberdeen, James Hyde  
*Champion*, Capt. 24th Bombay N. I. to Hen-  
rietta-Susan, second dau. of Beauchamp C.  
Urquhart, esq. of Meldrum and Byth.—At  
York, the Rev. Henry Pigot *James*, Chaplain,

E.I.C. serv. eldest son of the late Capt. Henry  
James, E.I.C. serv. to Elizabeth, second dau.  
of Robt. Spofforth, esq. of Millfield, York.—  
At Woolston, Warw. Edward, second son of  
Edward *Lloyd*, esq. of Ragatt, Merionethsh. to  
Mary-Eliza, third dau. of late John Madocks,  
esq. of Glanywern and Vrow Tw, Denbighsh.  
—At Portswood, near Southampton, Henry  
*Chick*, esq. of Bridport, Dorset, to Emily-Daw-  
son, eldest dau. of late Capt. Fry, 11th Regt.  
—At Alverstoke, Major C. W. *Hodson*, of  
Madras Army, to Elizabeth, younger dau. of  
the late Capt. Benj. Hodson, E.I.C.S.

5. At Guernsey, the Rev. S. Lovick Astley  
*Cooper*, third son of Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart.  
to Margaretta-Sarah, youngest dau. of Fred.  
Lukis, esq. of the Grange, Guernsey.—At  
Ipswich, Chevalier *Kirkman*, esq. of Framling-  
ham, Suffolk, eldest son of Dr. Kirkman, of  
Melton, to Sarah-Janet-Ranson, granddau. of  
the late Firman Josselyn, esq.—At Swansea,  
Samuel Castle *Gant*, esq. C.E. of Merthyr  
Tydvil, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Gant,  
J.P. for Middx. to Clara, youngest dau. of the  
late Edward Skyes, esq. of Bristol.—At St.  
George's Hanover sq. Henry *Daniel*, esq. M.D.  
of Clarges st. to Angelina, second dau. of the  
late Thomas Turner, esq. Assist. Commissary-  
gen.—At Edgehill, Liverpool, William *Hard-  
man*, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, to Mary-Anne,  
only dau. of Mr. James Radley, of Liverpool.

6. At Wartling, Sussex, the Rev. Gilbert  
*Heathcote*, Vicar of Colerne, Wilts, to Eliza-  
Julia, dau. of the late Sir Godfrey J. Thomas,  
Bart.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. John  
*Chidley*, late Capt. 43rd Light Inf. second son  
of Sir Charles Coote, Bart. to Margaret-Mary-  
Pole, eldest dau. of the late Sydney Cosby, esq.  
of Stradbally hall, Queen's co.—At Witley,  
William *Wight*, esq. of Polstead, to Mary,  
widow of John Leech, esq. of Lea, Godalming,  
formerly M.P. for West Surrey.—At Broad-  
winsor, Dorset, Giles Richard *Burt*, esq. of  
Ilminster, Somersetsh. to Anna-Maria-Stone,  
eldest dau. of John Studley, esq.—At Mat-  
lock, Henry-Philip, second son of late Charles  
*Markham*, esq. of Northampton, to Edith, dau.  
of the late Capt. Alexander, 57th Regt.—At  
Durham, the Rev. Chas. William *King*, Curate  
of Woodhorn, Northumb. to Mary-Ann-Sophia,  
third dau. of the Rev. Henry Douglas, Canon  
of Durham.—At Crambe, near York, the Rev.  
John Chapman *Andrew*, M.A. Fellow of Lincoln  
college, Oxford, to Emma, third dau. of the  
Rev. H. Fendall, Incumbent of Crambe.—At  
Kington St. Michael, Major *Onslow*, son of the  
late Sir H. Onslow, Bart. to Mary, eldest dau.  
of the late J. Salter, esq. of Malmesbury.

8. At Staplegrove, Som. Charles *Stirling*,  
esq. of Hampden, to Edith, eldest dau. of the  
late John Whitmarsh, esq. of Tangier house,  
Taunton.—At Ross cathedral, Ross-Carbery,  
Henry Jones *Hungerford*, esq. only surviving  
son of Thomas Hungerford, esq. of Cahirmoor,  
co. Cork, to Mary, eldest dau. of Henry Au-  
gustus Cowper, esq. H.B.M.'s Consul for Per-  
nambuco, Brazil.—At Trinity church, Hyde  
park, Capt. Frederic Ernest *Appleyard*, Royal  
Fusiliers, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Alexander  
Andrew, esq. of Porchester terr. Hyde park.  
—At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Captain Robert  
Johnston *Brown*, 14th Light Dragoons, only  
son of William Henry Brown, esq. of Ashley,  
Midlothian, to Augusta-Marcia, dau. of the  
Rev. T. C. Brown, of Halkin st. Belgrave sq.

9. At Islington, William *Shaw*, esq. of Albion  
sq. Dalston, to Elizabeth, only dau. of James  
Buckenham, esq. of Langdon hills, Essex.

11. At Ennismore chapel, Belgravia, Capt.  
A. W. *Clifton*, late Rifle Brigade, son of the  
late — Clifton, esq. of Lytham hall, Lanc. to  
the Lady Bertha Hastings, second dau. of the  
Marchioness of Hastings.

## O B I T U A R Y.

## THE MARQUESS TOWNSHEND.

*Jan.* .... At his villa near Genoa (where he had lived for many years in the strictest retirement), aged 77, the Most Hon. George Ferrars Townshend, third Marquess Townshend, of Rainham, co. Norfolk (1786), Earl of the county of Leicester (1784), Viscount Townshend of Rainham (1682), Baron Ferrars of Chartley (1299), Baron Compton (1572), and Baron Townshend of Lynn Regis, co. Norfolk (1661), a Baronet (1617), and High Steward of Falmouth.

He was born on the 13th Dec. 1786, the elder son of George the second Marquess, President of the Society of Antiquaries, by Charlotte, second daughter of Eton Mainwaring Ellerker, esq. of Risby Park, Yorkshire. He was educated at Eton; and succeeded to the peerage, on the death of his father, July 27, 1811.

The Marquess married, on the 12th May, 1807, Sarah Gardner, daughter of William Dunn Gardner, esq. but that marriage was never consummated; and, whilst a suit was pending in the ecclesiastical court to annul the same, the lady eloped in May 1809 with Mr. John Margetts, to whom she was married in the following October at Gretna Green. By that person, who died in 1842, she had several children, of whom John, the eldest surviving son, was educated at Westminster School under the name of John Margetts, but afterwards assumed the surname of Townshend, there having been a wholesale christening at St. George's Bloomsbury, on the 26th Dec. 1823, when he and his two brothers and sisters were all baptised as the children of "the Most Noble George-Ferrars Marquess Townshend, and the Most Noble Sarah-Dunn-Gardner Marchioness Townshend." After that he was called for some time Lord John Townshend, and finally he assumed the title of Earl of Leicester, under which designation he sat in the Parliament of 1841, as member for Bodmin. The Townshend family now thought it high time to seek for redress; and the late Lord Charles Townshend, brother to the Marquess now deceased, in May 1842 presented a petition to the House of Peers, by the hands of his relative Lord Viscount Sydney, praying that his rights of inheritance might be secured. The house assented to this petition; and in the Session of 1843 an Act was passed declaring that "the said several children of the said Sarah-Gardner Marchioness Townshend,

are not, nor were, nor shall they nor any of them, be taken to be, or be deemed, the lawful issue of the said George-Ferrars Marquess Townshend." In the same year the said John obtained the royal licence and authority to take and use the surnames and arms of Dunn and Gardner. His mother, since the Marquess's death (on the 10th Jan.) has married Mr. James Lairdner.

The Marquess's only brother, Lord Charles Townshend, having died without issue in Nov. 1853, the family honours are inherited by his cousin Capt. John Townshend, R.N. of Balls Park, Hertfordshire, M.P. for Tamworth, elder son of the late Lord John Townshend. He married in 1825, Elizabeth-Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Lord George Stuart, and has issue John-Villiers-Stuart, now Earl of Leicestershire, and three daughters.

The ancient barony of Ferrars of Chartley (by writ 1299) and that of Compton (by writ 1572),—both derived from his grandmother Lady Charlotte Compton (wife of the first Marquess), daughter and heir of James fifth Earl of Northampton by Elizabeth Baroness Ferrars of Chartley,—fall into abeyance between the late Marquess's nephew Marmion Edward Ferrars, esq. of Baddesley Clinton, and his only surviving sister, Lady Elizabeth-Margaret, wife of Joseph Moore Boulton, esq. of Springfield Park, co. Warwick.

## THE EARL OF CAITHNESS.

*Dec. 20.* At his residence in Rutland-square, Edinburgh, aged 65, the Right Hon. Alexander Sinclair, thirteenth Earl of Caithness and Baron of Berriedale, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Admiral of the coast, of Caithness.

His lordship was born at Barrogill Castle on the 24th July, 1790, the second son of James the twelfth Earl, by Jane, second daughter of the late General Alexander Campbell, of Balcargine. His elder brother John, Lord Berriedale, having died in 1802, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, July 16, 1823. He never sat in either house of parliament.

The Earl of Caithness married, Nov. 22, 1813, Frances-Harriet, youngest daughter and coheir of the Very Rev. William Leigh, of Rushall hall, Staffordshire, and Plumstead, Norfolk, Dean of Hereford; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons: 1. James, his successor; 2. the Hon. William Leigh Can-

ning Sinclair, who died in 1834; and 3. the Hon. Alexander Eric George Sinclair, born in 1827.

The present Earl was born in 1821, and married in 1847 Louisa-Georgiana, third daughter of Sir George Richard Philips, Bart. and niece to Lord Waterpark.

LADY EMMELINE STUART-WORTLEY.

*Lately.* At Beyrout, in her 50th year, Lady Emmeline-Charlotte-Elizabeth, widow of the Hon. Charles Stuart-Wortley.

Her ladyship was born on the 2nd May, 1806, the third daughter of John-Henry the fifth and present Duke of Rutland, K.G. by Lady Elizabeth Howard, fifth daughter of Frederick fifth Earl of Carlisle. She was married on the 17th Feb. 1831, to the Hon. Charles Stuart-Wortley (brother to the late Lord Wharncliffe and the present Recorder of London), who died in 1844, leaving issue two sons and one daughter: 1. Archibald-Henry-Plantagenet, Captain in the Cape Mounted Riflemen; 2. Victoria-Alexandrina; and 3. Adelbert-William-John, who died in 1847.

Lady Emmeline was a poetess, or at least a writer of verses, and that to almost as great an extent as the famous Margaret Lucas, Duchess of Newcastle. Some few years ago not a season was permitted to pass without one or more volumes of verse from her hands, as the following catalogue will show:—

Poems. 1833. 12mo.

London at Night; and other Poems. 1834. 8vo.

The Village Churchyard; and other Poems. 1835. 8vo.

Travelling Sketches in Rhyme. 1835. 8vo.

The Knight and the Enchantress; with other Poems. 1835. 12mo.

The Visionary, a fragment; with other Poems. 1836. 8vo.

— Canto III. 1839. 12mo.

Impressions of Italy; and other Poems. 1837. 8vo.

Hours at Naples; and other Poems. 1837. 8vo.

Fragments and Fancies. 1837. 8vo.

Lays of Leisure Hours. 1838. 8vo.

Queen Berengaria's Courtesy; and other Poems. 1838. 3 vols.

Sonnets written chiefly during a Tour through Holland, Germany, Italy, Turkey, and Hungary. 1839. 12mo.

Jairah, a Dramatic Mystery; and other Poems. 1840. 12mo.

Eva; or, the Error, a Play, in five acts. 1840. 8vo.

Alphonso Algarves, a Play, in five acts. 1841. 8vo.

Angiolina del Albino; or, Truth and Treachery, a Play. 1841. 8vo.

The Maiden of Moscow, a Poem. 1841. 8vo.

Lillia Bianca, a Tale of Italy. 1841. 12mo.

Moonshine, a Comedy. 1844. 8vo.

The Great Exhibition—Honour to Labour, a Lay of 1851.

Her Ladyship's facility was great; but her case resembled that of Miss Landon, and, like many others, she mistook inclination for power, and the desire for the gift.

She was also the author of "Travels in the United States, during 1849-50," in three volumes post 8vo. 1851; and of "A Visit to Portugal and Madeira, 1854," 8vo. Had her life been spared, we should doubtless have seen her Travels in the East, where she had been travelling for some time. On the 1st of May last, whilst riding in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, Lady Emmeline had her leg fractured by the kick of a mule. Notwithstanding the weakened state of her constitution, she persisted in undertaking the journey from Beyrout to Aleppo, returning by an unfrequented road across the Lebanon. She reached Beyrout on the 26th of October, but, in spite of the unremitting attention of Dr. Saquet, the French government physician, and two other medical gentlemen, her frame was so weakened and exhausted by the excessive fatigue of the journey, that she gradually sunk and expired. Her daughter, who was also very unwell, and attacked by intermittent fever, is now considered out of danger.

RIGHT HON. HENRY GOULBURN, M.P.

Jan. 12. At Betchworth House, near Dorking, after a very short illness, in his 72d year, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, M.P. for the University of Cambridge, a Deputy Lieutenant of Surrey, M.A. and D.C.L.

He was born in the parish of Marylebone, on the 19th March, 1784, the eldest son of the late Munbee Goulburn, esq. of Portland-place (descended from a family long settled in the parish of St. Anne's, Jamaica), and the Hon. Susan Chetwynd, daughter of William fourth Lord Viscount Chetwynd. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1805 and as M.A. in 1808, having the year previous been returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Horsham. He was made Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Feb. 1810, under the Duke of Portland's ministry, and so continued during the administration of his Grace's successor the unfortunate Mr. Spencer Perceval. At



the general election in 1812 he was elected for St. German's, and represented that now disfranchised borough up to 1818, having in Aug. 1812 been appointed by Lord Liverpool Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies—an office which he held up to 1821. In 1818 and 1820 he was returned to the House of Commons for West Looe, and he sat for Armagh from 1826 to 1831.

Mr. Goulburn accepted the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland in Dec. 1821, and was then made a Privy Councillor. He filled that office under the several administrations of the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Goderich, the Right Hon. George Canning, and the Duke of Wellington; when, in March 1828, the illustrious Duke selected him to fill the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he thus became a member of the Cabinet. He continued at the head of the financial department of the State as Chancellor of the Exchequer until the Duke of Wellington retired in Jan. 1830, to make way for Earl Grey.

At the general election in 1826 the present Lord Lyndhurst and Mr. Goulburn became candidates for the University of Cambridge in opposition—but each in contrary politics—to the former members Lord Palmerston and Mr. Banks. The result was as follows:—

Sir John S. Copley	. 772
Lord Viscount Palmerston	. 631
William J. Banks, esq.	. 508
Rt.-Hon. H. Goulburn	. 437

In 1831 the members of the University were discontented with the Earl of Burlington (then Mr. Cavendish) and Viscount Palmerston, on account of their advocacy of the Reform Bill. Mr. Goulburn and the Right Hon. William Yates Peel were started in opposition, and after a severe contest unseated the former members, the votes running as follows:—

Rt.-Hon. H. Goulburn	. 805
Rt.-Hon. W. Y. Peel	. 804
William Cavendish, esq.	. 630
Lord Viscount Palmerston	. 610

Since that time Mr. Goulburn has continued to represent that University in Parliament, not, it is true, without occasional opposition, particularly at a recent election, when he was opposed by Lord Feilding, and the following was the result of the polling:—

Hon. C. E. Law	. 1486
Rt.-Hon. H. Goulburn	. 1189
Viscount Feilding	. 1147
C. S. Lefevre, esq.	. 860

On the formation of Sir Robert Peel's first Ministry in Dec. 1834, Mr. Goulburn was appointed Secretary of State

for the Home Department, which he held till the administration broke up in April following.

In 1839 Mr. Goulburn was proposed for the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, supported by the Conservative party; but Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the present Speaker, supported by the Whig and Liberal party, gained the election, there being for Mr. Goulburn 299 votes, against 317 for Mr. Lefevre. When Sir Robert Peel was again called upon, in Sept. 1841, to take office, he selected Mr. Goulburn for his Chancellor of the Exchequer. He did not, like many of his former colleagues in office, join the Earl of Aberdeen's Government, although he invariably gave the ministry his independent support, and was among the minority in the division on Mr. Roebuck's motion in January last year, which had the effect of ousting the Earl of Aberdeen's ministry. He enjoyed the annual pension of £2000.

Since he retired with the late Sir Robert Peel in the summer of 1846, Mr. Goulburn has taken no very active part in politics, but has always supported those measures he deemed necessary to fully carry out the views of his distinguished friend on the policy of free-trade. In 1850 he was appointed one of the Church Commissioners (with a salary of £1000.) He was created D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in 1834. The late Sir Robert Peel appointed him one of his executors (Viscount Hardinge being the other) and guardian to his children until they attained their majority.

Mr. Goulburn married, Dec. 21, 1811, the Hon. Jane Montagu, third daughter of Matthew fourth Lord Rokeby; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and one daughter: Henry Goulburn, esq. M.A. Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and a barrister-at-law, a very promising young man (see a memoir of him in our vol. xx. p. 98), who died in 1843; Edward; Frederick; and Jane-Lydia.

#### ADMIRAL CARTHEW.

Nov. 28. At Tredudwell, Cornwall, aged 86, Admiral James Carthew.

Admiral Carthew was brother to John Carthew, esq. of Liskeard, who was private secretary to Mr. Pitt, and afterwards Comptroller of the Mint. He entered the navy Dec. 8, 1780, as Captain's servant on board the *Dunkirk*, Capt. Chapman, lying at Plymouth. From 1783 to 1786 he served as midshipman in the *Syren* 32, Capt. Wm. Carlyon, and *Adamant* 50, flag-ship of Sir R. Hughes, in the West Indies; and, after a further attachment to the *Carnatic* 74, Capt. Peregrine Beatie,



and Salisbury 50, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Milbank, on the Home and Newfoundland stations, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1790. He was appointed in April 18, 1793, to the *Solebay* 32, in the West Indies, where he served on shore at the capture of Martinique in March 1794; on the 3d Nov. 1795, removed to the *Mercury* 28, on the Newfoundland station; and on the 6th Dec. 1797, to the *Irresistible* 74, employed off Lisbon. On the 4th June, 1798, he was made Commander in the *Rosario* sloop, which assisted at the destruction of two Dutch frigates and the burning of the dockyard of Medenblik, after which he took her, under orders, and burnt her as a fire-ship, in an attempt to destroy the French squadron in Dunkirk Roads, July 7, 1800. Captain Carthew attained post rank from the *Shark* sloop at Jamaica, July 11, 1801, and commanded the *Garland* 22 and *Crescent* 36, stationed in the West Indies. In April 1805 he was appointed to the *Astræa* 32, in the North Sea, in Jan. 1806 to the *Crescent* again, on the same station; and in March 1808 to the *Gloire* frigate, which was part of the force employed in 1809 at the second reduction of Martinique and the other islands, where, in addition, he assisted at the destruction of two frigates, and also had charge for some time of the British squadron. His last service in the *Gloire* was to engage two large French frigates off Cherbourg. His medal bore clasps for Guadaloupe, Martinique, and the capture of the *Désirée* frigate. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1830, and a Vice-Admiral in 1841. When Admiral of the White, in 1853, he was placed on the reserved list of Admirals, with a good-service pension of 150*l*.

#### VICE-ADMIRAL GORDON.

*Sept.* 14. At his residence, Nelson-place, Bath, Vice-Admiral Henry Gordon.

He was the second son of Capt. Francis Grant Gordon, R.N. who died in 1803, by Mary, daughter of Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart. and was brother to the late Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir James Willoughby Gordon, Bart., G.C.B. and G.C.H., Quartermaster-general of the forces, and to Rear-Admiral Charles Gordon, C.B.

He entered the navy in 1791 as midshipman on board the *Robust* 74, Capt. Rowland Cotton, on the Home station, where, and in the West Indies, he was afterwards employed, until Dec. 1796, in the *Edgar* and *Ganges* 74's, *Cæsar* 80, in which he partook in Lord Howe's victory of the 1st of June, and *Beaulieu* frigate. He then became acting-Lieutenant in the

*Malabar* 54, and on the 13th July, 1798, was confirmed into the *Matilda* 24, both likewise stationed in the West Indies. In Nov. 1799 he joined the *Repulse* 14; in which, in the following March, he was wrecked off Ushant, and was taken prisoner. On regaining his liberty a few months afterwards, he joined the *Princess of Orange* 74, the flag-ship of Admiral Dickson in the North Sea, where he served until promoted to Commander, April 29, 1802.

On the 19th Oct. 1803, he was appointed to the *Wolverine* sloop, which, on the 24th March following, after a noble resistance of 50 minutes, was captured by the privateer *Blonde* of 30 guns. During his captivity he was advanced to post rank April 8, 1805; and on his return to England in Nov. 1811, he was most honourably acquitted for the loss of his ship, by a court martial. He was not, however, again afloat. He was promoted to Flag rank Aug. 17, 1840.

During his residence in Bath, Admiral Gordon twice served the office of Mayor of that city, where he was highly respected.

He married, Dec. 18, 1826, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. John Helyar, and daughter of the late Sir John Wrottesley, Bart.

#### BRIGADIER WILLIAM MAYNE.

*Dec.* 23. At Cairo, aged 37, Colonel William Mayne, of the Bengal Army, Aide-de-camp to the Queen, and Brigadier of the Hyderabad Contingent.

He was the third surviving son of the Rev. Robert Mayne, of Limpsfield, Surrey, by Charlotte-Cunninghame, youngest daughter of Colonel Graham, of St. Lawrence House near Canterbury, and great nephew of William Mayne, Baron Newhaven, whose name he bore, and which title (having been created in the person of the late Lord) has long been extinct.

Colonel Mayne was born on the 8th Oct. 1818, and entered the service of the East India Company in June 1837. He was first posted to the 49th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, but upon the breaking out of the Afghan war in Nov. 1838, he immediately volunteered for active service with the army of the Indus, and was allowed to do duty with the 37th Native Infantry, then proceeded to the seat of war. In the following month he was brought upon the effective staff of the same regiment as junior Ensign. On the 4th May, 1839, he was present in the action of the Bolam Pass, and commanded the rear-guard of his regiment on Capt. Barstow being wounded. On the 28th Oct. he commanded the rear-guard of the second column, proceeding from Cabul to

Jellalabad, and was then for the first time thanked in general orders by Sir R. Sale for his services on the occasion. He was present at the engagement with the Khyberes on the 22d Nov.; and commanded the light company of his regiment, which formed part of the storming party at Puroot on the 18th Jan. 1840. In September of the same year he marched with Sir R. Sale into Kohistan, and was detached with his company, "the Grenadiers," to threaten the flank of the enemy at Tootandurr, for which service he was especially thanked in general orders by the Major-General. On the 3d Oct he commanded his company, which formed part of the storming party at Toolrut, and was again thanked in general orders. On the 18th he was detached to command the main rear picket, when much pressed by the enemy at the night attack at Babooklooshghur; and on the 2d Nov. his company went up to storm the heights of Purmadurra. In the same month, having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, he was appointed, as a reward for services performed only as Ensign, to the command of the 2d Irregular Cavalry, then commonly known as "Shah Soojah's Horse;" and in this capacity he accompanied Brigadier Shelton's Brigade, with a squadron of his regiment, into the Naziam Valley, was engaged in all the skirmishes which then took place, and was thanked by the Brigadier for his services.

In Oct. 1841, he joined, with a squadron of his regiment, the force under Sir Robert Sale that was sent from Cabul to reduce the Thilgees. He was present in all the affairs which took place in the passes during the march to Gundamuck, and on the force leaving that place to take possession of Jellalabad he, in conjunction with Capt. Oldfield, commanding the 5th Light Cavalry, completely routed a large body of the enemy who were pressing hard on the rear-guard, and was thanked by Colonel Dennie, C.B., in his despatch reporting the circumstance. During the siege of Jellalabad he took an active part in all the sallies made, and was mentioned in every despatch of Sir R. Sale reporting the same. He was, moreover, almost daily engaged during this memorable siege in skirmishes with the enemy. On General Pollock's arriving at Jellalabad and relieving the garrison, in April 1842, he was appointed Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Infantry Division, and in that capacity he accompanied Brigadier Monteath against the Shirmarrees, receiving the Brigadier's thanks in his despatch for his services in the action of the 26th of July. He was present at the engagement at Mamooktel on the 24th Aug. and

mentioned in Gen. Pollock's despatch as having been "particularly active throughout the day." He accompanied Sir R. Sale, who commanded the storming columns on the 8th Sept. on the heights of Jugdulluck, and on the 13th of the same month he took an active part in the defeat of Akbar Khan on the Huft-kotul, and was again thanked in orders by General Pollock. After the occupation of Cabul he accompanied the force sent into Kohistan under Gen. M'Caskill to reduce Istalif, and conducted the right column to the attack of that place on the 29th Sept. For his services on this occasion he received the thanks of Brigadier Pollock, as also those of the Major-General, in his despatch to Government. On the breaking up of the army at Ferozepore General M'Caskill thus alluded to his services in his farewell order:—"Lieutenant Mayne has with his division been as energetic, gallant, and intelligent as in the blockade of Jellalabad, or in the previous campaigns of Afghanistan, in the course of which his name has so often been placed on honourable record."

In addressing the Court of Directors with reference to his promotion to his brevet majority in 1845, Gen. Sir Jasper Nicholls, K.C.B., then Commander-in-Chief in India, thus expressed himself:—"It was only in such a region and with such an enemy that it could fall to the lot of a subaltern officer to distinguish himself so often, and it redounded greatly to Captain Mayne's honour that he seized every opportunity which offered itself, and contributed so often to the success of our arms."

Writing upon the same subject, Lord Ellenborough says—"No young officer in the Indian army bears a higher character than Lieutenant Mayne. His courage and good conduct in command of the Irregular Cavalry at Jellalabad excited the admiration of all, and Sir George Pollock particularly recommended him to me, not only as a very dashing officer, but as one who afforded the highest promise of his attaining future distinction in important commands. I believe it would be very advantageous to the service were Lieutenant Mayne to obtain early promotion."

In 1843 Colonel Mayne, being then second in command of the Governor-General's body guard, was present at the battle of Maharajapore, when he had a horse shot under him. He wore the star given to the army in remembrance of that engagement. Having subsequently, on the death of Capt. Dawkins, then promoted to the command of the body guard, he was, on the 7th Jan. 1848, gazetted as an honorary Aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India, Lord Hardinge himself noti-

fyng to him his appointment in the following terms :—"There is no officer in the list who deserves to be there more honourably than yourself, for, if you have outstripped your contemporaries in rank, it has been, not by favour, but by that energy of spirit which boldly took advantage of every opportunity which the fortune of war afforded to make the performance of your duty conducive to your increase of character as a soldier."

In April, 1851, a Brigadiership in the Nizam's service, now called "the Hyderabad Contingent," having become vacant, Lord Dalhousie thus addresses the Indian Government at home in intimating the appointment of Colonel Mayne to the vacant post. After alluding to the state of increasing turbulence then prevailing in the kingdom of Hyderabad, he says,—“It has been my object, therefore, to find for their command an officer of tried ability and judgment, in full energy both of body and mind, and whose reputation as a soldier will recommend the appointment to the approbation of the Court. Although there are many who would do honour to the post, I know no one on whom I can confer it with greater confidence of seeing my selection justified by the result than on Major W. Mayne. His experience fully qualifies him for the post, while the estimate I have formed of his ability, judgment, and devotion to his charge, satisfies me that I cannot make a better selection.”

This command Colonel Mayne retained at the time of his decease. It would entirely exceed our limits were we to attempt to record his services in detail in this capacity. Commanding about 6,000 men of all arms of some of the finest native troops in India, he was frequently employed by the Government to repress disturbances in the Deccan; and in every action in which he was engaged with the Arabs and Rohillas that infest that disturbed district of India he was eminently successful. His remarkable activity peculiarly fitted him for such a service, and he was wont to astonish not only the army but his companions in arms by the rapidity of his marches. During the last four years he has been repeatedly thanked by the Governor-General in Council, and on his entirely defeating a large body of Arabs on the 20th Sept., 1853, near Aurungabad, "the Governor-General in Council desired especially to record his approbation of the conduct of Brigadier Mayne, who had exhibited in command judgment and skill, and all the soldierly spirit he had so often shown before."

He again received the especial thanks of the Governor-General for his conduct

on the 22d Sept. 1854, when he signally defeated a body of Rohillas, 800 strong, who sallied out from the fort of Saila, near Hyderabad (which he was then investing with his troops), at the dead of night, and endeavoured to force their way through his investing pickets; the result of this manoeuvre was their almost utter annihilation, the Brigadier charging them himself at the head of the cavalry. He had with him only 300 men, and succeeded, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, in entirely routing them.

"It is impossible (remarks a writer in the Times) to overrate the estimation in which Colonel Mayne was held generally by his brother officers of every rank and grade in the Indian army. His uniform success in the field and coolness in action, no less than his extraordinary daring and energy, gained him the confidence, while the kindness of his heart and many excellent personal qualities won him the esteem and love, of all those who ever served with or under him. The influence and authority he had over the native troops he commanded were unbounded. Wherever he led there seemed a conviction with them that everything must go right, and they cared not where they followed him. Colonel Mayne was never wounded, although he had his horse killed under him on several occasions. But dysentery and fever have too surely effected that which the bullets of the enemy were never able to achieve, and his gallant spirit is now at last laid low."

After a short furlough at home, he had only returned to India in September last. He was almost immediately seized with a violent attack of dysentery, from the effects of which he never recovered. He was again on his way to England, when his further progress was arrested at Cairo by the hand of death.

He married in 1844 Helen-Cunliffe, daughter of Thomas Reed Davidson, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, and niece of Lieut.-General Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart. of Acton, Denbighshire, and leaves his sorrowing widow and one infant son to deplore his untimely decease.

CAPT. G. E. POWELL, R.N.

Nov. 5. At Colyton, aged 64, George Eyre Powell, esq. Captain R.N.

He was the eldest son of Eyre Powell, esq. of Great Connel, co. Kildare. He entered the navy in 1806 as first-class volunteer on board the Wizard sloop, and served as midshipman in the expedition to Egypt in 1807. In the same year he was wounded in cutting out a vessel from the protection of a martello tower on the coast of Calabria, and in consequence received

a grant from the Patriotic Fund. In June, 1808, he removed to the *Amphion* 32, Capt. William Hoste, and being shortly after placed in command of a tender, with the rating of master's mate, he succeeded in capturing many of the enemy's vessels in the Adriatic. In March 1809, when in charge of a heavily-laden prize, he was boarded by two privateers, carried a prisoner to Zara, and ultimately marched to Verdun. Escaping thence, in the autumn of 1810, with two other midshipmen, he traversed Holland under great privation, and embarking in a fishing-boat, had the good fortune to be picked up by the *Idas* cutter, Lieut.-Commander Duncan. Having reported himself, on his return, at the Admiralty, he was at once ordered to join the *Thisbe*, guard ship at Woolwich; but, soon after catching the Walcheren fever, was incapacitated for exertion. In Dec. 1810 he was appointed to the *Primrose* 18, and was employed during the next 12 months in escorting troops to Lisbon, protecting the trade to Quebec, and cruising off Flushing.

Rejoining Capt. Wm. Hoste at the end of that period as master's mate on board the *Bacchante* 38, he accompanied him a second time to the Adriatic, and again took an active part in the operations in that sea, in acknowledgement of which he was made Lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1813, into the *Tremendous* 74. While in that ship he assisted at the reduction of the castle of Trieste, and commanded a battery and a division of seamen at the taking of Rovigno, and in other operations on the coast of Istria. In charge of the flotilla employed in cooperation with the Austrians under Marshal Belgrade, he ascended the Po as far as the river Mincio, and aided in the blockade of Mantua. His exertions elicited the thanks of the Marshal, and were mentioned in the despatches of Sir Charles Rowley, then commanding the *Eagle* 74. On the restoration of Naples to its ancient sovereign, and the surrender of the shipping and arsenal to Capt. Campbell, Mr. Powell was sent on shore to act as Commissioner, and remained there until the arrival of Lord Exmouth. He then escorted the ex-Queen to Trieste, and was presented by her with a valuable diamond ring. On the paying-off of the *Tremendous* he was appointed, Nov. 24, 1815, senior Lieutenant of the *Cordelia* 10, in which he took part in the bombardment of Algiers Aug. 27, 1816. From Jan. 1817 to Oct. 1822 he served as first Lieutenant of the *Heron* 18, on the Home, St. Helena, and Cape stations, and was with that vessel when she brought the intelligence of the death of Napoleon. He returned home in Jan.

1823, and remained unemployed until appointed, Feb. 4, 1840, first of the *Victory* 104; from which he was made Commander Nov. 23, 1841.

Captain Powell married Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Kingdon, esq. Comptroller of the Customs for Exeter, and sister to the late William Page Kingdon, esq. of that city; by whom he had issue seven children.

#### CAPT. F. W. ROOKE, R.N.

Dec. 28. At Bath, aged 73, Frederick William Rooke, esq. of Lackham House, Wilts, a retired Captain R.N. and a magistrate for Wiltshire.

He entered the Royal Naval Academy in May 1796, and embarked, March 1, 1797, as midshipman on board the *Cumberland* 74, Capt. B. S. Rowley, lying at Portsmouth. In the following July he removed to the *Sirius* 36, stationed in the North Sea; from Feb. 1798 to March 1799 he was in the *Ramillies* 74; and then again, for two years, in the *Sirius*, in which he was present at the capture of *La Dédaigneuse* frigate. Having next served for fourteen months in the *Boadicea* 38, he was in July 1803 appointed Admiralty midshipman of the *Clyde* 38, in which he served in the North Sea and Baltic until Dec. 1803. He then became acting Lieutenant of the *Ariadne* 24, off Havre de Grace; and in Jan. 1805 was nominated Sub-Lieutenant of the *Attentive* gun-brig in the West Indies. He was confirmed a Lieutenant Nov. 1805; and on the 12th Dec. was appointed to the *Achille* 74, attached to the Channel fleet. On the 10th Oct. 1805, he received the charge of the signal-station at Swanage, which he retained for six months. In July 1807 he was again appointed to the *Achille*, employed first in the Channel, next off the coast of Spain, and then at the siege of Flushing, where he served on shore, and caught the Walcheren fever, from which he suffered for ten months. On the 3d Aug. 1810, he was appointed to the *San Juan* 74, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore C. V. Penrose, at Gibraltar; and whilst on the books of that ship he served in the flotilla, and was in frequent action with the enemy during the siege of Cadiz. He also commanded a division of gun-boats at the defence of Tarifa; and for his services at both places he was advanced to the rank of Commander March 21, 1812. He was not afterwards employed, but accepted the rank of a retired Captain, March 25, 1845.

He served the office of High Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1842.

His eldest son, William W. Rooke, is a



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Captain in the 47th Foot. His fourth son, Francis, died a Lieutenant R.N. on the 21st Nov. 1852.

EDWARD SHIPPERDSON, Esq.

Dec. 28. At Durham, aged 75, Edward Shipperdson, esq. of Piddinghall Garth, near Durham, a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate of that county.

Mr. Shipperdson was descended from one of the oldest families of the county of Durham, and was born on the 20th Sept. 1780, the eldest son of Ralph Shipperdson, esq. who died in 1793, by Frances, second dau. of the Rev. Samuel Kirshaw, D.D. Vicar of Leeds and Rector of Ripley, and sister and coheir to the Rev. Richard Kirshaw, B.D. Rector of Masham. His youngest brother, the Rev. Thomas Richard Shipperdson, was formerly Rector of Marylebone. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and graduated as a Senior Optime, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805. Keeping his name on the boards, he contributed handsomely to the erection of a new court in the college, and invariably voted at contested election in favour of the Liberal candidate. We may add that his father, who was a member of the same college, graduated as a Junior Optime in 1765, and in the same year gained the Chancellor's gold medal for proficiency in classical studies.

On the formation of the Durham Volunteers in 1803, Mr. Shipperdson became Captain of the Light company. He was one of the most popular of the officers of the regiment, and subsequently held the chief command as Colonel.

From an early age he took an active part in magisterial business, in which he was universally respected for his integrity and impartiality. Upon the transfer of the Palatinate jurisdiction of the county to the Crown, he served as High Sheriff of Durham in 1843, and fulfilled the duties of that office with a dignity becoming his rank and station. He had previously officiated for many years as an alderman of the old corporation of the city of Durham, and served the office of mayor. After the Municipal Act he was chosen a councillor, but declined to be elected an alderman.

He was an early and constant patron of the Mechanics' Institution, to which he presented during the last year three hundred volumes. His own library was formed with taste and expense, and he was a liberal patron of the fine arts.

Mr. Shipperdson, having died a bachelor, has bequeathed his estates, subject to certain annuities to other relatives, to his nephew the Rev. E. H. Hopper, who will take the name of Shipperdson.

The remains of the deceased were in-

terred on the 3d Jan. by those of his ancestors at Piddinghall Garth.

CHARLES BARCLAY, Esq.

Of whom a memoir appeared in our Magazine for last month, was the head of the world-known firm of Barclay, Perkins, and Co. whose porter and stout is appreciated "from the frozen regions of Russia to the burning sands of Bengal and Sumatra. It refreshes the brave soldiers who are fighting the battles of their country in the Crimea, and animates with new ardour and activity the colonists of Sierra Leone and Australia." (Concanen's St. Saviour's—slightly altered.)

This immense establishment was occupied by Mr. Edmund Halsey in 1690. It was then but a small concern, yet in 1710 Mr. Halsey was of sufficient consideration to be returned to Parliament as member for Southwark, but he was declared not duly elected. At the election in 1722 he was duly elected, and again in 1727-8, soon after which he died, having been knighted as Sir Edmond Halsey of Deadman's-place, the former name of the locality of the brewery, now called Park-street.

His nephew, Mr. Ralph Thrale, enlarged the brewery considerably; and he also represented Southwark for a short period, viz. from 1741 to 1743. He was succeeded in the brewery by his son Henry Thrale, who is immortalised as the friend of Samuel Johnson. Henry Thrale was also member for the borough, from 1765 till his death in 1780. He likewise greatly extended the brewery; which after his death, in the year 1781, was sold to Messrs. Barclay and Perkins for 135,000*l*.

Robert Barclay, father of the late Mr. Charles Barclay, was one of the fortunate purchasers of this splendid concern, and thereby realised the saying attributed to Johnson, when, as one of Thrale's executors, he was asked his opinion of the value of the property, he said, "Sir, we are not selling mere vats and boilers, but the potentiality of becoming rich beyond the dreams of avarice."

Mr. Perkins, his partner, had been manager of the brewery for Mr. Thrale, at a salary of 500*l*. per annum.

Mr. R. Barclay "was a descendant of Sir Robert Barclay of Ury, the celebrated Apologist of the Quakers, and was remarkable for maintaining the principles of his venerable progenitor with as much of the elegance of modern manners as is consistent with primitive simplicity." (Boswell's Johnson, vol. viii. p. 96, note.) He died at his seat, Bury Hill, near Dorking, in 1830, at the age of 80 years.

In 1815 Mr. Charles Barclay was



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elected as member of Parliament for the borough of Southwark, on the resignation of Henry Thornton, esq. after a poll of six days' duration, the numbers polled being—

Barclay . . . . . 1661  
Wm. Jones Burdett, esq. 424

His colleague was another brewer, Charles Calvert, esq.

At the general election, in 1818, Mr. Barclay was opposed by Sir Robt. Thos. Wilson, when Mr. Barclay, finding himself in a minority, withdrew from the contest. The numbers of electors polled for each candidate on this occasion were—

Calvert . . . . . 1954  
Wilson . . . . . 1408  
Barclay . . . . . 1102

On this occasion a beautiful copy of the Warwick vase, in silver, was presented to Mr. Barclay, by those of the electors who had supported him. The vase bears the following inscription, which is but a just tribute to his character:—

"Presented to Charles Barclay, esq. by a numerous and respectable body of electors of the borough of Southwark, as a proof of their admiration of the upright and dignified conduct which he pursued whilst he represented them in Parliament.

"Free from party motives, acting only from the dictates of his mind to promote the welfare of his country, and as a mark of the high estimation in which they held his private virtues, as well as his public character.

"June 4, 1819."

In politics, Mr. Barclay was a strong and consistent Conservative. He possessed a liberal and enlightened mind, and a benevolent disposition.

Mr. Barclay was a contributor to the restoration of the Lady Chapel at St. Saviour's; and in 1842, when the nave was rebuilt, he and his partners had the organ repaired and a new case made for it, at an expense of 750*l*.

He was an active and intelligent magistrate for the county of Surrey, and a generous promoter of education. He was one of the Governors of St. Saviour's Grammar School, and also of St. Olave's Grammar School, in Southwark; President of Guy's Hospital, a Governor of St. Thomas's Hospital, and a Vice-President of the Surrey Dispensary.

His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse while out riding, about a fortnight previous to his decease; in consequence of meeting the hounds, he lost the command of his horse, and fell to the

ground, sustaining so much injury as to result in his death.

BARON ANSELM ROTHSCHILD.

*Lately.* At Frankfort, the Baron Anselm von Rothschild.

The Baron Anselm is the third of the brothers Rothschild who has departed this life in 1855, the *chef* of the house in Naples, Carl, and the *chef* in the house in Vienna, Solomon, having previously died during the year. Of the five brothers there remains now only James, the *chef* of the house in Paris. Baron Anselm was looked on as the founder of the great financial Rothschild power, and, though possessed of less cultivation and education than his brothers, was a decided genius in money matters. He died childless, and has left a fortune valued at from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 florins. A sum of 1,200,000 florins is destined to continue the alms which the deceased was in the habit of distributing every week, as well as for the distribution of wood to the poor in winter. The fund for giving a dower to Jewish maidens receives 50,000 florins; the fund for the sick as well as the Jewish hospital, 10,000 florins each. The Jewish school, 50,000 florins. Sums of 3,000 florins are bestowed on several Christian establishments. The clerks who have been more than 20 years in the firm receive 2,000 florins, the others 1,000; the juniors from 300 to 500 florins; and many legacies are left to servants.

SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq.

Dec. 18. In St. James's-place, in his 93d year, Samuel Rogers, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. the patriarch of English poets, wits, and patrons of art.

Few lives so long protracted as his have afforded less incident,—few may yield so much anecdote to a future biographer of the "Poets of England." It was a life of easy fortunes spent among memorable people,—a life of taste acquired in foreign travel, before foreign travel had ceased to be a luxury,—a life of poetical creations—few, far between, and finished so highly, that the best thoughts and lines in them will not readily perish from among the "pleasures of memory."

Mr. Rogers was born on the 30th July 1763, at Stoke Newington in Middlesex—in a house the first that presents itself on Newington Green, on the west side, proceeding from Ball's Pond. His father Mr. Thomas Rogers, who died June 1, 1793, was a banker in London;\* he stood an

\* The firm, then called Welch and Company, carried on business at No. 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill. Afterwards, they bore the style of Rogers, Towgood, Olding, and Co. and removed to their present locality, No. 29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, long

obstinate election contest for Coventry in 1780, and was a man of eminence among the Protestant Dissenters who abounded in the district of Newington-green, in the neighbourhood of the celebrated Dr. Watts, whose hymns gave the boy Samuel his first predilection for poetry. His education was begun at the school of the Rev. Mr. Pickbourne, of Newington-green, where he contracted one or two friendships which lasted almost as long as his own life. When a young man he began to study the world of art and manners in foreign travel. We have, within the last dozen years, heard him describe how he had seen Marie-Antoinette dance, and illustrate the same by himself walking a minuet. There is, also, an anecdote of his having left an early poem at Dr. Johnson's door only a day or two before the doctor's death. But that event happened in 1784, and the date of Rogers's first publication, "An Ode to Superstition, and other Poems," was 1786.\* It is easy to perceive that he was then fresh from the perusal of Gray, and that "The Bard" and "An Ode to Adversity" were then, as they were through life, favourite compositions with the youthful poet.

In the year 1792 appeared "The Pleasures of Memory,"—a poem in two parts, written in our English heroics, with rhyme, and with great elegance of language and great correctness of thought.

A notice or two in the memoirs of the time will show that the writer, besides presenting himself to the public, had time and inclination to wait on those whom Fame had already marked. In 1795, an epilogue which he wrote for Mrs. Siddons was spoken by her at her benefit. In 1798 we find Madame d'Arblay writing to her sister Mrs. Phillips,—

"I learned \* \* that Mr. Rogers, author of 'The Pleasures of Memory,' that most sweet poem, had ridden round the lanes about our domain to view it, and stood—or made his horse stand—at our gate a considerable time, to examine our Camilla Cottage,—a name, I am sorry to find Charles, or some one, had spread to him; and he honoured all with his good word."

This humour for *pilgrimage*, however warped or influenced, lived in Mr. Rogers to the last years of his life. His mind (under conditions) was to the last open to admire and appreciate, and this, perhaps, was one main secret of his poetical success.

The "Pleasures of Memory" was the means of introducing him to Mr. Fox—an introduction that coloured the whole career of the poet. No one could be ten minutes in Mr. Rogers' company without hearing some friendly references to the name of Fox. He really loved him on this side idolatry, and Mr. Fox is known to have evinced a sincere regard for the poet. Mr. Fox brought him from Ball's-pond and Highbury to the Court end of the town—to Conduit-street and St. James's-place. When Mr. Rogers moved to what is now his far-famed house in St. James's-place, Mr. Fox was the leading guest at the house-warming dinner; and when (1806) Mr. Fox was buried at Westminster Abbey, the poet of "Memory" gave expression to his grief in some of the best turned and most tender of his verses.

His third publication—and his masterpiece, as many consider it—was (1798) his "Epistle to a Friend," of which the design is to illustrate the virtue of True Taste, and to show how little she requires to secure, not only the comforts, but even the elegances of life. True Taste, he very properly observes, is an excellent

known as the banking-house of Messrs. Langston, Polbill, Towgood, and Amory. Mr. John Towgood married in 1792 Martha, eldest sister of the poet, and was subsequently introduced into the firm at Freeman's Court. The present firm is Rogers, Olding, and Co. and among the partners is one of the poet's nephews, son of his second sister Mrs. Sharpe.

\* "Two very different men appeared as poets in print for the first time in the year 1786—the Ayrshire Ploughman and the Lombard Street Banker. Burns published his octavo volume of Poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect, by subscription among the weavers of Kilmarnock, while Rogers took his poems to Cadell in the Strand, and left a cheque to pay for the cost of publication. This was nearly seventy years ago, and Burns has been dead sixty years. When Rogers made his appearance as a poet, Lord Byron was unborn,—and Byron has been dead thirty-one years! When Percy Bysshe Shelley was born, Rogers was in his thirtieth year,—and Shelley has been dead nearly thirty-four years. When Keats was born, the Pleasures of Memory was looked upon as a standard poem—and Keats has been dead thirty-five years. When this century commenced, the man who died but yesterday, and in the latter half too of the century, had already numbered as many years as Burns and Byron had numbered when they died. Mr. Rogers was born before the following English poets—Scott, Southey, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Moore, Campbell, Bloomfield, Cunningham, Hogg, James Montgomery, Keats, Kirk White, Lamb, Joanna Baillie, and Felicia Hemans, and he has outlived them all."—*Illustrated London News*.

economist. She confines her choice to few objects, and delights in producing great effects by small means; while *False Taste* is for ever sighing after the new and the rare; and reminds us in her works of the scholar of Apelles, who, not being able to paint his Helen beautiful, determined to make her fine. The *Villa* of this *Epistle on True Taste* differs, of course, in every essential from *Timon's Villa* of Pope's *Epistle on False Taste*. Mr. Rogers' villa, to which he invites his friend in this epistle, is a sort of "St. Ann's Hill," charmingly situated in English scenery, which its few apartments, and those furnished with casts from the antique, and engravings from the Italian masters. The dining-room is then described; then the library; then the cold bath. A winter walk and a summer walk succeed. The invitation is renewed, and the poem concludes with sentiments suitable to the occasion. The verse is that of Dryden and Pope; but the execution is more in the manner of Goldsmith and Parnell.

Before Mr. Rogers made his fourth public appearance as a poet he had obtained the friendship of Lord Byron. They met through the instrumentality of Moore. They were prepared for friendship. In his satire of 1809, Byron had described the "*Pleasures of Memory*," the "*Pleasures of Hope*," and the "*Essay on Man*," as "the most beautiful didactic poems in our language." The poet himself he called "melodious Rogers." Their meeting was at a reconciliation-dinner with Moore at the table of Mr. Rogers. This was in Nov. 1811, and only four persons were present: Mr. Rogers, the host; Lord Byron, Tom Moore, and Tom Campbell. This was Byron's first introduction to these poets, whose names will honourably survive with his own.

It was known about this time (1812) in poetic and political circles that the poet of the "*Pleasures of Memory*" had a new poem nearly ready for publication. Great things were promised. It was a fragment it was true, but it was a *Torso*. Then the name transpired. The subject was the voyage of Columbus—a noble theme and nobly treated, so his admirers affirmed. Expectation was at its height. Since his last appearance, the public had become familiar with Scott, Southey, Coleridge, Campbell, and still more recently with Byron. Rogers was now about to fulfil the promise of his former efforts. He was not one who became a poet by necessity. He had no occasion to write for money. His time was his own—his subject was his own choosing. Too much was perhaps expected, and disappointment was ex-

pressed when it was found that the much-talked-about "*Columbus*" was "suffered to glide into public notice without any of the usual forms of introduction." It was printed at the end of a new edition of his poems, in duodecimo, to which the graceful pencil of Stothard and the spirited graver of Clennell were both called in to contribute. "*Columbus*" neither engaged the public nor pleased the critics. The *Quarterly Review*, then the terror of all Whig writers, was hard upon the poet. The critic was the late Lord Dudley, an accomplished scholar, and not wanting either in nicety of discernment or in literary skill. Rogers, always sensitive to adverse criticism, was greatly annoyed.

His feelings were soothed by Byron, in 1813, inscribing to him his tale of *The Giaour*, "as a slight but most sincere token of admiration for his genius, respect for his character, and gratitude for his friendship." In 1817, Moore dedicated to him his poem of *Lallah Rookh*.

In August 1814 appeared from the shop of Mr. Murray a thin duodecimo volume, entitled "*Lara, a Tale: Jacqueline, a Tale*;" the former by Byron, the latter by Rogers. They were soon separated, at the desire of Murray, the publisher.

When in 1814 the Continent was free once more to Englishmen, Mr. Rogers went abroad, chiefly for the sake of seeing that noble collection of works of art which Napoleon had assembled in Paris. Few connoisseurs were better fitted to relish what they saw than Rogers. He was one of our very few poets who have understood painting and sculpture. Gray understood them; so did Thomson; and both had choice collections of prints from the old masters. On this occasion he saw *Pæstum* for the first time, and then (March 4, 1815) wrote those not inappropriate lines which he afterwards introduced into his poem of "*Italy*."

The fall of Napoleon soon after enabled him to extend his knowledge of continental life, continental scenery, and continental art. He carried with him a manuscript poem, "*Human Life*," in his favourite form of verse, that of the *Pleasures of Memory*, and gave his whole leisure to blotting and refining. This he published on his return in 1819, in quarto, with Murray; but it neither roused the critics, nor extended its writer's reputation. The knowledge of human life which it exhibits is restricted to a very narrow and polished circle. He does not deal with human life as Pope deals with man.

His next publication, and it was his last, was his descriptive poem of "*Italy*," of which he had given foretaste in his lines

on "Pæstum." It was, it is believed, first privately printed, then published by Murray, afterwards taken to Cadell, and finally, on Cadell's death, to Moxon. The third edition of the first part was published by Murray in 1823. It was read, heard, and dismissed with civility, but was not remunerative.

Of the additions which he made to this poem from first to last, that which will be found to interest the greatest number of readers is his meeting at Bologna, by appointment, with Lord Byron. This was in the autumn of 1821. They visited the Florence Gallery together, and then parted for the last time.

Though Rogers's poetic labours may be said to have ceased more than thirty years before his death by the publication of his "Italy," he did not entirely desert the Muse, but tried his strength once more in some short and graceful copies of verses addressed to Lord Grenville and to Earl Grey. His latest effusion is dated in 1834; and beyond an epithet, or the correction of half a line, his poetic parturitions did not after this extend. He dedicated the remainder of his literary life to the publication of those two beautifully-illustrated volumes, his "Italy," and his "Poems." No one knew better than Rogers how to sustain a reputation, and no one was more desirous than he of leaving a poetic memory behind him. What wealth could accomplish—he is said to have spent ten thousand pounds on two octavo volumes—wealth has accomplished, and what a refined taste could effect in directing wealth, refined taste has effected most exquisitely in these volumes. The graceful Stothard is nowhere seen to greater advantage, and the poetic Turner is nowhere to be found equally poetic on so small a scale.

Setting accessories aside for the moment, a word may be said in regard to the place of Mr. Rogers among modern English poets. His poetry is refined rather than brilliant. He produced very sparingly,—he polished every line with a fastidiousness fatal to vigour,—and seemed so little equal to the labour and fatigue attending on a sustained flight, that two of his poems, on most ambitious subjects, "The Voyage of Columbus" and "Italy," were given forth to the world in the form of fragments. His "Pleasures of Memory" stands midway betwixt Goldsmith and Campbell, though not on the level of either. Measured against that beautiful poem of the affections, Cowper's "Lines on his Mother's Picture," the reminiscences of Mr. Rogers are faint. The heart in them beats languidly, though the music is "tender and gravely sweet." The symmetry of the

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versification, nevertheless, has installed several passages among our stock quotations. There are lines and cadences in "Jacqueline," slight as is the structure of the story, that take possession of the heart through the ear, and which, by all who are not exclusively given over to the modern style of mystical meaning and rugged versification, will not willingly be let go. Betwixt the indulgent fondness of those to whom these things are already "pleasures of memory," and the recusant spirit of a younger school, too apt to attest its vigour and audacity by undervaluing those who have preceded it, we may stand ill for a fair judgment of these poems. But they will remain, we think, for future critics to test and try, and future lovers of verse to love, in the silver, if not in the "golden" book of English poetry. Again, in the "Italy" of Rogers we have not the Italy of those passions, "sudden and lasting," which Byron sung—nor the Italy of violent words and painfully inconclusive deeds, which has been so sad a sight to more modern pilgrims—but the Italy of "ruins and the vine." The gentler appearances of its "fatal beauty" have rarely been more gracefully sang than by Rogers; and though his pictures may be undervalued as too smooth and feeble on a first reading, there are not a few who after passing the Alps have been surprised, like ourselves, to find how their truth of traits and tones, the quiet musical harmony of some single line, or the sentiment of the entire fragment, summons them up again, as familiar melodies recalled by the sights of the way.

Rogers must be commemorated as one who, for more than half-a-century past, has figured in the foremost rank of London literary society. It may be doubted whether any poet, even in the Augustan age of clubs and chocolate houses, ever lived so much in the eye of the world of men and women as the Banker-Bard of St. James's Place. He had pitched his tent there more than half a century ago. Ere that period, too, he had pronounced himself as a liberal, and the associate of liberals, in a manner which socially cost him dear: as we are reminded by a curious entry in Dr. Burney's Memoirs—

"May 1st, 1804.—I was at the Club, at which Rogers, put up by Courtney and seconded by me, was balloted for, and blackballed: I believe on account of his politics. There can, indeed, be nothing else against him. He is a good poet—has a refined taste in all the arts—has a select library of authors in most languages—has very fine pictures—very fine drawings—and the finest collection I ever saw of the best Etruscan vases—and, moreover, he

gives the best dinners, to the best company of men of talents and genius, of any man I know, and with the best wines, liqueurs, &c. He is not fond of talking politics, for he is no *Jacobin-enragé*—though I believe him to be a principled Republican, and therefore in high favour with Mr. Fox and his adherents. But he is never obtrusive; and neither shuns nor dislikes a man for being of a different political creed to himself; and, in fact, he is much esteemed by many persons belonging to the Government and about the Court. His books of prints of the greatest engravers, from the greatest masters, in history, architecture, and antiquities are of the first class. His house in St. James's Place, looking into the Green Park, is deliciously situated, and furnished with great taste. He seemed very desirous of being elected a member of the club." \* \* This ostracism, however, was soon annulled.

The history of the last thirty years of his life would be little more than a series of visits between Bowood and Holland House—of breakfasts given at his own table to every person in England or America \* in any way eminent, and of dinners at his own house to men like Moore, Sydney Smith, Luttrell, Maltby, and others whom he had known for many years †—varied by attendances at auctions of pic-

tures, at meetings of the trustees of the National Gallery, and periodical visits to Broadstairs and Brighton. His hand was in his purse immediately in aid of any case of literary or artistic distress. A subscription list for a monument to an author, or an artist, or an actor, was sure to include his name—not for an ostentatious amount, but for a sum commensurate with his means and position. When Moore was in the midst of his Bermuda difficulties the ever-ready Rogers was there to relieve them. When Sheridan was deserted on his death-bed by those who had courted him when he had strength to be of use to them, Rogers was there to arrest an execution and give him the last money he was ever to receive. When Campbell sought assistance in the purchase of a share in the Metropolitan Magazine, he went at once to Rogers and obtained the loan of the five hundred pounds he required for the purchase; and when Moxon, then young and unknown, wished to start for himself as a bookseller, Rogers, who knew nothing more of him than by a poem he had dedicated to him, offered the money that was necessary; and Moxon started as a publisher under the patronage of Rogers, as, a century before, Dodsley had started as a publisher under the patronage of Pope.

In his relations with artists and men of letters, however, his tastes were somewhat

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\* At the "Booksellers' Festival," held in New York, 30th of March, 1837, Mr. Washington Irving, being called upon for a toast, observed that he meant to propose the health of an individual whom he was sure all present would delight to honour—of Samuel Rogers, the poet. Mr. Irving observed that, in a long intimacy with Mr. Rogers, he had ever found him an enlightened and liberal friend of America and Americans. Possessing great influence in the world of literature and the fine arts in Great Britain, from his acknowledged soundness of judgment and refinement of taste, he had often exerted it in the kindest and most gracious manner, in fostering, encouraging, and bringing into notice the talents of youthful American artists. He had also manifested on all occasions the warmest sympathy in the success of American writers, and the promptest disposition to acknowledge and point out their merits. I am led to these remarks (added Mr. Irving) by a letter received yesterday from Mr. Rogers, acknowledging the receipt of a volume of Halleck's Poems, which I had sent him, and expressing his opinion of their merits. Mr. Irving here read the following extract from the letter:—"With Mr. Halleck's poems I was already acquainted—particularly with the two first in the volume; and I cannot say how much I admired them always. They are better than anything we can do just now on our side of the Atlantic. I hope he will not be idle, but continue long to delight us. When he comes here again, he must not content himself with looking on the outside of my house, as I am told he did once, but knock and ring, and ask for me as for an old acquaintance. I should say, indeed, if I am here to be found—for if he or you, my dear friends, delay your coming much longer I shall have no hope of seeing either of you on this side the grave." Mr. Irving concluded by giving as a toast, "Samuel Rogers—the friend of American genius."—The company all rose and drank the health standing with the greatest enthusiasm.—*New York Paper.*

† "We learn with pleasure that the Rev. Alexander Dyce is about to give us a volume of gatherings from the breakfast-cloth and dinner-table at St. James's-place. Mr. Dyce was a never-failing guest at the Tuesday breakfasts, and had to endure, in common with others, incessant repetitions of the same stories from his host. He will not, however, tell the same story twice in print; and his wallet of queer and pithy stories is well-stored."—*Illustrated London News.*



influenced by his sympathies. He was one of the first English connoisseurs who appreciated the serene and delicate sanctities of *Fra Beato*. He attached himself earnestly to the genius of Stothard, at a time when a more potent and more technically accomplished arbiter of taste—Sir George Beaumont, was unable to relish the works of the painter of “*The Canterbury Pilgrimage*.” But, as years wore on, his fastidiousness became somewhat wayward, and his predilections balanced by antipathies for which no reason could be given. His affection for music was greater than his knowledge of it. This amounted to a gentle *diletteantism*, recalling that of Gray, writing canzonets to an air by Geminiani, to be sung by Miss Speed; and stopping short of the boldness, romance, and discovery which has marked the art since Beethoven was in his prime. But till an accident confined him to his chair, Mr. Rogers continued to be an attendant at the Opera, the Ancient Concerts, and, when these died out, at the Exeter Hall Oratorios. Till a very late period, he might be seen at midnight feebly hurrying home from these on foot, no matter what the weather, thinly dressed, and as resentful of the slightest offer of attendance as was “the Duke” when he was scarcely able to mount his horse. The passion for pleasure did not forsake him till a very late period. Only a few years since a street accident, caused by this imprudent manner of wandering home alone (when he was run over by a carriage), sentenced him to a chair for the rest of his days.

A trait has still to be noted, without which no sketch of Rogers, as a man of society, could be complete. Never was host less exclusive in forming his circle; and countless are the acts of substantial kindness which unknown and unfriended persons have occasion to associate with the memory of that breakfast-table in that shaded dining-room, pleasantly described by Sydney Smith, as “a place of darkness where there shall be gnashing of teeth.” Rogers took a tender and indulgent notice of children, rather singular in a wit and a bachelor. But, whether as balancing accounts against the myriad courtesies which he did, or whether as involuntarily venting humours which could not be concealed, the author of “*The Pleasures of Memory*” was also known and noted for the indulgence of a sarcastic spirit, sometimes passing the bounds of what is gracious in wit and permissible in reply. He would conceive an antipathy to look or gesture in an inoffensive person, and pursue the party with an active dislike, which was curious in proportion as it was unreasonable. He was

aware of his own propensity, owned it without misgiving, and accounted for it in a manner as ingenious as it was original. “When I was young,” he has been heard to say, “I found that no one would listen to my civil speeches, because I had a very small voice: so I began to say ill-natured things, and then people began to attend to me!” The habit grew with time, indulgence, and the considerate politeness of a younger generation, to an occasional excess of irritable severity, of which possibly the wit of St. James’s Place was unaware; but in sketching the figure of Rogers as a man long conversant with London society, the keenness of his tongue could no more be omitted or concealed than the extraordinary pallor of his complexion could be overlooked by the painter who professed to offer a record of his expressive but peculiar head. This, by the way, has been done with striking exactness, and of the size of life, by Mr. S. Laurence. In the prime of life his portrait was painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, from which there are several engravings.

The funeral of Mr. Rogers took place at Hornsey on the 27th Dec. His body was deposited in a vault in the churchyard where rest the remains of his brother Mr. Henry Rogers, who died about 1833, and of his sister Sarah, who died Jan. 23, 1855. The niece who closed the eyes of the poet is the daughter of his elder brother Daniel; on whose death, March 2, 1829, C. Lamb addressed to Mr. Rogers some beautiful lines, which are printed in Lamb’s Works.

(For the contents of this Memoir we are indebted partly to The Athenæum, but principally to The Illustrated London News.)

#### MR. SERJEANT ADAMS.

Jan. 10. In Hyde Park-street, after a short but severe illness, in his 70th year, John Adams, esq. Sergeant-at-Law, and Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions.

He was the third and youngest son of Simon Adams, esq. of East Haddon, co. Northampton, Recorder of Daventry, and Deputy Recorder of Northampton, (descended from a family long established in that county,) by Sarah, daughter of Cadwallader Coker, esq. of Bicester. The late General Adams, C.B. who died at Scutari, of wounds received at the battle of Inkerman, was his nephew (see his memoir in our vol. XLIII. p. 191).

Mr. John Adams was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, Nov. 27, 1812; and advanced to the degree of a Serjeant in Trinity term 1824. He became Chairman of the Middlesex magistrates in 1836, and Assistant Judge in 1844.

At a general meeting of the Middlesex magistrates on the 17th Jan. the chairman Mr. Pownall, in paying a tribute to the memory of the deceased, stated the following particulars:—"It was just twenty years last Monday since he entered the commission of the peace. His commanding talents and habits of business pointed him out as most eligible to fill the honourable position of chairman of this court, which, on the 17th of March, 1836, became vacant by the retirement of the late Mr. Rotch, and his appointment to that position led ultimately to his being made, in 1844, Assistant-Judge. The state of juvenile criminality in the metropolis, and generally, indeed, had long engaged his anxious attention, and from the judicial bench he constantly called public attention to the injustice of treating as felons—infants, as it were—those unfortunate outcasts of whom it might be said they were criminal because they were unprotected—were unprotected, not because they were criminal, but because they were poor—were poor, not because they were profligate, but because their parents were so, and who by desertion had been forced into crime. It was owing to Mr. Serjeant Adams that the clause was inserted in the Parkhurst Act which is now so beneficially carried into effect by sending juvenile criminals to reformatory schools rather than to the common prison. It was in 1838 that our late friend joined the committee of the Hanwell Asylum, and then he directed his great energies to ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate lunatics, the patients in that institution, where the non-restraint system had been but partially carried out under Sir William Ellis and Dr. Connolly. The vindication of all the measures of improvement fell principally to him, and nobly and successfully did he advocate the cause of suffering humanity. There are in this court yet those who recollect his able exertions, and will remember him with lasting respect for those efforts which enabled the committee of the asylum at that time to effect their benevolent object. Happily he was spared to see the glorious result of his endeavours—severity of treatment transformed into treatment characterised by kindness and pity, anger into compassion, oppression into mildness, and unutterable woes and suffering into calm tranquillity and enjoyment.

"Of the late Assistant-Judge's judicial capacity I might say much, but it must be brief. Strange indeed would it be if, in trying more than 31,000 prisoners, amid the conflicting opinions of all persons concerned—of the opposing parties, the prevarication of witnesses, evidence in favour of prisoners palpably false, and im-

probable statements of the prisoners that came before him—he had always retained that calm and undisturbed dignity which judges should always display. Occasionally he was hasty, sometimes impatient, but never vindictive; he was ever kind and benevolent. Mercy pervaded all his judgments, for he never forgot that he himself was mortal, and that those who were placed at the bar before him, however guilty and depraved they might be, were mortal too. He had a comprehensive and well-stored mind, from which a retentive memory enabled him to arrive at quick conclusions, and to state facts readily. Naturally of a kind and generous disposition, he was ever ready to assist those in distress, and, blessed with a cheerful spirit, he diffused joy among his friends and happiness in his own domestic circle."

Mr. Kemshead afterwards moved a resolution of condolence to Mrs. Adams and her family, in which it was stated that—"The justices of this county feel deeply that they sustain the loss of a faithful and zealous colleague, and the public an intelligent and upright judge, whose zeal for the due administration of the institutions of the country was only equalled by his benevolent sympathy for the destitute and afflicted, whose sorrow he was ever ready to alleviate. It affords, under their lamented loss, much gratification to the members of the court to record that the public reputation of their late friend for unblemished honour and high character has been uniformly sustained by his private virtues."

Serjeant Adams was the author of a *Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the Action of Ejectment*, and the resulting *Action of Mesne Profits*. 18.... Fourth edition, with considerable additions, 1846.

The serjeant was three times married: first, in 1811, to Elizabeth, only daughter of William Nation, esq. of Exeter: she died in 1814, leaving two sons, John and William. He married secondly, in 1817, Jane, daughter of Thomas Martin, esq. of Nottingham; she died in 1825, leaving one son, Henry-Cadwallader. The serjeant married thirdly, in 1826, his cousin Charlotte-Priscilla, daughter and heir of John Coker, esq. of Bicester; and had further issue three sons, Coker, Charles-Warren, and Walter-Marsham; and one daughter, Charlotte-Sarah.

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THE REV. WILLIAM WEBB, D.D.

Jan. 4. At Litlington, Cambridgeshire, in his 81st year, the Rev. William Webb, D.D. Master of Clare hall, Cambridge, Vicar of Litlington, and F.L.S.

Dr. Webb was born in Feb. 1775, at

Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham. His father, Mr. William Webb, M.A. was master of Bishop Vesey's grammar-school at Sutton Coldfield, and a magistrate for the county of Warwick. His mother's maiden name was Barratt. He was educated at home until sent to Clare hall in 1793. He graduated B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800, B.D. 1808, D.D. 1816. He had been elected a Fellow of Clare hall, and had officiated as College Tutor for several years, when the valuable living of Fornham All Saints, near Bury St. Edmund's, became vacant by the death of the Rev. Theodore V. Gould. To this living he was presented by the college, 10th July, 1815; but before his year of grace had expired he was induced to resign his living and return to Cambridge, on being unanimously elected Master of Clare hall. He was allowed to hold with his Mastership the living of Litlington, where he built the present vicarage-house, and where he expired, after holding the Mastership 41 years, during which time he was twice Vice-Chancellor.

Of Dr. Webb's services to his college and to the university, it is no more than due to him to state that under his control the college greatly improved, both in its amount of income and in the tone and character of its members; and it is admitted that his practical good sense and business-like habits have frequently been of great use to the university.

In politics he was a staunch Tory; and he was chairman of the Conservative Election Committees. He was opposed to the university reforms.

He collected a very valuable library of topographical, antiquarian, and botanical works. During his incumbency at Litlington, in the year 1821, a Roman cemetery was opened there, which yielded an extraordinary store of sepulchral vessels. These are now preserved in some of the bookcases of the library at Clare hall. They are described in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. p. 19; vol. xxvi. pp. 368—376 (the latter in a paper by A. J. Kempe, F.S.A. accompanied by two plates, from drawings by Mrs. Webb). He lately had an excellent engraving made, by Mr. J. Brown, of the portrait of William Butler, the celebrated Cambridge physician in the commencement of the seventeenth century, from the original at Clare hall.

His short connection with the rectory of Fornham was not unproductive of advantage to him; for it was there he met with Miss Gould (daughter of the former incumbent), who was destined to become his wife (in 1815); a most excellent lady, who still lives, beloved and revered by all who know her. His marriage with Miss

Gould called forth a neat Latin epigram from the pen of the Rev. J. Chartres, author of the well-known verses, commencing "Tonsor ego," in the *Musæ Etonenses*:—

*Tela fuit simplex statuens decus addere telæ,  
Fecit Hymen geminam puroque intexit auro.*

Which was thus Englished by the author himself:—

Single no more, a double Webb behold;  
Hymen embroider'd it with virgin Gould.

The remains of Dr. Webb have been deposited in the vault of the Gould family, at Fornham, by the side of his eldest son and only daughter; both of whom died at the age of nineteen or twenty. He has left an only son, Theodore Vincent Webb, esq. of Great Gransden, in the county of Huntingdon.

#### THE REV. JOHN DUDLEY, M.A.

Jan. 7. At Sileby, Leicestershire, within a few days of the patriarchal age of 94, the Rev. John Dudley, M.A. Vicar of that parish and of Humberstone.

This venerable and highly gifted divine was born in the year 1762. He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Dudley, and grandson of the Rev. Paul Dudley, who were Vicars of Humberstone before him; his grandfather having entered on that living in the first year of George the First's reign, and enjoyed it until the first year of George the Third's; when his son succeeded him, and he in his turn was Vicar of Humberstone until the year 1794 (see their epitaphs in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. iii. p. 277); when his son John, just deceased, succeeded him, and has continued in the incumbency for sixty-two years, so that the three generations have held the vicarage for 142 years.

The deceased was educated at Uppingham school. In 1782 he proceeded to Clare hall, Cambridge, and he proceeded B.A. in 1785 as Second Wrangler and Mathematical Prizeman, twelve years before the Rev. Dr. Webb, late Master of the College—his pupil and esteemed friend, who died only three days before him. Mr. Dudley was elected Fellow in 1787, and Tutor in 1788. He vacated in 1794 and took the living of Humberstone. He was presented to the vicarage of Sileby in 1795, by the patron the late William Pochin, esq. and was appointed Chaplain to the late Marquess of Exeter. On his leaving college a handsome testimonial of plate was given to him by his pupils. In 1807 he was appointed by the University to preach the sermon (published by request), agreeably to the institution of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, which was printed in 4to.

He was the author of several learned

works: *The Metamorphosis of Soua*; a Hindú Legend in Verse, after the manner of Ovid. An Essay on the rivers Niger and Nile. Naology; or, a Treatise on the Origin, Progress, and Symbolical Import of the Sacred Structures of the most Eminent Nations of the World. *The Anti-Materialist*, denying the Reality of Matter and shewing the Universality of Spirit. "*Naology*" was written and published in 1846, after he had attained his 83d year, and the *Anti-Materialist* in 1849, after he had attained to the age of 86 years. He was also the author of various other Essays, and for more than fifty years was a subscriber and occasional contributor to this Magazine.

For forty-seven years he was one of her Majesty's most able and active justices of the peace, and for several years acted as Chairman at the quarter sessions held at Leicester Castle, in the second court, and occasionally in the first.

Until the last twelve months he enjoyed the most robust health, and until the year 1853 was in the habit of walking home from Loughborough, a distance of six miles, often after many hours' of arduous duties at the judicial bench.

He had been a great benefactor to both of his parishes, not only by his kindness and liberality to the poor, but also by restoring and beautifying the churches of both. He entirely re-pewed Humberstone Church, and built a new porch, at his own expense, besides otherwise restoring it. He gave three handsome painted windows to Sileby Church, and other decorations. He was a liberal donor to many of the charitable institutions of the county of Leicester, and to the building of new churches. At his own cost he built a handsome bridge for his parishioners at Sileby; and by his active exertions, and at some cost to himself, he enforced the re-building of another bridge in the parish of Sileby, which from its dangerous state for some length of time had been the cause of many accidents. In 1854 a handsome silver epergne was presented to him by his parishioners at Sileby, as a tribute of their esteem and respect. He preached regularly in both churches until September, 1854, and since that time occasionally. He preached his last sermon on the 16th of December last. The severe weather of the following week brought on an attack of bronchitis, which proved fatal. And at the close of a long and useful life he awaited the approach of death with serenity, rejoicing in the hope of eternal life. He was interred in the parish church of Sileby on the 14th Jan. followed to the grave by his principal parishioners and tenantry, who requested to be allowed to

pay this last mark of gratitude and respect to his memory.

His portrait has been published in the *Illustrated London News* of the 19th Jan.

**JAMES HARDIMAN, Esq. M.R.I.A.**

*Nov. 13.* At Galway, aged 73, James Hardiman, esq. M.R.I.A. Librarian to the Queen's College in that town.

He was born at Westport, in the county Mayo, in Feb. 1782, and resided there during his boyhood. He was designed for the priesthood, but, losing his right eye when young, was incapacitated for that profession. At the age of thirty-two he became a solicitor, in which capacity he laboriously and successfully conducted the claim of the late Lord Netterville to that peerage, which had been dormant for some previous years, but was in 1834 acknowledged in his favour by a decision of the House of Lords.

During the existence of the Record Commission in Ireland he was appointed a Sub-Commissioner, and, while in that office, was the unwearied working man at abstracting and decyphering the ancient Patent and Close Rolls of the Irish Chancery, and compiling a Calendar or Repertory thereof, which has been printed and published to the time of Henry VII. while detached portions of the reigns of Henry VIII. and of James I. have been printed, but not published, and are of difficult attainment or even access. He also made considerable progress in preparing a Calendar or Repertory of the Patent, Close, and Memoranda Rolls in the office of the Chief Remembrancer, no portion of which has appeared in print. A Repertory of the Inquisitions of Ireland, preserved in the latter office, was arranged chiefly by him, and has been printed as far as those of Leinster and Ulster provinces (hence respectively styled "*Lagenia*" and "*Ultonia*"), but Munster and Connaught remain in manuscript. Mr. Hardiman also made great progress in a Calendar of those Rolls in Birmingham Tower, which himself reported to the Commissioners of the Records in 1818, as containing "valuable legal records of the kingdom, with considerable information respecting the laws, history, and antiquities, and general state and condition of the country, from the year 1230 to a recent period." Yet, in the exigencies of the State, no portion of these treasures has been made current. In 1825 he furnished to the same Commissioners a very valuable Report on the Grants and Conveyances passed under the Irish Acts of Settlement and Explanation, as well as those perfected on the Sale of the Forfeitures of 1698. This has been

printed in the General Reports of those Commissioners.

His facilities of research whilst occupying this office led to the compilation of a History of the town of Galway, which is perhaps the most complete book of its kind referring to any provincial town in Ireland. It was published in 4to. Dublin, 1820.

He afterwards collected, in their original language, the relics of the ancient national poetry, amongst which appear several of Carolan's composition, and many devoted Jacobite songs. This work was published under the title of "Irish Minstrelsy, or Bardic Remains of Ireland; with English Poetical Translations. London, 1831." Two vols. 8vo.

He subsequently contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy a Collection of Ancient Irish Deeds, which was published in their fourteenth volume. In 1843 he gave to those of the Irish Archaeological Society a translation of the memorable statute passed at Kilkenny in 1367, from a manuscript in the British Museum, accompanied with many learned antiquarian notes. His last work was for that body: "A description of West or Iar Connaught, translated from the Original of Roderic O'Flaberty, with copious Notes, and an Appendix." The ingenious map of this ancient territory prefixed to the article, was constructed by his able fellow-labourer in Irish antiquities, Dr. John O'Donovan.

Mr. Hardiman designed to edit a curious MS. account of Cromwell's doings in Ireland; but none of this labour is forthcoming.

On the demise of the Crown in 1830, he lost his appointment of Sub-Commissioner of the Records, and retired to the counties of Mayo and Galway. When the Queen's Colleges were founded in 1849, he was appointed librarian to that established in Galway, a position which he occupied to the time of his decease.

Mr. Hardiman was a devoted adherent to the church of Rome, and a considerable benefactor to a monastery in Mayo. He was instrumental in procuring the charter of the Galway Institute, and bestowed on its library a donation of a thousand volumes.

#### COUNT VALERIAN KRASINSKI.

Dec. 22. In Edinburgh, Count Valerian Krasinski, one of the most distinguished members of the Polish emigration:

He was a native of the ancient Polish province of White Russia, and was a member of an old and illustrious family,\* the branch to which he belonged having at an early period embraced the Protestant faith, of which he also was a devoted adherent. At an early age he was appointed chief of the department of the Ministry of Public Instruction in the kingdom of Poland.

On the breaking out of the Polish insurrection in 1830, Count Valerian Krasinski was sent by the then chief of the national government, Prince Adam Czartoryski, to England, as a member of the diplomatic mission despatched from Poland to this country, and he continued here in this capacity until the fatal catastrophe of 1831; when he, with so many others, became a penniless exile from his country, for which, however, up to the day of his death, he never ceased to labour. He wrote several volumes of history and some translations of Polish literature.

In 1848 he exchanged for a time the pen of the historian for that of the political pamphleteer, and the result was a series of pamphlets on the Polish and Russian question (of which the titles are given below). His very last days were spent in correcting the proofs of another, entitled *The Polish Question. A History of Poland*, which he had commenced publishing in monthly numbers, also remains unfinished. On subjects not connected with his own country Count Krasinski has contributed to English literature a translation of Calvin's Treatise on Relics, and several small works on religious subjects, which, though published anonymously, had a very extensive circulation. His high intellectual qualities, his wonderful store of historic knowledge, and his extraordinary memory, together with the integrity of his character, the nobility of his sentiments, the gentleness of his disposition, and the courtesy and elegance of his manners, rendered Count Valerian Krasinski ever a welcome guest in all the most refined circles of London, where he spent the first twenty years of his exile, and of Edinburgh, where the last five were passed.

\* Some notices of the name and origin of the Krasinski family (chiefly supplied to our reviewer by Count Valerian himself) will be found in our Magazine for Dec. 1840. The former palace of Krasinski at Warsaw is now the government house. It is thus described in the "Guide du Voyageur en Pologne" (Varsovie, 1820, 8vo.) page 25, "LE PALAIS DU GOUVERNEMENT, autrefois DES KRASINSKI, excelle par la beauté de son architecture, style Italien; dans l'ancienne (sic) de sa vaste cour, sont situés le Théâtre National, le grand douane, et les bureaux du Ministère de l'Intérieur; le corps du palais est le lieu où se tiennent les séances du tribunal suprême." A view of the palace is given in this work.



The following is a list of his works:—

Historical Sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Reformation in Poland. London, 1838, 1840. 2 vols. 8vo. (Reviewed in our Magazine for Dec. 1840 and March 1841.)

Panslavism and Germanism. 1848. (Reviewed in our Magazine for April 1849.)

Lectures on the Religious History of the Slavonic Nations. Edin. 1849. Fcp. 8vo. (By a strange misprint the title is dated MDCCCLXIX. instead of 49.)

Sketch of the Religious History of the Slavonic Nations. Edinb. 1851. 8vo.

Montenegro and the Slavonians of Turkey. London, 1853. 8vo.

Calvin's Treatise on Relics; newly translated from the French original, with an introductory dissertation on the Miraculous Images of the Roman Catholic and Russo-Greek Churches. (Anonymous.) 1854. 8vo.

Russia and Europe; or, the Probable Consequences of the Present War. Edinb. 1854. 8vo.

Russia, Poland, and Europe; or, the Inevitable Consequences of the Present War. (A sequel to the preceding.) London, 1854. 8vo.

Opinions of Napoleon the First on Russia and Poland, expressed at St. Helena, with their adaptation to the present War. 1855. 8vo.

Poland: its History, Constitution, Literature, Manners, Customs, &c. 1855. 8vo.

He also wrote a sketch entitled "Poland," published in *The Topic* about the year 1846.

#### MICHAEL VÖRÖSMARTY.

*Lately.* In his retirement, near Pesth, Michael Vörösmarty, the Hungarian Poet.

He was born in 1800, at the little village of Nyek, in the county of Wieselburg. His early life was devoted to tuition, and he numbered amongst his pupils the General Perczel. Vörösmarty, in 1816, proceeded to Pesth to study philosophy and law, and in due time obtained his diploma as an advocate; but the popularity of the poet Karoly Kisfaludy gave another direction to his enthusiasm. In 1821 Vörösmarty published his first considerable work, "King Solaman," a tragedy from the legendary time of Hungarian history. This was followed by "King Sigismund," a drama, and by "Kort," another tragedy. In 1826 he wrote a popular romantic poem, entitled "The Fairy Valley;" and in 1828 an epic, "Eger u Erlau," descriptive of the famous defence of that place against the Turks in the sixteenth century. Another narrative poem, "Cserholm," devoted to the victory obtained by the Hungarians in the thirteenth century over the

heathen Kumans, won a wide popularity, as did his chief epic work, the "Zulan Fusasu," or flight of Zulan, the story of the Bulgarian Chief Vangricht, in the first times of the Magyar conquest. He wrote, besides, many lyrics which have long been household treasures in Hungary. Some specimens of his earlier effusions have been translated by Dr. Bowring, in his interesting volume on the Magyar poets. The "Szózat," or Appeal, by Vörösmarty, which has been termed the Hungarian Marseillaise, was long the national song of Hungary, and was sung at all festive and patriotic gatherings. This song has been translated by Mr. William Jaffray.

Vörösmarty was one of the authors of the Hungarian grammar and dictionary published by the Academy. He was much connected with the periodical literature of his country; and it may be mentioned, for our special regard, was an enthusiastic Shakspearean student and critic. Several of the dramas of our great poet were translated by his hand.

Vörösmarty took an active part in political agitation. He was engaged in the insurrection of 1848, and was a member of the Diet and of the Ministerial party. He was, however, included in the amnesty, and he passed his latter days in seclusion in a little village near Pesth.

#### GEORGE PILCHER, Esq.

Of whom a notice appeared in our Obituary for last month, was born in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, being the fifth son of Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher, of Tooley-street, Southwark, and afterwards of Winkfield, Berks, to which place he retired from trade about the year 1816. Jeremiah Pilcher, esq. sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1842, is an elder brother, and Mr. Alderman Humphery is first cousin of the deceased. Mr. Pilcher was educated at St. Olave's Grammar School, under the Rev. Dr. Blenkarne, then head master, and was articled to Mr. Hill, an eminent medical practitioner at Bristol, where he served his time. He commenced practice (not in Dean-street, Soho, but) in Dean-street, Southwark; and afterwards continued it in Union-street, Southwark, until his increasing reputation induced him to remove to a better locality, when he went to Great George-street, Westminster, and thence to Harley-street.

He married Jane, one of the daughters of Thelwall Maurice, esq. M.D. an eminent physician at Marlborough; whose sister is the wife of his friend Richard Grainger, esq. He had two children, both of whom, as well as Mrs. Pilcher, died before him.

Mr. Pilcher was a pure surgeon, of first-rate scientific acquirements, and he uniformly exercised on a large scale the disinterested liberality and benevolence for which the medical profession is generally remarkable.

His great kindness and generous conduct to the poor will long be remembered by the objects of his benevolent attention, as well as by the subscribers to the Surrey Dispensary, of which he was many years the surgeon, and to which he devoted much valuable time and gratuitous service, continuing as he did to be the consulting surgeon of the institution until his death; while to the scientific world, and to his numerous private friends and patients, who knew and appreciated his eminent talents and the unsurpassed excellence of his character, his death will ever be felt as a great loss.

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JOHN FERGUSON, ESQ.

Jan. 8. At his residence near Irvine, in Ayrshire, in his 69th year, John Ferguson, esq. of Cairnbrock.

Mr. Ferguson derived the greater bulk of his fortune from maternal uncles named Service, who originally belonged to Ayrshire, and respectively becoming merchants in London and New York realized immense property. Mr. Ferguson was himself for some time engaged in a mercantile establishment in America; but he came home, on succeeding to the estate of his uncle George, in 1810. He then abandoned trade; but being a calculating, sharp-sighted man, he largely increased his inheritance by judicious investment, and by money-lending. He occasionally visited London and Edinburgh, but he generally spent the concluding years of his life at his native town of Irvine, where he lived at little expense, though there was nothing of the miser about him.

As he was childless, much expectation existed, especially on the part of those who were in any degree related to him, as to the disposal of his property. At the opening of his will, after the funeral, it was found that Mr. Ferguson had died possessed of property to the value of 1,250,000*l.* sterling, which consists of estates in Ayrshire and Wigtonshire, as well as investments in British, American, and continental securities. On the whole, the old gentleman has divided his immense wealth in a way which has given considerable satisfaction. Relations who were poor he has made comfortable, and those who were already in easy circumstances are now affluent. Besides recently giving to relations and charitable societies sums varying from 1,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*, he has left legacies to relations, on both father's

and mother's side, near and distant, to the vast amount of 681,000*l.* The legatees amount to upwards of one hundred in number, and the legacies vary from 500*l.* to 50,000*l.* to the respective recipients. He has also left 20,000*l.* among twenty-four personal friends; but the bequests in which the public are most interested are the following, for charitable, educational, and religious purposes, viz.:—To be distributed by his trustees among the poor of Irvine, time and mode at discretion of trustees, 1,000*l.*; to the poor in Halfway of Irvine, 1,000*l.*; for the instruction of the youth of Irvine, 1,000*l.*; to each of the six churches in Irvine, 50*l.*—300*l.*; also, in connection with the town of Irvine, his trustees to set apart the sum of 5,000*l.*, the interest of which to be for the benefit of deserving women above forty years of age, in reduced circumstances, who have never got parish assistance; also a like sum of 5,000*l.* the interest of which to be paid to deserving men above forty years of age, in reduced circumstances, who have never got parish assistance; for charitable, educational, and benevolent societies and institutions in Scotland, 50,000*l.*; for religious societies and institutions in Scotland, 20,000*l.*, for ragged or industrial schools in Scotland, 10,000*l.*; or, in the option of Mr. Ferguson's trustees, the annual income of these sums to be applied for these purposes. The reversion of his estate, which will be very large, he has directed to be set apart, and invested on real or personal securities as a permanent fund, to be called "The Ferguson Bequest Fund," the interest or produce thereof to be paid and applied towards the maintenance and promotion of religious ordinances and education and missionary operations, and for public libraries, in the first instance, in the six western counties of Scotland—viz. county of Ayr, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and counties of Wigtown, Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, by payment for the erection or support of churches and schools in connection with the *quoad sacra* churches of the establishment, Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the Independent Church. For the management of this fund, the body of trustees named by the deceased is to be increased to thirteen, viz. three of the Established Church, four of the Free Church, four of the United Presbyterian Church, one of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and one of the Independent Church. The executors under the will are eleven in number, chiefly resident in Glasgow and Irvine.

**THOMAS CUBITT, Esq.**

*Dec. 20.* At Denbies, near Dorking, in his 68th year, Thomas Cubitt, esq. the eminent builder, of Thames Bank, Belgravia.

Mr. Cubitt was born at Buxton, near Norwich, on the 25th Feb. 1788. At an early age he was thrown on his own resources, and soon learned to have trust in them. His great success through life may be traced to the possession of a clear mind, untiring energy, and unswerving integrity. At the death of his father, when he was in his nineteenth year, he was working as a journeyman at the business of a carpenter. The uncertainty attending such a position made a deep and lasting impression on his mind, and stimulated him to unceasing exertion, in order to obtain a more independent position. He shortly afterwards, with a view to improve his circumstances, took one voyage to India and back as captain's joiner. On his return to London, then about twenty-one years of age, with the savings he had put by he commenced a small business in the metropolis as a carpenter. After about six years, appearances of success manifesting themselves, he took a tract of ground from Lord Calthorpe in Gray's-inn-road, upon which he erected large workshops, and carried on a very considerable business. This establishment was afterwards relinquished to his brother, now Mr. Alderman Cubitt, who had been for many years associated with him. One of his earlier works, while there, was the London Institution, in Moorfields, where he met and overcame great difficulties. About the year 1824 he entered into engagements with the Duke of Bedford and Lord Southampton for tracts of ground, on which Tavistock-square and Gordon-square, with Woburn-place and other streets around, now stand. Towards the close of the same year and the beginning of 1825, he engaged with the late Marquess of Westminster, and Mr. Lowndes to cover large portions of the Five Fields, Chelsea, and grounds adjacent. Of this engagement, Belgrave-square, Lowndes-square, Chessham-place, and other ranges of houses, are the results. He subsequently further engaged to cover the vast open district lying between Eaton-square and the Thames, now known as South Belgravia. He has also carried out similar extensive operations in Clapham, Kemp-town, Brighton, and other places. Shortly after the commencement of these great undertakings, a monetary panic occurred, which caused much general ruin, but his undaunted courage and perseverance carried him through the difficulties which arose from it.

At a later period Mr. Cubitt had the

honour of being sent for by her Majesty (entirely without solicitation), to advise upon the re-construction of Osborne, in the Isle of Wight; and the new palace which has grown up there has been erected and designed by him. He has also been employed as builder in other works of great magnitude connected with the Crown.

Through life he has been the real friend of the working man; and among his own people he did much to promote their social, intellectual, and moral progress. He established a workman's library; school-room for workmen's children; and by an arrangement to supply generally to his workmen soup and cocoa at the smallest rate at which these could be produced—assisted in establishing a habit of temperance, and superseding, to a great extent, the dram-drinking which previously existed among them. To those under him, and holding responsible situations, he was most liberal and kind. His position as master (as expressed by the parties themselves) seemed to be blended and lost in that of a friend. He was a liberal benefactor at all times to churches, schools, and charities, in those places with which he was connected, and always valued in a peculiar degree the advantages resulting to the poor from the London hospitals.

A large number of the builders, in the year 1845, subscribed to have his portrait painted, which they presented to his family. This was executed by H. W. Pickersgill, esq. R.A.; and an engraving was made from it by G. R. Ward. A proof impression was given to each subscriber. It is a very satisfactory likeness of the face and general air of the living man.

One instance of his equanimity occurred when his premises were unfortunately burnt down last year. He was in the country at the time, and was immediately telegraphed for to town. The shock to most minds on seeing the great destruction which occurred, attended with pecuniary loss to the amount of more than 30,000*l.* would have been overpowering: Mr. Cubitt's first words on entering the premises, however, were, "Tell the men they shall be at work within a week, and I will subscribe 600*l.* towards buying them new tools." It may be worthy of remark that the large engagements as to Belgrave-square, begun in 1825, have been completed in the present year, and Mr. Cubitt's own dwelling-house on his estate at Denbies, in which he died, is only just finished as the future residence of his family.

Mr. Cubitt leaves a widow and a large family, and had the consolation in his last trying illness of being surrounded by all his children and grandchildren, to whom he was deeply attached. He has two

brothers surviving—Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P. for Andover, and Mr. Lewis Cubitt, the architect of the Great Northern Railway Terminus. As an illustration of the uncertainty of life, it may be mentioned that at one of the last meetings on the embankment of the Thames, there were present Mr. Cubitt, Sir R. Inglis, Sir W. Molesworth, and Mr. Phillips of the Office of Works, and in the brief space which has since elapsed these four men have all been removed by death.

Mr. Cubitt's will is the longest on record, extending to 386 Chancery folios, and covering 30 skins of parchment. The personal estate exceeds one million, and is consequently charged with the highest amount in the scale of probate duty; the stamp being 15,000*l.* The widow has an immediate bequest of 20,000*l.* and an annuity of 8,000*l.*

In addition to the above, from the respectable and trust-worthy columns of *The Builder*, we are enabled to add a few facts from a friend who had been acquainted with the late Mr. Cubitt more than 46 years. His first work, of any extent, was the new roofing of the Russell Institution, in Great Coram Street, under the superintendence of Mr. John Shaw, then architect to Christ's Hospital, London. Although Mr. William Wilkins had recently reported on the safety and good condition of the building, it was found, by a more competent or more scrupulous architect, that the timber work and construction of the roof were not only in bad condition, but formed of improper materials, and were unfitted for reparation: new works were therefore ordered, which proceeded with rapidity, and were finished to the entire satisfaction of the architect and the committee of the Society. Soon afterwards the new London Institution advertised for tenders for its proposed building in Finsbury Circus, when Mr. Cubitt's was accepted, mainly on the testimonials of Mr. Shaw, and the committee of the Russell Institution. The foundation was laid in May 1815; and, with a promptness and daring which marked Mr. Cubitt's character in all future works, he immediately purchased a piece of ground on the east side of Gray's Inn Road, commenced a series of workshops, purchased horses, carts, and materials, and engaged gangs of carpenters, smiths, plumbers, glaziers, painters, bricklayers, &c. with foremen to each class. This bold and hazardous plan was a novelty in London, and consequently astonished the old architects, and provoked much speculation, with some envy, in the established bricklayers, carpenters, and other building

tradesmen. Their previous custom was to undertake and confine themselves to their own particular trade, working under and employed by architects. Bound, under a penalty, to complete the new building by a given time, Mr. Cubitt found that he was at the mercy of each class of tradesmen, if his work was not finished by the time required. By having these workmen on his own premises and subjected to the laws and system of the place, he felt some security as to time. He was also enabled to go to the best markets for materials. His first stipulation with his employers was to have regular and speedy payments for works as they progressed, and he pursued this system in all future engagements, even to the works at Osborne and Buckingham palaces.

Shortly after the commencement of the London Institution he found a harassing and expensive obstacle to surmount—insecure and bad ground for the foundation. Digging, and carting away a vast mass of materials, with deep piling and concrete, were found to be necessary; this occasioned much delay, as well as expense, not calculated in the first estimates. As he proceeded he found working drawings had not been prepared by the architect when wanted, whence carpenters and other workmen were kept out of employ, and the builder most seriously annoyed and injured. This circumstance may be said to have influenced Mr. Cubitt to consider the best mode of proceeding with new buildings was to be independent of architects.

He next sought for land to take on building leases, or to purchase; and having finished his first large edifice in Moorfields, and obtained his desired credit from the managing committee, and from city companies, he took an eligible piece of ground at Highbury, in the parish of Islington. There he erected some moderately-sized villas, with large gardens, and on commanding sites. These were eligibly sold and let; when he directed his attention to another piece of land between Newington-green and the principal street of the parish, which had been occupied as market gardens and grazing fields. At this place he found it necessary to purchase premises on the north side of the Green, and also a tract of land to make roads of approach to the proposed new buildings. Here he soon raised detached villas and rows of houses, which, like the former, were speedily disposed of.

A piece of ground, of 6 acres, abutting on the Liverpool, or North road, Islington, used as a nursery garden and for grazing, called Barnsbury, next attracted his attention and speculation; where he began in 1825. Purchasing this and making it

freehold, he laid it out for streets and a square, and let the same to builders on leases for long terms. Besides a few houses he built as samples, all the remainder, to the amount of ninety-three, have been raised by other speculators, and are all on a smaller scale. The Church Missionary Society purchased a part of this ground to attach to their college,

About the year 1820 Mr. Cubitt commenced building a row of nine houses, to occupy the south side of Tavistock Square, in the parish of St. Pancras, for Benjamin Oakley, esq. who had purchased and occupied a detached house in the vicinity. Though superior to the other houses, which had been previously raised in that neighbourhood, they are not equal in fittings-up and finishing to Mr. Cubitt's usual works, for the proprietor was too economical in his outlay. They were intended as legacies to his daughters, and were first let at 150*l.* per house. This place being contiguous to the builder's vast mass of workshops, timber, and masons' yards, induced the enterprising builder to take a tract of ground on 99 years' lease belonging to the Duke of Bedford and Lord Southampton, comprehending an eligible and healthy site. Hereon he has successively built the houses of Upper Woburn Place, and Woburn Buildings, Gordon Square, Tavistock, Endsleigh, and Gordon Streets, also nearly the whole of Gordon Square, with part of the south side of Euston Square. This tract is not yet wholly covered, as the class of inhabitants for whom these houses were intended, have (following the tide of fashion) migrated more to the west, where the numerous new and splendid houses facing Hyde Park and its immediate neighbourhood have sprung up. Perceiving the disposition of the fashionable world to follow in the wake of royalty, Mr. Cubitt fixed on a tract of land for building speculation at the nearest place he could find unoccupied in the immediate vicinity of the royal palace, and entered into engagements with the Marquess of Westminster in 1824 for 140 acres of land. In 1829 Mr. Britton wrote the following remarks on this district for "*The Picture of London*," then reprinting. "Within five years, this land has been nearly covered with houses of the largest size, surrounding spacious squares, or on the sides of wide and handsome streets. Of all the extraordinary building works carried into effect by a London gentleman or tradesman we may fairly adduce this as unparalleled. Most of the houses surrounding one large square (Belgrave) have been erected, some of which are finished and occupied, and several others of equal dimensions and value are

nearly completed. When we consider the capital advanced for such hazardous speculations—the peculiar difficulties of the times—the immense augmentation of parochial and government taxes—with the employment they have given to thousands of merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, artificers, and workmen, we cannot but admire the mind that projected and carried into effect so many novelties, and to such a large amount of expenditure." In the second volume of "*Public Edifices of London*," are views of one side of Belgrave Square and a portion of Eaton Square, with short notices of the buildings then erected (1829), in progress, and as proposed to be undertaken.

Clapham Park.—About four miles S.W. of London Bridge, is a large open piece of land called Clapham-common, which has long been noted for a series of mansions and villas which have been progressively built, and adapted for the residences of bankers, merchants, and other wealthy persons, whose offices, counting-houses, warehouses, &c. are within the closely-pent streets of the city. To the S.W. of this common were several fields, called Clapham Park, of about 250 acres, belonging to Atkins Bowyer, esq. lord of the manor, who sold the same to Mr. Cubitt in 1824. Perceiving its capabilities, he immediately laid out the whole in lots for detached mansions and villas on a large scale, formed wide roads, four miles in extent, and planted many thousand trees, which were intended for transplantation to plots of ground as new houses were raised. His next plan was to purchase houses and lands adjoining this property for the purpose of making wide and fine roads of approach to the new park. This effected, he commenced building large mansions, and invited the public to take sites for others. From that time to the present these works have been continued, and the whole ground is now nearly covered. It must be borne in mind, that these houses are praiseworthy from their intrinsic goodness of construction, as well as for their materials. Nothing has been employed merely for display, as was the case in many of the buildings in Regent-street, and in other parts of London.

In designing and erecting the whole of Osborne Palace for her Majesty, Mr. Cubitt had a novel and arduous task to encounter and surmount; and herein we find that he manifested zeal, skill, courage, tact, and judgment, which fortunately for his self-approbation, and for the pleasure of his friends, resulted to the entire satisfaction of his beloved Monarch and her Majesty's royal consort.

This done, he purchased a fine estate



at Denbies, in Surrey, where he built for himself and family a mansion that should display, on a small scale and with less gorgeous decoration, the same characteristics of soundness in construction, beauty of proportions, workmanship, and finishing, which had been used in the royal palace. This he was not destined to see quite completed, for disease assailed him and closed his earthly career, to the grief of all who knew his mental powers and moral worth.

P.S. Besides the places and public and private buildings already referred to, there are several others, both in London and in the country, with which Mr. Cubitt's name and fame are intimately associated. The most remarkable of these is a plot of land on the river Medway, near Rochester, in Kent, on which, having purchased, he has expended full eighty thousand pounds for machinery, works, and plant to make bricks and other objects of baked clay. The machines, tools, and processes of working are all of the most improved and expensive kind; the clay is of peculiarly fine and excellent quality; and the works had just been brought into the best condition, when its proprietor was arrested in his terrestrial career.

To accomplish his multifarious works, sometimes with urgency and rapidity, at others with caution and apparent timidity, required unabated vigilance and circumspection. At times more than two thousand men were employed, all of whom were to be paid regularly every week; and to provide the necessary supplies, not only for this phalanx, but to pay clerks large salaries, and for the vast amount of material in machinery, for wear and tear, and in the buildings which were in daily progress, demanded ceaseless exertion for the working head. Money panics and workmen's strikes occasionally broke in upon and harassed the builder's mind, that was already upon the full stretch. His philosophy and courage however bore him up through the whole.

As stated at the beginning of this brief memoir, Mr. Cubitt died in his 68th year; but this applies only to calendar time. The extraordinary man now referred to may be said to have really lived and worked nearly double that space of time; for, in all his travels from place to place, his practice was to go at the rate of nine miles per hour, and employ every moment in thinking and calculation. So during the night more than half of the time was thus employed, and but a short space spent in real sleep. Herein he seems to have resembled Napoleon Bonaparte.

Jan. 24, 1856.

J. BRITTON.

#### MR. JOSIAH CONDER.

Dec. 27. At his residence in St. John's Wood, aged 66, Mr. Josiah Conder, late Editor of the Patriot newspaper.

Mr. Conder was born in London Sept. 17, 1789, the son of Mr. Thomas Conder, bookseller, and grandson of Dr. John Conder, President of the Old College, Homerton. At an early age he manifested that poetical genius and literary taste which have highly distinguished him. His juvenile contributions to Dr. Aikin's *Athenaeum* and other publications having attracted favourable notice, he published in 1810 a small volume entitled "*The Associate Minstrel*," being the joint production of several friends. This book passed through two editions. In 1814 he became proprietor of the *Eclectic Review*, being at that time a publisher and bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

In 1819 he disposed of his business to Mr. B. Holdsworth, and for long afterwards he resided at Watford, retaining in his own hands the management of the *Eclectic Review* until 1837, when he transferred the proprietorship to Dr. Thomas Price. During the three-and-twenty years of Mr. Conder's editorship of that monthly journal, he enjoyed the assistance, as regular or occasional contributors, of John Foster, Robert Hall, James Montgomery, Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. Chalmers, Isaac Taylor, Z. Uwins, D.D., Dr. Vaughan, Charles Marsh, &c.

In 1818 Mr. Conder published a work "*On Protestant Nonconformity*," in two volumes, 8vo. which in its second edition was compressed into one volume, 12mo. 1820.

In 1824 he entered into an engagement with Mr. James Duncan, of Paternoster-row, to edit the afterwards well-known series of "*The Modern Traveller*;" undertaking, in the first instance, to furnish the volume on Palestine only. Ultimately he compiled the whole set, having assistance in four or five volumes only. It contains descriptions of the various countries of the globe, and is comprised in thirty volumes; besides the portion relating to Italy, which forms a sequel of three more volumes.

In 1832 Mr. Conder was induced, on the application of gentlemen who had recently established *The Patriot* newspaper, to become the Editor of that journal—an office which he continued to sustain, with honour and credit, for three-and-twenty years. For a long period he took an active part in the public movements of the Dissenters in the metropolis, without, however, renouncing his attachment to literature. Besides the works already mentioned, he was the author of—

*The Star in the East : with other Poems.* 12mo. 1824.

*A Dictionary of Geography ; Ancient and Modern.* 12mo. 1834.

*The Choir and the Oratory ; or, Praise and Prayer.* 12mo. 1837.

*The Epistle to the Hebrews ; a New Translation, with Notes.* Foolscap 8vo. 1834.

*An Analytical and Comparative View of All Religions.* 1838. 8vo.

*The Harmony of History with Prophecy : an exposition of the Apocalypse.* 1849. 12mo.

Also pamphlets on—

*The Law of the Sabbath, Religious and Political.* 8vo. 1830.

*Wages or the Whip ? an Essay on the Comparative Cost and Productiveness of Free and Slave Labour.* 8vo. 1833.

*The Designs of the Dissenters ; a Letter to the King.* 8vo. 1834.

The labours of his pen were uninterrupted till the 9th November, when disease incapacitated him for mental exertion ; his last attention was given to a collection of his Hymns, then passing through the press.

He married, in 1815, Joan-Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Thomas, Esq., of Southgate, who survives him. He has also left five children, one of whom is a daughter. The four sons are, Mr. Francis R. Conder, a civil engineer and railway contractor ; the Rev. Eustace R. Conder, pastor of the Congregational Church at Poole ; Mr. Jonah Conder, of the Bank of England ; and Mr. Charles Conder, who is associated in professional pursuits with his eldest brother.

The body of Mr. Conder has been interred in Abney-park Cemetery ; where an address was delivered at his funeral by the Rev. Dr. Morrison.

#### MR. P. G. PATMORE.

Dec. 25. Aged 69, Mr. Peter George Patmore.

Mr. Patmore had passed a long and active literary career. The list of his writings, most of which were published without his name, includes, among others, *Letters on England*, 2 vols. ; *The Mirror of the Months* ; *British Galleries of Art* ; *Chatsworth, or the Romance of a Week*, 3 vols. ; *Memorials of Sir Thomas Lawrence* ; *Marriage in May Fair* ; and, *My Friends and Acquaintance*, 3 vols. He was a contributor to "The Liberal," the *Westminster*, and *Retrospective Reviews*, *Blackwood's*, the *London*, and the *Monthly Magazines* in their early and best days. He edited several periodicals, and among them the *New Monthly Magazine* from the period of Theodore Hook's death to that of its purchase by Mr. Ainsworth ;

and for many years occupied the unobtrusive but responsible post of literary adviser to one of the principal London publishing houses. Mr. Patmore numbered many of the literary celebrities of a quarter of a century ago among his "friends and acquaintance." Haslitt's *Liber Amoris* was mainly based upon letters written to his most intimate friend Mr. Patmore, and some of Charles Lamb's most characteristic epistles are addressed to this gentleman.

#### M. DAVID (D'ANGERS).

Jan. 4. At his residence in the Rue d'Assas, in Paris, aged sixty-five, Jean Pierre David (d'Angers), the celebrated sculptor.

He was no relation to the famous painter of his name of the first empire, although he was his pupil, and married his niece. He was born on the 12th of May, 1793, at Angers. In 1811, his *rilievo*, the Death of Epaminondas, won him the first prize for sculpture in the School of Arts, and, along with it, a pension to finish his artistic education in Italy. In 1826 he became *Membre de l'Institut* and Professor at the School of Arts ; in 1828, he went to Weimar, where he modelled Goethe's bust, which, executed in marble, and presented by the sculptor, has found a place, since 1831, in the Grand Ducal Library at Weimar. In 1834 he made a second tour through Germany, modelling on his way, at Munich, Schelling—at Dresden, Tieck—and at Berlin, Rauch. From 1835 to 1837 he was busy with his sculptures for the Pantheon at Paris, the great work of his life. His monuments of the great men of France are almost innumerable ; we name only those of General Bonchamp at St. Florent,—of Fénelon at Cambrai,—of Bichat in the Hôtel Dieu,—of General Foy,—of Marshals Lefèvre, Suchet, and Gouvion St. Cyr, &c. To these we must add a long row of ideal and portrait statues, such as—King René at Aix,—Prince Condé at Versailles,—Jean Bart at Dunkerque,—Corneille at Rouen,—Racine at Laferté-Milon,—Talma for the *Théâtre Français*,—Carrel at St. Mandé, &c. and a great number of busts in bronze and marble, of Goethe, Tieck, Schelling, Dannecker, Rauch, Börne, Bentham, Byron, Chateaubriand, Mickiewicz, Volary, Casimir Perier, Lafayette, Mdle. Mars, &c. not to mention his portrait medallions and portrait sketches. His quickness of conception and his indefatigability were immense ; his drawing and execution, however, were not always unexceptionable. As an author he is to be named as co-editor of the "Memoirs of Barrère." In politics he was an ardent

republican, and he never wavered in his faith in the principle of self-government. He was a representative of the people for the department of the Maine and Loire in the Assembly which was violently dissolved on Dec. 2, 1851. His name appeared in one of the earliest lists of the proscribed. He took refuge at Brussels; was permitted to return to France two or three years since, but his exile had given a blow to his health from which he never recovered.

At his funeral, which took place at Père la Chaise on the 8th Jan., an extraordinary crowd of eminent men in the artistic, literary, and political world attended. Among the followers were the poet Beranger, General Cavaignac, and MM. Villemain, Etex, Goudchaux, Martin (de Strasbourg), Carnot, Cambon, Marie, Vaulabelle, Guinard, le Comte de Niewerkerke, Manin (the late President of the Republic of Venice), Gervais (de Caen), J. Simon, F. de Lasteyrie, Sarrans jeune, Laissac, Duret, Havin, Henri Lemaire, Crémieux, Bastide, C. Thomas, &c. The pall-bearers were alternately General Cavaignac, MM. Carnot, Goudchaux, Ambroise Thomas, Leon Halevey, Henri Lemaire, and several pupils of the deceased. M. Leon Halevey pronounced a funeral oration over the grave.

#### FRANÇOIS RUDE.

*Lately.* Aged 71, Francois Rude, one of the most distinguished sculptors of France.

He was born at Dijon, and, when a child, displayed a taste and love for the art in which he was afterwards to excel. In 1812 he obtained the grand prize of sculpture at Rome, and his talent was remarked and fostered by Napoleon, to whose cause Rude was devotedly attached. The Restoration was consequently a period of obscurity for him, and it was not until the Revolution of 1830 that the period of his fame actually began. In 1833 his exquisite statue of the Neapolitan Fisherman was rewarded with the cross of the Legion of Honour. He was the principal artist employed in 1836, by M. Thiers, to decorate the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile; and his grand performance on that edifice, representing the departure of the republican armies to defend the soil of France in 1795, has proved a constant theme of admiration. The Grand Jury of the Exposition Universelle had lately assigned him a *grande médaille d'honneur*.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 14, 1855. In his 42d year, the Rev. *William Wright*, M.A. and LL.D. He was born at Bonner's hall, Bethnal Green, in 1813, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin. He was the author of

"Slavery at the Cape of Good Hope. 1831." 8vo. and also published Seiler's Biblical Hermeneutics, translated from the German, with Notes, 8vo.; numerous articles in Kitto's Biblical Cyclopaedia; an edition of Bishop Wilson on the Lord's Supper and Sacra Privata, with notes, 2 vols. 12mo.; and "The Doctrine of the Real Presence as set forth in the works of Divines of the English Church, since the Reformation," in two parts. 1855. 8vo. He married, at Cape Town, Miss Adelaide Elizabeth Ford, now his widow, and mistress of the national school at Hutton, near Brentwood; and has left one son, who is a clerk in the Bank of England. [In our Magazine for April last, p. 435, two lines will be found at the foot of the first column, which should be erased.]

April 29. At Nengone, one of the Loyalty Islands, in the Pacific, where he had been located as a Missionary by the Bishop of New Zealand, and had experienced many touching proofs of grateful Christian love from the simple natives, aged 30, the Rev. *William Nihill*, eldest son of the Rev. Daniel Nihill, Rector of Fitz, Salop.

Oct. 18. Aged 72, the Rev. *Pattinson Watman*, Vicar of Barnby upon Don, Yorksh. (1841.) He was of Queen's coll. Oxford, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1817.

Nov. 24. Aged 49, the Rev. *James Allan Harrison*, only remaining child of Capt. James Harrison, of Leamington. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, B.A. 1830, M.A. 1831.

Dec. 4. At Cheltenham, aged 70, the Rev. *James Cazalet*, formerly of Halsted Place, Kent. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811.

Dec. 10. At Sparsholt House, Berks, aged 81, the Rev. *John Nelson*, D.D. a Canon of Heytesbury, Dean Rural, and Rector of Peterstone super Ely (1814), co. Glamorgan. He was formerly a Fellow on the old foundation of Queen's college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1798, M.A. 1802, B. and D.D. 1848.

Dec. 29. In Dublin, the Rev. *W. Sheppard*, B.A. Vicar of Kilgefin, dioc. Elphin.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Rev. *Joseph Forster*, Rector of Edmondbyers, co. Durham (1837).

Dec. 31. At his parsonage, aged 44, the Rev. *John Francis*, Perp. Curate of St. Giles in the Wood, Great Torrington, Devon. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1833.

At Hastings, the Rev. *Arthur Leapingwell*, Rector of Aunsby (1836) and Vicar of Haydor (1836), Lincolnshire. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1826.

Jan. 1. At Winterfold, Worc. aged 81, the Rev. *Thomas Harward*. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800.

Jan. 2. At Wistow, co. Huntingdon, aged 80, the Rev. *Samuel Cooper*, Rector of Wood Walton (1828) and Perp. Curate of Upwood (1800) in that county. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802.

Jan. 12. At Barnstaple, aged 65, the Rev. *Henry Usher Matthews*. He was of Lincoln coll. Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1816, and also of Trinity college, Cambridge.

Jan. 14. At Bromsberrow, Glouc. aged 69, the Rev. *Charles Hill*, Rector of that parish and of Madresfield, Worc. (1832). He was of Jesus coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812.

#### DEATHS,

##### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June ... In the wreck of the St. Abb's Indian, on Juan-de-Nova Reef, whilst on his passage to join the Indian Navy as cadet, aged 16, Mr. Burford-Hunter, second son of Captain Hawes, R.N. superintendent at Portpatrick.

June 26. At Nelson, New Zealand, aged 52, Samuel Stephens, esq. late of Bridport, justice of

the peace, and a member of the Legislative Council.

*July 20.* At Newhaven Knysna, Cape of Good Hope, Fanny-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Hardwicke, of Outwell, Camb.

*Aug. 5.* In Tasmania, aged 43, G. E. Adams, esq. eldest son of the late T. Adams, esq. Mathematical Master of Blundell's Grammar School, Exeter.

*Aug. 26.* On his passage from India, Lieut. Alexander Thomas Alexander, 3d Madras Eur. Regt. youngest son of the late Capt. Thomas Alexander, R.N. C.B.

*Sept. 10.* At Armadale, N.S. Wales, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Henry Butler Fellowes, esq. magistrate, and Commissioner of Crown Lands for the district of New England, third son of Sir James Fellowes, Bart.

*Sept. 29.* On his voyage from Adelaide to England, aged 32, Joseph Carpenter Bombas, M.D.

*Oct. 5.* At Penang, Mrs. Collins S. O'Reilly, wife of Henry Alfred Peyton, esq. 29th Madras N.I.

*Oct. 25.* At St. Martin's, Perth, in her 77th year, the widow of William Macdonald, of St. Martin's and Garth, co. Perth, and daughter of Sir William Millar, Bart. of Glenlee, formerly one of the senators of the College of Justice under the title of Lord Glenlee.

*Nov. 5.* At Shangha, on board H.M.S. Barracouta, aged 44, Frederick Charles Dusautoy, esq. Paymaster R.N.

*Nov. 7.* At Malta, John Rotton, Capt. 36th Regt.

*Nov. 20.* At Bombay, aged 37, R. J. Russell, esq. M.D. Bombay Army.

*Nov. 23.* At Lahorn, by a fall from his horse, Lieut. Alexander Ramsay, late of 57th Regt. N.I. eldest son of the late Col. Michael Ramsay, H.E.I.C.S.

*Nov. 24.* Aged 36, John Arthur Skurray, esq. late Capt. in H.M.'s 54th Foot.

*Nov. 25.* At Morpeth, aged 44, Robert Hawden, esq.

*Nov. 27.* At Plumstead - common, Frederick Cornwall Jackson, esq.

*Nov. 29.* In camp before Sebastopol, aged 17, Edward Prichard Marshall, esq. Lieut. R. Art. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Marshall, Mil. Secretary to the Earl of Chatham and Sir George Don, in Gibraltar.

*Nov. 30.* In Orsett-terrace, Hyde-park, Catherine, wife of Herbert C. Blackburn, esq.

*Dec. 1.* At Toronto, Eliza, dau. of the late Hon. William Dummer Powell, chief justice of Upper Canada.

*Dec. 2.* At Torquay, Arthur Forbes, esq. one of the town clerks of Glasgow.

At Guernsey, aged 29, Thos. Hutchesson, esq.

*Dec. 3.* Dr. Carew, Archbishop of Bengal, formerly Professor of Divinity at Maynooth, and described as "one of the brightest ornaments in the Roman Catholic Episcopacy of India."

At Hammersmith, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of Capt. Thomas Eminson, 16th Light Dragoons, late of Long Benington, Linc.

At Charlemont Fort, Ireland, Betsy, wife of Gordon Thomson, esq. Ordnance storekeeper.

*Dec. 4.* At Jersey, Harriet-Elizabeth-Sarah, wife of Francis Crossley Colquhoun, esq. D. A. Commissary-gen. eldest dau. of the Hon. George R. Goodman, of Prince Edward's Island.

At Trinity College, Cambridge, aged 20, George Augustus Robertson Elliott, youngest son of Daniel Elliott, esq. member of the Legislative Council Calcutta.

At Fort George, aged 65, Thomas Gordon, esq. of Park, Banffshire, Lieut.-Col. commanding the 76th (Inverness, Banff, &c.) Highland Light Inf. Militia.

In Stockwell, aged 67, Thomas Reeve, esq.

*Dec. 5.* At Toronto, Canada West, aged 26, Sophie, wife of F. W. Wallace Ramson, esq. and youngest dau. of the late William Torrance, esq. of Quebec.

At Brighton, aged 65, Catherine-Sarah, widow of the Rev. George Sivewright, and sister of William Ormsby Gore, esq. M.P. for North Shropshire. She was the younger dau. of William Gore, esq. M.P. for co. Leitrim, by Frances-Jane-Gorges, only dau. and heir of Ralph Gore, esq. of Barrowmount, M.P. for co. Kilkenny, and widow of Sir Haydocke Evans Morres, Bart.

At the French Rocks, Madras, aged 26, Sidney French Turner, Lieut. 39th M.N.I. youngest son of John H. Turner, esq. of Brighton.

*Dec. 6.* In Bath, aged 58, Thos. Boulton, esq.

At Stratford, Essex, aged 55, Helena, relict of Francis Catterton, esq.

At Coventry, aged 26, Joseph Howe, esq.

At Blagdon, Som. aged 84, Sarah, relict of James Tate, esq.

*Dec. 7.* Aged 67, Miss Carter, thirty-three years proprietress of the library, Worthing.

In St. John's-wood, aged 20, Richard, only son of the late Capt. Augustus Vere Drury, R.N. by Maria, dau. of Capt. Smyth, and niece to Sir William Smyth, Bart. of Hill Hall. He was heir to his uncle the late George Vandeput Drury, esq. of Shotover, co. Oxford.

At Dorchester, aged 82, Betsy, relict of the Rev. George Wood, Rector of the Holy Trinity, Dorchester.

*Dec. 8.* At Paris, Eleanor, youngest dau. of William Wakeling Boreham, esq. of Haverhill, Suffolk.

Aged 69, Mary Jeans, relict of John Chambers, esq. of the Close, Norwich.

At Kamiesch, of cholera, Henry-Season, youngest son of the late Charles Champion, Comm. R.N.

In Hamilton-terr. St. John's-wood, aged 55, Thomas Robert Clarke, esq. late of the H.E.I.C.S.

Aged 87, Mary, widow of John Keith, esq. of North Brixton.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 27, Sophia-Isabella, dau. of late Harvey G. P. Tuckett, esq. formerly of 11th Dragoons.

*Dec. 9.* At Oakham, Rutland, aged 72, Ann, widow of John Bernard, esq. and sister of the late Benjamin Sorsbie, esq. of Newcastle.

At Ely, Frederick C. H. Coventry, esq. eldest son of the late T. D. Coventry, esq.

At Balaklava, of a wound received accidentally, aged 19, Adrian William Fraser, Capt. 63d Regt. son of the late Col. Fraser, Balmackewen, Kincardineshire.

At the house of his son-in-law the Rev. E. S. Pryce, Gravesend, aged 85, William Heath, esq. formerly of Cambridge-heath, Hackney.

In Seymour-pl. Euston-sq. aged 27, William Hoseason Smith, esq.

In Dublin, at the residence of the Rev. James Milligan her son-in-law, Elizabeth, relict of John Collier Ward, esq. formerly of Lechlade, Glouc. latterly of Hounslow.

*Dec. 10.* At Beccles, aged 79, John Day, esq.

At Wadhurst, Sussex, aged 8, Augusta-Anne, eldest child of the Rev. John Foley, Vicar of Wadhurst. On the 17th inst. at the same place, aged 5, Cecilia, third surviving dau.; also, on the same day, aged 4, Caroline-Martha, his last surviving daughter.

At Leghorn, James Irving, esq. of Ironshore and Hartfield Estates, Jamaica.

At Southmolton, aged 70, William Longworth, esq. of Summerville, Worc. and Glynwood, co. Westmeath, youngest and last surviving son of the late Francis Longworth, esq. of Cragan Castle, in the same county.

Aged 70, Mrs. Nightingale, Park Village East, Regent's-park.

At the Western Bank of Scotland, Saltcoats, W. B. Orr, esq. writer and banker.

In the Seven Sisters'-road, Holloway, John Parkinson, esq. formerly of Lincoln's-inn-Fields.

At Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, Caroline-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Archibald Sconce, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

In Torrington-sq. John Stevens, esq. of Lime-st.



At Mehidpore, Central India, George Tranter, esq. M.D. for many years Surgeon to the United Malwa Contingent.

At Eastgrinstead, aged 86, Susannah, relict of Samuel Wickens, esq. of Rotherfield.

Dec. 11. At Cheddar, Somerset, aged 62, Samuel Birch, esq.

At Wisbech, aged 68, Sarah, wife of the Rev. William Dalby, Wesleyan Minister.

At Balaklava, from wounds received at the explosion of the French siege-train, Sebastopol, aged 18, Lieut. J. W. J. Dawson, R.Art. eldest son of J. W. J. Dawson, esq. Bedford-sq.

In Stockwell, aged 61, Frederick Grindon, esq. eldest son of the late Dr. Grindon, of Olney, Bucks.

At Danbury, aged 91, William Hilton, esq.

Matilda, wife of Thos. Jex, esq. 1st Life Guards, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas B. Hodgson, of Isham, Northamptonshire.

At Leicester, aged 66, John Nedham, esq.

At Hull, aged 76, Abigail, widow of John Ward, esq. of Pocklington.

Dec. 12. At Bognor, Gabriel Carr, esq. of West Brompton.

At Edinburgh, Walter Dickson, esq. W.S.

At his sister's, Mrs. Chevallier, Southtown, Yarmouth, aged 72, Fuller Farr, esq.

At Teignmouth, aged 69, Fanny-Bedford, widow of Calmady-Pollexfen Hamlyn, esq. of Leawood and Paschoe. She was the only dau. of Richard Cross, esq. of Dewyards, near Exeter, was married in 1805, and left a widow in 1846, having had issue one son and two daughters.

At York, aged 97, Mary, relict of the Rev. Daniel Isaac, Wesleyan minister.

At Cheltenham, Henry Bayley Taylor, esq. surgeon, formerly of Clare, Suffolk.

At Brixton-hill, aged 74, Maria-Matilda, relict of Thomas Tilson, esq. of Brixton-hill, and of Coleman-st.

Dec. 13. At Southport, aged 88, the widow of the Rev. Wm. Alexander, of Church Town, Lanc.

Aged 58, Anne, eldest surviving dau. of Charles Bowring, esq. of Larkbeare, Exeter.

At the Manor-house, Bishopstoke, Anne, widow of Henry Connor, esq. of Gayfield, dau. of Henry Ralph Standish, esq. of Bay Mount, co. Dublin.

At Torquay, aged 22, Herbert-Stewart, fifth son of William Dickins, esq. of Cherington, Warw.

At Stoke Newington, aged 67, Henry Kent Fowler, esq. late of Lloyd's.

At Roche Court, Hants, aged 67, Frances, relict of Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, Bart. She was the second dau. of Oswald Mosley, esq. and sister to Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. She was married in 1807 and left a widow in 1851, having had issue Sir John W. S. Gardiner, the present Baronet, and several other children.

Aged 60, James Martin Knight, esq. of Walworth, and Gracechurch-st.

At the residence of her nephew Sir Thomas Dyer, Bart. aged 99, Harriet, relict of the Rev. Joseph Griffith, Rector of Turvey, Beds, and of Brompton Hall, Middlesex, dau. of Simon Halliday, of Westcombe Park, Kent, esq. and Jane, dau. of John Bytheloe, esq. of Wick-house, Wilts.

At Bovey Tracy, aged 75, Thomas Orchard, esq. late of Hennock, Devon.

At Kingsland, aged 80, Mary, widow of Major Rawlins, of the Rifles, late of the 42nd Regt.

At York, aged 63, Charity, relict of Charles Seymour, esq. of Bishop Wilton, surgeon.

At Brighton, aged 64, Charles Shirley, esq. of Midhurst. He was the third son of Evelyn Shirley, esq. of Easington, co. Warwick, by Phillis-Byam, dau. of Charlton Wollaston, esq., and brother to the present Evelyn John Shirley, esq. of Easington. He was formerly a Captain in the 2d Regiment of Foot Guards, and recently chairman of the Midhurst bench of magistrates. He married in 1819 Anne-Charlotte, second daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. George Bridgeman, fifth son of Henry second Lord Bradford; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue. His body was interred

in the new burial-ground at Midhurst, attended by his four brothers, and other relatives.

Dec. 14. At Walmer, aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Brooke.

At Holloway, aged 23, Thomas-Augustus-Sadler, second son of T. E. Clack, esq. War Department.

At West-hill Lodge, Budleigh Salterton, Devon, aged 73, James Elliott, esq.

In Stanhope-st. Hyde Park-gardens, aged 3, John-Penrose, son of the Rev. Baden Powell.

At Southampton, aged 88, John Rich, esq. late of Upton-house, Nurling.

At Stratford, Essex, aged 41, John Wilkinson, esq. son of the late John Wilkinson, esq. Thickthorn, Warw.

In Bath, aged 84, Louisa-Mary-Ann, widow of Adm. Isaac Wolley, and dau. of the late Sir Mordeant Martin, Bart. of Burnham, Norfolk.

Dec. 15. At Yenikale, Crimea, aged 24, Robert Boxall, esq. Surgeon Turkish Contingent, of Guildford, Surrey, and late House Surgeon at the University College Hospital, London.

In camp before Sebastopol, aged 18, Lieut. Basil Henry Browne, 77th Regt. younger son of the Rector of Toft and Newton, Linc.

At Exeter, aged 46, Charlotte-Juliana-Jane, wife of James Wentworth Buller, esq. of Downes. She was the third dau. of the late Lord Henry Molyneux Howard, by Elizabeth, third dau. of Edward Long, esq. Chief Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Jamaica, and was married in 1831.

At Worthing, Capt. Richard Burford, late of the Queen's Royals, and for many years Adjutant of the Queen's Own Light Infantry Militia.

At Harryville, Ballymena, co. Antrim, Henrietta, widow of the Rev. Mark Cassidi, late Chancellor of Kilfenora and Incumbent of Newtonards, co. Down.

At Asnieres, near Paris, aged 71, Julia, dau. of the late Sir George Cooke, Bart. of Wheatley, near Doncaster.

Drowned in the river Medway, aged 20, Morton Edward Eden, Ensign in the H.E.I.C.'s Engineers, second surviving son of the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Eden, Rector of Bishopsbourne, and Lady Grey de Ruthyn; Ensign Eneas R. R. Macdonnell, E. I. Co.'s Engineers; George Battine, Ensign in the E. I. Co.'s Engineers, and James, his brother, appointed to the Bengal Cavalry, aged 21 and 18, third and fourth sons of the late Major-General Battine, C.B. Their boat appears to have been driven on a bank near Kit's Hole during a fog, and it was many days before their bodies were found.

At Fisherton House Asylum, near Salisbury, aged 73, John Edgar, esq.

At Tulse-hill, aged 85, Ann, wife of Arthur Hunt, esq. late of Greenhithe, and formerly of Dartmouth.

At Southmolton, aged 73, Wm. Longworthy, esq.

At Leith, aged 80, James Miller, esq.

At Waltham Abbey, aged 75, John Parnell, esq. a Magistrate for Essex.

At Bicester, aged 60, Theodore Ann, relict of Rev. Aubrey Charles Price, Vicar of Chesterton, and only sister of William Hewitt, esq. of Badbury-hill, near Swindon.

At Hemel Hempstead, Thomas J. R. Smith, youngest son of the late Hugh Smith, esq.

At Shaldon, Devon, Emily-Jane, fourth dau. of James Warley Smith, esq.

In London, aged 84, James Edmund Window, esq. late of Balham.

Dec. 16. At Kingston Lacy, Dorset, aged 23, Octavia-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. George Banks, M.P.

Aged 78, Joseph Davy, esq. of Heavitree, Exeter.

At Sheepwash, aged 88, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Charles Guest. Mrs. Guest was descended from the ancient, but now extinct, family of Bound, who for many generations were persons of consequence in the North of Devon, and nearly related to the Vowlers, of Parnacote, near Holsworthy, and the Kingdons of Great Torrington.



The following is a list of his works:—

Historical Sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Reformation in Poland. London, 1838, 1840. 2 vols. 8vo. (Reviewed in our Magazine for Dec. 1840 and March 1841.)

Panslavism and Germanism. 1848. (Reviewed in our Magazine for April 1849.)

Lectures on the Religious History of the Slavonic Nations. Edin. 1849. Fcp. 8vo. (By a strange misprint the title is dated MDCCCLXIX. instead of 49.)

Sketch of the Religious History of the Slavonic Nations. Edinb. 1851. 8vo.

Montenegro and the Slavonians of Turkey. London, 1853. 8vo.

Calvin's Treatise on Relics; newly translated from the French original, with an introductory dissertation on the Miraculous Images of the Roman Catholic and Russo-Greek Churches. (Anonymous.) 1854. 8vo.

Russia and Europe; or, the Probable Consequences of the Present War. Edinb. 1854. 8vo.

Russia, Poland, and Europe; or, the Inevitable Consequences of the Present War. (A sequel to the preceding.) London, 1854. 8vo.

Opinions of Napoleon the First on Russia and Poland, expressed at St. Helena, with their adaptation to the present War. 1855. 8vo.

Poland: its History, Constitution, Literature, Manners, Customs, &c. 1855. 8vo.

He also wrote a sketch entitled "Poland," published in *The Topic* about the year 1846.

#### MICHAEL VÖRÖSMARTY.

*Lately.* In his retirement, near Pesth, Michael Vörösmarty, the Hungarian Poet.

He was born in 1800, at the little village of Nyek, in the county of Wieselburg. His early life was devoted to tuition, and he numbered amongst his pupils the General Perczel. Vörösmarty, in 1816, proceeded to Pesth to study philosophy and law, and in due time obtained his diploma as an advocate; but the popularity of the poet Karoly Kisfaludy gave another direction to his enthusiasm. In 1821 Vörösmarty published his first considerable work, "King Solaman," a tragedy from the legendary time of Hungarian history. This was followed by "King Sigismund," a drama, and by "Kort," another tragedy. In 1826 he wrote a popular romantic poem, entitled "The Fairy Valley;" and in 1828 an epic, "Eger u Erlau," descriptive of the famous defence of that place against the Turks in the sixteenth century. Another narrative poem, "Cserholm," devoted to the victory obtained by the Hungarians in the thirteenth century over the

heathen Kumans, won a wide popularity, as did his chief epic work, the "Zulan Fusasu," or flight of Zulan, the story of the Bulgarian Chief Vangricht, in the first times of the Magyar conquest. He wrote, besides, many lyrics which have long been household treasures in Hungary. Some specimens of his earlier effusions have been translated by Dr. Bowring, in his interesting volume on the Magyar poets. The "Szózat," or Appeal, by Vörösmarty, which has been termed the Hungarian Marseillaise, was long the national song of Hungary, and was sung at all festive and patriotic gatherings. This song has been translated by Mr. William Jaffray.

Vörösmarty was one of the authors of the Hungarian grammar and dictionary published by the Academy. He was much connected with the periodical literature of his country; and it may be mentioned, for our special regard, was an enthusiastic Shakspearean student and critic. Several of the dramas of our great poet were translated by his hand.

Vörösmarty took an active part in political agitation. He was engaged in the insurrection of 1848, and was a member of the Diet and of the Ministerial party. He was, however, included in the amnesty, and he passed his latter days in seclusion in a little village near Pesth.

#### GEORGE PILCHER, ESQ.

Of whom a notice appeared in our Obituary for last month, was born in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, being the fifth son of Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher, of Tooley-street, Southwark, and afterwards of Winkfield, Berks, to which place he retired from trade about the year 1816. Jeremiah Pilcher, esq. sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1842, is an elder brother, and Mr. Alderman Humphery is first cousin of the deceased. Mr. Pilcher was educated at St. Olave's Grammar School, under the Rev. Dr. Blenkarne, then head master, and was articled to Mr. Hill, an eminent medical practitioner at Bristol, where he served his time. He commenced practice (not in Dean-street, Soho, but) in Dean-street, Southwark; and afterwards continued it in Union-street, Southwark, until his increasing reputation induced him to remove to a better locality, when he went to Great George-street, Westminster, and thence to Harley-street.

He married Jane, one of the daughters of Thelwall Maurice, esq. M.D. an eminent physician at Marlborough; whose sister is the wife of his friend Richard Grainger, esq. He had two children, both of whom, as well as Mrs. Pilcher, died before him.

Mr. Pilcher was a pure surgeon, of first-rate scientific acquirements, and he uniformly exercised on a large scale the disinterested liberality and benevolence for which the medical profession is generally remarkable.

His great kindness and generous conduct to the poor will long be remembered by the objects of his benevolent attention, as well as by the subscribers to the Surrey Dispensary, of which he was many years the surgeon, and to which he devoted much valuable time and gratuitous service, continuing as he did to be the consulting surgeon of the institution until his death; while to the scientific world, and to his numerous private friends and patients, who knew and appreciated his eminent talents and the unsurpassed excellence of his character, his death will ever be felt as a great loss.

JOHN FERGUSON, Esq.

Jan. 8. At his residence near Irvine, in Ayrshire, in his 69th year, John Ferguson, esq. of Cairnbrock.

Mr. Ferguson derived the greater bulk of his fortune from maternal uncles named Service, who originally belonged to Ayrshire, and respectively becoming merchants in London and New York realized immense property. Mr. Ferguson was himself for some time engaged in a mercantile establishment in America; but he came home, on succeeding to the estate of his uncle George, in 1810. He then abandoned trade; but being a calculating, sharp-sighted man, he largely increased his inheritance by judicious investment, and by money-lending. He occasionally visited London and Edinburgh, but he generally spent the concluding years of his life at his native town of Irvine, where he lived at little expense, though there was nothing of the miser about him.

As he was childless, much expectation existed, especially on the part of those who were in any degree related to him, as to the disposal of his property. At the opening of his will, after the funeral, it was found that Mr. Ferguson had died possessed of property to the value of 1,250,000*l.* sterling, which consists of estates in Ayrshire and Wigtonshire, as well as investments in British, American, and continental securities. On the whole, the old gentleman has divided his immense wealth in a way which has given considerable satisfaction. Relations who were poor he has made comfortable, and those who were already in easy circumstances are now affluent. Besides recently giving to relations and charitable societies sums varying from 1,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*, he has left legacies to relations, on both father's

and mother's side, near and distant, to the vast amount of 681,000*l.* The legatees amount to upwards of one hundred in number, and the legacies vary from 500*l.* to 50,000*l.* to the respective recipients. He has also left 20,000*l.* among twenty-four personal friends; but the bequests in which the public are most interested are the following, for charitable, educational, and religious purposes, viz. :—To be distributed by his trustees among the poor of Irvine, time and mode at discretion of trustees, 1,000*l.*; to the poor in Halfway of Irvine, 1,000*l.*; for the instruction of the youth of Irvine, 1,000*l.*; to each of the six churches in Irvine, 50*l.*—300*l.*; also, in connection with the town of Irvine, his trustees to set apart the sum of 5,000*l.*, the interest of which to be for the benefit of deserving women above forty years of age, in reduced circumstances, who have never got parish assistance; also a like sum of 5,000*l.* the interest of which to be paid to deserving men above forty years of age, in reduced circumstances, who have never got parish assistance; for charitable, educational, and benevolent societies and institutions in Scotland, 50,000*l.*; for religious societies and institutions in Scotland, 20,000*l.*, for ragged or industrial schools in Scotland, 10,000*l.*; or, in the option of Mr. Ferguson's trustees, the annual income of these sums to be applied for these purposes. The reversion of his estate, which will be very large, he has directed to be set apart, and invested on real or personal securities as a permanent fund, to be called "The Ferguson Bequest Fund," the interest or produce thereof to be paid and applied towards the maintenance and promotion of religious ordinances and education and missionary operations, and for public libraries, in the first instance, in the six western counties of Scotland—viz. county of Ayr, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and counties of Wigtown, Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, by payment for the erection or support of churches and schools in connection with the *quoad sacra* churches of the establishment, Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the Independent Church. For the management of this fund, the body of trustees named by the deceased is to be increased to thirteen, viz. three of the Established Church, four of the Free Church, four of the United Presbyterian Church, one of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and one of the Independent Church. The executors under the will are eleven in number, chiefly resident in Glasgow and Irvine.

bers, esq. for thirty years one of the magistrates of that town and port.

At Baldersdale, aged 80, John Kipling, esq.

At Marlborough, Mr. John Pike, solicitor.

At Hexham, aged 58, John Taylor, esq. solicitor.

At Stoke, aged 83, William Beane Trego, esq.

Dec. 28. At Copdock, Sarah, eldest dau. of James Josselyn, esq. of Copdock house.

At Brighton, aged 78, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Dr. Lelfchild.

At Islington, aged 80, Mr. Robert M'Culloch, seventh son of the late David M'Culloch, esq. of Ardwall, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

Dec. 29. At Hinckley, aged 69, Ann, daughter of the late Matthew Argent, esq.

At Missenden Abbey, Bucks, George Carrington, esq.

At Heavitree, Trace-Elliott, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Christophers, of New Broad-st. merchant.

In Jersey, aged 86, Mrs. Sarah Cox, last surviving sister of the late John Porter, esq. of Fish Hall, Hadlow, Kent.

At Portsmouth, aged 57, Eleanora, wife of Col. John Eyre, commanding the Royal Artillery at Portsmouth.

At Edinburgh, Edward Fraser, esq. Advocate, late Sheriff-Substitute of Sutherlandshire.

At Sandwich, in her 100th year, Mrs. Games.

In Upper Bedford-pl. aged 34, Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Garth, of Farnham.

At Clapham-common, aged 61, Miss Mary Manning Hardy, late of Highbury-park, eldest dau. of the late James Richard Hardy, esq. of Peckham-road, Surrey.

At Carlisle, aged 66, Frances, widow of Lieut.-Col. James Livingston, late of Bombay Native Inf. and dau. of the late Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Bart. of Boulthbrooke, Radnorshire.

Aged 73, John Sparkes Lowe, esq. of the Cross House, Ixworth, Suffolk.

Aged 33, Capt. Edmond Nagle Therry Ross O'Connor, 61st Bengal N. Inf. and son of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Richard O'Connor, K.C.H.

At Leintwardine, Salop, aged 73, William Radclyffe, esq. of Edgbaston.

At Croft-y-Bulle, near Monmouth, John Chas. Segrave, esq. 4th Foot.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 56, James Campbell Smart, esq. surgeon.

At Madrid, the Duke of Sotomayor, formerly Ambassador at London and Paris: he committed suicide.

At Gravesend, aged 60, Thomas Towns, esq. late of Oxford-street.

Dec. 30. At Didlington Park, Norfolk, aged 54, W. G. T. Tyssen Amherst, esq.

At Stonehouse, Devon, aged 71, Paymaster John Paye Bailey (1807). He was midshipman of the *Africa*, at Trafalgar, and wounded; purser of the *Néréide* at the capture of the French frigate *Caroline* in St. Paul's Bay, Island of Bourbon, and at the capture of *la Belle Poule*; served on shore at the destruction of the batteries in the Gironde; and was naval commissary in the operations against New Orleans, &c.

At Brighton, aged 76, Miss Mary Sophia Bury.

At Torpoint, aged 15, Letitia-Ellen, third daughter of J. Couch, esq. Also, Dec. 31, aged 24, Martha-Eardley, his eldest daughter.

At Ely, aged 58, Charles Crudgington, esq.

At Stansted College, near Havant, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Dorrington, late Member of the Stock Exchange, London. The deceased was one of the first to enter the college at its institution.

At Newnham Crofts, Cambridge, Mrs. Sophia Finch, of Bromley College, Kent, widow of the Rev. Thomas Finch, M.A. Vicar of Barrington and Hauxton, Camb.

At Exeter, aged 98, Mrs. Gill, grandmother of the Rev. William Gill, Barotonga, South Sea Islands; and on the 6th Jan. in Clapton-sq. London, aged 63, Sarah, wife of Mr. R. Devonshire, and mother of Mrs. William Gill, Barotonga.

At Sunbury-common, Middlesex, aged 60, Wm. Haywood, esq. late of Newington-green.

At Hammersmith, Robert Kirkpatrick, esq. solicitor, late of Lincoln's-inn-Fields, London.

At Beaby, co. Meath, aged 75, Henrietta, relict of Admiral James Macnamara. She was the dau. of Edward King, esq. of Askham-hall; was married first, in 1805, to Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George Carleton, who was killed at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom in 1814, leaving issue Guy now Lord Dorchester, and three daughters.

At Kilkee, a watering-place on the coast of Clare, Lieut.-Col. Hampden Pepper, of the Bengal army, brother to Theobald Pepper, esq. of Lisenniaky House, near Nenagh, and Miss Smithwick, dau. of Peter Smithwick, esq. of Shanbally, co. Tipperary, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Robert Gabbett, D.D. They were a couple engaged in marriage. When visiting the Puffinghole table-rock, to admire the effects of an Atlantic storm, they were sucked in by the retreating waves.

At Truro, aged 50, Jane-Augusta, relict of Benjamin Lee Roberts, esq. formerly of Bath.

At Washington, aged 61, Joseph Robson, esq. an Alderman of Gateshead, and Mayor of that town in 1851.

Aged 26, Margaret-Glendinning, dau. of the late Joseph Ross, esq. of Halifax, and cousin of John Ross Coulthart, esq. of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancaster, banker, and of Alexander Glendinning, esq. of Sevenoaks, Kent, high sheriff of that county in 1854.

Aged 32, Henry-Roger, only son of Roger Henry Smithe, esq. of Eastling, Faversham.

At Exmouth, aged 28, Thos. Martyn Wills, esq.

Dec. 31. At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, aged 40, Martha, wife of the Rev. G. Casson, Rector of Wold, Northamptonshire.

In Connaught-terr. Hyde-park, aged 74, Thomas Henshaw, esq.

At Battersea, aged 63, John Hunt, esq. of the firm of Keeling and Hunt, Monument-yard.

At Knightsbridge, aged 86, William Lewis, esq. formerly Capt. in the Hertford Militia, and Gentleman Usher to George III. George IV. William IV. and to Her present Majesty.

At Dartmouth, at the residence of her dau. Mrs. Toswill, Warfleet, aged 73, Mrs. Lutwyche.

In Victoria-grove, New Brompton, Henry Manington Morgan, esq.

At Royston, aged 69, Miss Ann Parry, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Parry, formerly Tutor of Wymondly College.

Sarah, wife of Colonel Tempest, of Tong Hall, Yorkshire, and Aughton, Lancashire. She was the second dau. of the Rev. Wm. Plumb, Rector of Aughton.

*Lately.* At Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, R. Beddoes, esq. an alderman of the borough.

In Upper Hyde Park-st. aged 75, the Lady Catharine Bell, aunt to the Earl of Malmesbury. She was the eldest daughter of the first Earl by Harriet-Mary, younger daughter of Sir George Amyard, Bart. She was born at St. Petersburg whilst her father was ambassador in Russia, and was named after her godmother, the empress Catharine. She was married in 1821 to Lieut.-Col. Bell, then Deputy Quartermaster-general at the Cape of Good Hope, and now a General in the army.

At Camberwell, aged 84, Ann, relict of H. S. Caldwell, esq. M.D.

At Elgin, Major Brodie Campbell. He has bequeathed 1000*l.* to be invested for the benefit of the poor of Ardersier; 1000*l.* for the poor of Ardelach; 500*l.* for building a school-room and dwelling-house for the teacher at Fornightly; 250*l.* to be invested for keeping the buildings in repair, or making alterations and additions; 2500*l.* to be invested for a salary to the teacher; and 100*l.* for each of the Ministers of the Established Church in the parishes of Ardelach, Ardersier, and Auldearn, who are appointed trustees. Among two or three minor bequests is an annuity of 20*l.* per annum to

his only sister, who, in the absence of a will, would have been heir-at-law. It is directed that the remainder of the property (supposed to be worth from 5000*l.* to 10,000*l.*) shall be converted into cash, and handed over to the Senatus of King's College, Aberdeen, for the founding of bursaries.

At Ceylon, Mr. P. J. Ebert, after 53 years' faithful service to the government. From 1807 to the time of his death he filled the office of chief clerk of the medical department, Ceylon.

At Rochefort, aged 110, a negro named Georges Nelson, a native of the colony of St. Domingo, and one of the oldest pensioners of the civil hospice at Rochefort. Up to the age of 80 he had served as cook in the French navy, and until the age of 102 he maintained himself by his own exertions, but then the loss of his sight drove him to the hospital. With the exception of his sight he retained all his faculties to the last.

At the Views, Quendon, Essex, aged 78, Mrs. Webb, relict of Wm. Webb, esq.

Mr. Richard West, formerly coachman to King George III. and a well-known respectable stable-keeper for many years at Oxford. He was found drowned in the river Isis, having been for some time in a somewhat unsound state of mind.

Jan. 1. At Camberwell, aged 75, Charles Dorey, esq.

At Floore, Northamptonshire, aged 86, William Fleyer, esq.

Mr. Edward Loyd, son of E. Loyd, esq. of Hayfield, co. Limerick. He had just returned from Australia, and arrived at the Railway station of Charleville, on his way home, when in the darkness of the night he missed his way, fell over a steep parapet wall, and was killed on the spot.

At Berkeley, Glouc. aged 23, Catharine-Maria, wife of Octavius Long, esq. youngest dau. of Edward Cook, esq. Holton Hall, Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk.

In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. Anne-Frances, third dau. of the late Frederick Reade, esq. of Portland-pl.

At Brighton, aged 19, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Henry Westbrook, esq. of Heston, Middlesex, step-dau. of W. J. Gardner, esq. Montagu-st. Russell-sq.

In London, aged 70, William Wynne, esq. of Itchin Abbas, near Winchester, formerly of Paternoster-row, wholesale bookseller, &c. in the firm of Messrs. Wynne and Sons. He had long since retired from business, and was a member of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company.

Jan. 2. At Tynemouth, at the residence of her son William Sidney Gibson, esq. barrister-at-law, and registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, Eliza, widow of Mr. Benjamin Gibson, formerly of Gosport, and younger dau. of the late Mr. Adam Walker, lecturer in natural philosophy, and author of many scientific works.

At Wolsingham, Durham, aged 84, Thomas Chapman, esq.

At Buckfastleigh, Devon, aged 27, John Douglas Cookson, esq. son of the late Dr. William Cookson, of Lincoln.

At Southampton, aged 87, Dorothy, dau. of the late Rev. C. Froome.

At Hollywell Hall, near Durham, aged 64, the wife of N. C. Hunter, esq.

In Upper Berkeley-st. Lieut.-Col. Jackson; and, on the 15th, Mary, his widow.

At Limerick, Margaret-Leith, wife of Lieut.-Col. Muller, dau. of Edw. Leigh Pemberton, esq.

In London, aged 60, Major George Hutton Rawlinson, of the Bengal Artillery.

At Sedgfield, aged 56, Sarah, second dau. of the late M. R. Ruddock, esq.

Jan. 3. At Kelloe, Berwickshire, George Buchanan, esq. of Kelloc.

In Montague-sq. aged 75, Richard O'Farrell Caddell, esq. of Harbournstown, co. Meath.

At Royston, aged 83, Miss Crispin.

Aged 63, Robert Henderson, esq. late of Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq.

In Upper Berkeley-st. aged 37, John Bethune Ross, esq. Advocate.

At Worthing, aged 85, Margaret, widow of Thomas Trotter, esq.

At Theberton House, Suffolk, aged 82, Mrs. Wootton.

Jan. 4. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 82, Marianne, widow of Robert Clutterbuck, esq. of Watford House, Herts, the Historian of Hertfordshire.

At Bristol, Humphrey Creswicke, esq. formerly of Hanham Court, and a magistrate for co. Glouc.

At Cheam House, Surrey, the residence of her son-in-law George Wilde, esq. Hester, widow of Richard Curteis Croughton, esq. of Tenterden, dau. of the late Thomas Peel, esq. of Trenant Park, Cornwall.

At Shirley, Hants, aged 70, Anne-Julia, relict of William Charles Daman, esq. of Romsey.

At Kensington, aged 70, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Harrison, esq. E.I. Civil Service.

At Edinburgh, Lawrence Hialop, esq. late of Trelawny and St. James, Jamaica.

At Pendlebury, near Manchester, Miss Susan Lee, sister of David Lee, esq. K.S.G.

At Brighton, aged 65, William Payne, esq. formerly of Bond-st.

Jan. 5. Aged 81, Henry-Anne, relict of Col. John Dick Burnaby, of Evington, Leic. She was the dau. of Sir Thomas Fowke, Knt. Groom of the Bedchamber to Henry-Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, by Anne, dau. and coheir of Sir Isaac Woolaston, of Lowesby Hall, co. Leic. Bart. She received her names from her sponsors the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland; was married in 1798 to Colonel Burnaby, of the Grenadier Guards (third son of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Leicester), who died in 1852.

At Torquay, aged 72, Captain George Isaac Call, late Paymaster H.M.'s 18th R.I.

At Pockridge House, Wilts, John Edridge, esq. formerly a councillor and alderman of Bath; and he also filled the civic chair.

In the Finchley-road, aged 75, James Edward Mivart, for more than 40 years proprietor of the well-known hotel in Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq.

At Reading, Mary, relict of George Mordaunt, esq. of the E.I.C.'s Home Service.

Aged 51, John Welch, esq. of Sydenham-hill, Kent, and Garlick-hill, London.

Jan. 6. - Aged 48, Mary Barnes, wife of John Barker, esq. surgeon, Brill.

At the Oaks, Newport, Monm. aged 55, James Birch, esq. of Newport, and Cheddar, Som.

At St. Mark's-crescent, Regent's-park, aged 32, Daniel H. Johnson, esq. of Canton, eldest son of D. T. Johnson, esq. of Aldermay Churchyard.

At Exbourne, Sarah-Webber, youngest dau. of the late John Webber Payne, esq. of Winkleigh, Devon.

At Avisford, near Arundel, aged 72, Lady Elizabeth Louisa Reynell, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Reynell, Bart. K.C.B. She was the fourth daughter of George first Marquess of Waterford, by Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Henry Monck, esq. of Charleville, by Lady Isabella Bentinck, second daughter of Henry first Duke of Portland. She was married first, in 1816, to Major-Gen. Sir Denis Park, K.C.B., &c. who died in 1823; and secondly, in 1831, to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart. K.C.B. who died in 1848.

At Ifley, near Oxford, aged 79, Richard Spiers, esq. father of the late Mayor of Oxford.

At Liverpool, aged 72, Miriam, relict of Jeremiah Woods, esq. of Swilland, near Ipswich, sister to the late Charles Keene, esq. Sussex-place, Regent's-park.

At Walton-on-the-Naze, aged 50, Edward Joseph Woods, esq.

Jan. 7. At Reading, aged 49, Richd. Bacon, esq.

At Aldworth Vicarage, Beatrice, wife of the Rev. George Bullock, Vicar of Aldworth.

At the Grove, Ipswich, aged 37, Ellen, wife of Dr. Chevallier.

At Chislehurst, aged 55, Sydney Collard, esq.



At Greetham, near Oakham, aged 63, Matthew Laxton, esq.

At Torquay, aged 60, Anne, widow of the Rev. H. F. Lyte, of Berry Head, Brixham, only dau. of the Rev. Wm. Maxwell, D.D. of Falkland, co. Monaghan.

At Snarestone, Leic. aged 31, Harriett, wife of the Rev. Spencer Percival Powis.

Capt. Thomas Sandys, H.C.S. third son of Myles Sandys, esq. of Graythwaite Hall, Westmerland.

In Victoria-st. Westminster, aged 66, Francis Skurray, esq.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 84, Mary, widow of John South, esq. dau. of the late Laurence Desborough, esq. of Huntingdon.

At Reading, Eleanor, widow of Edward Whittaker, esq. late of Deanery Manor House, Bampton, Oxfordshire.

Ann, wife of Henry Wormald, esq. of South-parade, Wakefield, second dau. of the late Gervas Ward, esq. Hurdsfield House, Macclesfield.

Jan. 8. Aged 74, Ruth, wife of John Edmonds, esq. the Abbey House, Bradford, Wilts.

James David Fitzgerald, esq. of Somerset-st. Portman-square.

At Tideford, Cornwall, aged 19, Frances-Bernard, only child of the Rev. Edward Fanshawe Glanville.

At Kendal, aged 34, Eldred Harrison, esq. solr.

At Torquay, aged 39, Margaret-Matilda, eldest dau. of the late Sir Albert Pell, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Review, by the Hon. Margaret Letitia Matilda St. John, cousin to the present Lord St. John.

In Bath, aged 64, Major Robert Fryer Phillips, R. Art.

At the Grove, Stratford, Essex, aged 75, Richd. Staines, esq. surgeon.

In Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 79, John Thornton, esq.

Jan. 9. At Ashford, aged 70, Mary-Greenhill, wife of John Beet, esq.

At Heavitree, aged 84, Jane, widow of Richard Lamer Bisset, esq.

In Circus-road, St. John's-wood, aged 76, John Jarvis, esq.

At Brighton, aged 11, Alice-Philadelphia, dau. of Sir George Philip Lee, of Bryanston-square.

At Dover, aged 72, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. George Peché.

Aged 51, Eliza-Morgan, wife of Mr. Charles Robey Rogers, of Winchester, and only dau. of Stephen White, esq. of Warminster.

At Helions Bumpstead, Essex, aged 72, Joseph Amos Trollope, esq. formerly of Parliament-st. Westminster.

Jan. 10. In Birkenhead, aged 37, James Catto, esq. Liverpool.

At Lymington, aged 48, Sibylla-Jane, wife of Charles Fluder, esq. M.D.

In York-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 88, Mrs. Sarah Gower.

At Exeter, aged 76, Wm. Tapp Jenkins, son of the late Alexander Jenkins, author of "The History of Exeter."

At Clapham, aged 79, George Key, esq.

At Clevedon, aged 75, Mrs. Anne Lempriere Collingwood, relict of the Rev. John Lempriere, D.D.

At Bishopwearmouth, aged 68, Sarah, widow of John Peacock, esq. of Bishopwearmouth, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Reginald Bligh, Rector of Romaldkirk.

At the Dover Union House, J. W. Sharpe, comic singer. He had been wandering about the town night and day for three weeks, in a poor and destitute condition, dissipation having produced the most emaciated appearance.

In Nottingham-place, Major Stones, late of the 15th Light Dragoons.

At Ramsgate, aged 93, Catherine, relict of Thos. Templeman, esq.

In Montagu-pl. Frances-Ann, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Wilder, of the Manor House, Binfield, Berks.

Jan. 11. At Hare Hatch, Berks, aged 78, Edmund Whitfield A'Bear, esq.

At Buckhurst, near Wokingham, Berks, aged 79, Wm. Heelas, esq.

In Montagu-sq. aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Mordaunt.

At Gracedieu Manor, Leic. in consequence of a fall on the ice, aged 9, Bernard-Lisle, third surviving son of Ambrose Lisle Phillips, esq.

Anna-Amelia, eldest dau. of R. W. Porter, esq. solicitor, Ipswich.

In Welbeck-st. Major John Rainey, formerly of the 82nd Regt.

At Tamworth, aged 41, Thomas Henry Sharples, esq. surgeon.

Jan. 12. In Gloucester-st. Belgrave-road, aged 59, Sarah, widow of John Bidwell, esq. of the Foreign Office.

In St. Paul's-terrace, Ball's-pond-road, aged 53, Abraham Creed, esq.

At Worcester-park, Surrey, aged 89, Elizabeth, widow of Mark Currie, esq. She was the daughter of John Close, esq. of Easby, co. York.

In Lowndes-st. aged 60, William Hawksley, esq. formerly of the 12th Lancers.

At Broadholm, Dumfriesshire, aged 82, Mrs. Johnstone.

At Erith, aged 49, Geo. Lumley, esq. late of Dalston.

At Devonshire-place, aged 66, Brooke Pigot, esq. Major 69th Regt.

Aged 59, Mr. William Straker, theological bookseller, late of Adelaide-street, Strand.

At the Grove, Watford, aged 80, the Hon. Mrs. Villiers, mother of the Earl of Clarendon. She was Theresa, daughter of John first Lord Boringdon (grandfather of the present Earl of Morley), by his second wife the Hon. Theresa Robinson, second daughter of Thomas first Lord Grantham, and aunt to Earl de Grey. She was married in 1798 to the Hon. George Villiers, and left his widow in 1827; having had issue ten children; of whom the only survivors are the present Earl of Clarendon, the Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Montagu Villiers, Rector of St. George's Bloomsbury, and Lady Maria-Theresa, wife of the Right Hon. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, now Chancellor of the Exchequer.

At Manchester, aged 30, John Wrigley, esq.

Jan. 13. At Whitby, aged 78, Ann, widow of Joseph H. Barker, esq. of Gower-street, London.

At Gateshead, aged 77, Mr. Alexander Browne, an old inhabitant of that borough, and father of the late Mr. Thomas Browne, proprietor and publisher of the Export List.

At Tunbridge-wells, aged 61, Benj. Coles, esq.

At Bicester, Fanny, wife of the Rev. G. A. Holdsworth, youngest dau. of Mr. William Tyrrell, of Upper Edmonton, Middlesex.

At Melton-st. Dorset-sq. William Horsford, chief officer of the Mendicity Society.

At the Parsonage, Dent, Yorkshire, aged 73, Margaret, widow of the Rev. John Mason, of Tuxford, Notts, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Sedgwick, of Dent.

At Bayswater, aged 54, William Payne, esq. brother of Sampson Payne, esq. Mayor of Southampton.

At Cuckmere station, Seaford, Sussex, aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of Fredk. Phillips, esq. Lieut. R.N.

In Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, aged 91, Mrs. Pinckard, widow of Joseph Pinckard, esq.

In Hyde Park-place, aged 61, Edward Bolton Stretch, esq. late of the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Jan. 14. In Pentonville, aged 68, Wm. Cook, esq. Manager in London of the Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society, formerly Civil Commissioner of the Niger Expedition, and Commander of the barque Cambria at the rescue of the crew and passengers of the Kent, East Indiaman.

At Bath, Richard Eykyn, esq. late of Camden-road Villas.

In Acacia-road, St. John's-wood, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Fox, esq. late of Harleston, Norfolk, and mother of Mrs. Edward Putvoys.



In Canonbury-sq. Islington, aged 76, Matthew Hartley Hollyer, esq.

At Willesden, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. H. J. Knapp, D.D. Vicar of Willesden, and Sub-dean of St. Paul's.

Aged 70, Richard Janion Nevill, esq. of Llangennech, Carmarthenshire. He was the son of Charles Nevill, esq. of Llanelly (descended from the Nevills of Whittington, co. Stafford), by his second wife Martha, dau. of Richard Janion, esq. of Bradley Orchard, Colchester, and widow of William Acton, esq. He served sheriff of Carmarthenshire in 1836. He married in 1812 Anne, eldest dau. of Wm. Yalden, esq. of Lovington, Hants, and had issue Charles-William, his heir, four other sons, and three daughters.

Aged 78, in Glenmohr-terr. Blackheath, Edward Warren, esq. flate of Burton-st. Burton-crescent, sixth son of the late Richard Warren, M.D. Physician to King George III.

Aged 45, Francis Woodgate, esq. of Westbourne-terr. Hyde-park, and Under River, Kent.

Jan. 15. In Parliament-st. aged 73, Mrs. Boyes.

At Peckham, Louisa-Grace, wife of William Cotsell, esq. Paymaster R.N.

Aged 74, Joseph Dowson, esq. of Champion-hill, Camberwell.

Aged 42, Maynard, wife of Rear-Adm. Eliot, fourth dau. of the late George Baring, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Sir Francis Baring, Bart. of Stratton, Hants.

At Neston Park, Wilts, aged 91, Mrs. Fuller, relict of John Fuller, esq.

At Brighton, aged 21, Robert Brooke, eldest son of the Rev. H. B. S. Harris, master of Lord Leicester's Hospital, Warwick.

In Brompton-row, Wm. James M'Cartney, esq.

In Duncan-pl. Islington, aged 69, Henry Munn, esq.

At Farnham, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Nichols, esq.

At Brompton, Middlesex, Martha, wife of Thomas Oliver, esq. of Chelsea Hospital, and second surviving dau. of the late Charles Allen, esq. of Market Harborough.

In Hertford-st. Mayfair, aged 86, the Right Hon. Charlotte Maria dowager Countess of Stradbroke. The deceased was daughter of Abraham Whittaker, esq. of Lyston House, Herefordshire, and was married in 1792 to the late Earl of Stradbroke, by whom she had a large family, of whom the survivors are the present Earl of Stradbroke, Adm. the Hon. H. J. Rous, and Capt. the Hon. W. R. Rous.

Jan. 16. At the Mount, in the vicinity of York, aged 85, Jeremiah Barstow, esq.

At Dungarvan, suddenly, aged 65, Beresford Boate, esq. a magistrate.

At Edinburgh, aged 55, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess dowager of Erroll. She was on her way south to hasten to the sick bed of her brother Lord Adolphus FitzClarence. She was the third daughter of the late King William IV. and married Dec. 4, 1820, William-George, 17th Earl of Erroll, who died in April, 1846. Her ladyship leaves issue the present Earl of Erroll, Lady Campden, Lady Agnes Duff, and Lady Alice Hay, unmarried.

Jan. 18. In Ave Maria-lane, aged 71, Mr. Henry Bird, stationer and bookbinder. He was of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.  
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,		Deaths Registered									Births Registered.
		Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Dec.	29 .	625	207	242	308	61	60	1503	752	751	1563
Jan.	5 .	554	183	215	245	50	—	1247	630	617	1662
"	12 .	484	186	176	207	47	—	1100	542	558	1563
"	19 .	495	156	211	217	42	—	1121	578	543	1644

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JAN. 25.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
76 1	37 8	26 7	53 4	46 0	44 9

PRICE OF HOPS, JAN. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JAN. 25.

Hay, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JAN. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef .....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 21.			
Mutton .....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	3,775	Calves	71
Veal .....	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	20,530	Pigs	460
Pork .....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>				

COAL MARKET, JAN. 25.

Walls Ends, &c. 16*s.* 3*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 15*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 56*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 59*s.* 6*d.*

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Dec. 26, 1855, to Jan. 25, both 1856, inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.			Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		
26	41	51	49	29, 9	heavy rain		11	33	37	32	30, 2	rain	
27	39	51	46	, 53	rain, cloudy		12	32	36	32	, 51	fair, cloudy	
28	39	52	39	, 59	fair, cloudy		13	32	36	30	, 57	do. do.	
29	40	51	42	, 89	do. rain		14	30	36	29	, 12	do. do.	
30	48	48	40	30, 5	cloudy		15	30	36	33	, 6	do.	
31	40	47	39	, 13	fair, cloudy		16	38	45	42	29, 91	rain	
J 1	39	46	42	, 83	gloomy		17	30	48	43	, 58	do. fair	
2	40	48	43	, 56	cloudy, rain		18	48	53	46	, 41	do. cloudy	
3	44	50	45	, 53	do. do.		19	48	53	48	, 24	do.	
4	41	46	45	, 64	rain, cloudy		20	46	50	46	, 8	cloudy	
5	42	48	45	, 47	do.		21	45	52	44	, 7	constant rain	
6	43	48	47	, 44	do.		22	36	42	40	, 37	cloudy	
7	41	47	40	, 2	do. cloudy		23	45	53	48	, 83	fair, cldy. rain	
8	41	47	40	, 4	fair, cloudy		24	49	53	44	, 33	do. do.	
9	34	37	37	, 13	rain, snow		25	43	53	40	28, 99	rn. fr. lightng.	
10	34	38	33	, 42	cloudy								

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Dec. and Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.	
28	206	88½		89	3½			8 dis.	4	0 dis.
29	206	88½		89				8 9 dis.	8	6 dis.
31	206	88½		89				4 dis.	10	4 dis.
1		88½		89½				7 dis.	12	7 dis.
2		87½		88½				10 dis.	10	7 dis.
3	206½	87½		88	3½			10 dis.	8	6 dis.
4		87½		87½	3½			10 5 dis.	10	5 dis.
5	207	87½		87½	3½				5	4 dis.
7		87½	87	87½				4 9 dis.	9	4 dis.
8	207½	87½	87	87½	3½			5 dis.	4	9 dis.
9	207	86½	86½	86½			218½	5 dis.	9	4 dis.
10	207	86½	86½	87			218½	9 3 dis.	5	8 dis.
11	207	86½	86½	87½					3	6 dis.
12	207	86½	86	86½				7 dis.	6	3 dis.
14	207½	86½	86½	86½			220	3 dis.	7	3 dis.
15		86½	86½	87½	3½			7 dis.	6	3 dis.
16	208	87½	87½	88½	3½				3	6 dis.
17		89½	90½	91			219	2 dis.	7	2 dis.
18		90½	90	90½				2 dis.	6	1 dis.
19	210	90½	90½	91	3½		218	2 dis.	6	2 dis.
21	210	90½	89½	90½				par.	5	1 dis.
22	208½	90½	89½	90½	3½			par. 4 dis.	4	dis. par.
23	210	90½	90½	91½	3½				4	dis. 1 pm.
24	210½	91½	91	91½			220	par. 4 dis.	4	0 dis.
25	209	91	90½	91½	3½		220	1 5 dis.	par.	6 dis.
26	209½	91½	90½	91½	3½		221	3 dis.	2	6 dis.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,  
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,  
Throgmorton Street, London.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MARCH, 1856.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—In reply to an observation in p. 106 of your Magazine for February,—that the name “Cold Harbour is *constantly* found in the vicinity of Roman roads,” I beg to state that I know three places—one each in Boston, Freiston, and Benington, in Lincolnshire—which have been for centuries so designated, but which are *certainly not* in the neighbourhood of any Roman road. What the name originated in I have been long endeavouring to ascertain. Yours, &c.

Stoke Newington. FISHER THOMPSON.

CIVIS, who inquires respecting the etymology of “Romeland,” mentioned in Mr. Corner’s paper, recently read before the Society of Antiquaries, upon the Abbat of Waltham’s house in the city of London, and which was an open space between that house and the port of Billingsgate,—is referred to several remarks upon the subject made in our vol. xxxix. for 1853, pp. 392, 509, 617. It was there shown that there were Romelands in London at Billingsgate and at Queenhithe; also at St. Alban’s near the west end of the abbey church, and again at Waltham abbey. Perhaps our readers will be able to name still more? We are inclined to interpret the term as room-land, or a vacant space of ground, and not as alluding to any connexion with the city, or religion, of Rome. The question, however, deserves investigation.

The new scheme for the administration of *Dulwich College* is not yet definitively arranged. Various projects are broached for enlarging the objects of the charity; some of which are not so faithfully guided by the known intentions and objects of the Founder, as piety and honesty require. We have just received a pamphlet wet from the press, entitled “DULWICH COLLEGE; or the Orphan and the Poor defended from the errors of the Charity Trusts Board.” It is addressed to H. M. Solicitor-General, by “An Old Equity Lawyer,”—one with whose sentiments on this subject our readers have already been made acquainted.

In reference to the concurrent jurisdictions of the Mayor of the town and the Mayor of the manor of *Ashton-under-Lyne*, noticed in our December Magazine at p. 625, we have received the following additional information. The jurisdiction of the Mayor of the manor is very much

larger than that of the Mayor of the borough, and extends over an area of 9,494 acres, including a population in 1851 of 56,951 persons; whilst the municipal borough includes only an area of 1,373 acres, and a population of 30,676, wholly comprised within the manor. Our readers will perceive that, the manor being thus superficially about seven times larger than the borough, and containing about double the population, accounts for the court-leet and manorial privileges being still maintained in their integrity, though the council of the municipal borough now manage most of the business arising within the town’s division of 1,373 acres.

In our November Number, p. 513, it was noticed that the name of the Caledonian chieftain Galgacus, mentioned by Tacitus, had by Baxter been identified with Gwallog, a British name, which is probably the prototype of Wallace. The Editors, however, have preferred to read the name Calgacus; whilst Becker, in his separate edition of the *Agricola* (Hamburgh, 1826), has gone a step further, venturing to rectify the text of Tacitus by the aid of Ossian; for, while admitting *Calgacus* into the text, he says in a note, “Forte melius *Calgarus*, qualis in Ossianis carminibus occurrit.” (P. 49.)

Dec. p. 652. The late William Williams Hope, esq. died on the 21st Jan. 1855, not “early in 1854.”

Jan. p. 83. The late General Lindsay’s younger daughter was married in 1854 to Robert Stayner Holford, esq. of Weston Birt, M.P. for Gloucestershire.

P. 182. The late Marquess Townshend died on the 31st Dec. 1855.

The late Duke of Manchester’s will, dated March 3, 1855, has been proved by his executors, the present Duke and Mr. Ormsby, a Dublin barrister. His personality in the province of Canterbury is sworn under 45,000*l.* exclusive of his charges, to the amount of 35,000*l.*, on the estate of his late Duchess in Ireland. His Grace has left 10,000*l.* to his young Duchess, exclusive of her jointure of 2,000*l.* a-year. He has also left 5,000*l.* to each of her infant children, and the whole of his residuary personalty, estimated at upwards of 70,000*l.* to the present Duke, on whom are also settled the English and Irish estates, producing a rental of more than 20,000*l.* a-year.

THE  
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FRANCISCO D'ALMEIDA.

WITH the history of the great Albuquerque that of Francisco d'Almeida is closely interwoven. But as the first Portuguese viceroy of the Indies, as a mighty man of valour, memorable alike for exploits on land and on ocean at a time when Portugal was making itself illustrious for its warlike enterprises, its maritime discoveries, and its colonial establishments, Almeida deserves a record on his own account. Far inferior to Albuquerque in political wisdom, and in natural grandeur of character, Almeida was yet enough of a colossus in a colossal age to claim a chronicle for the magnificence of his attitude when he stood erect, and for the reverberation that thundered far and wide when he fell. It is a symptom of health and vigour in the present generation that it sees in what such men as Columbus, Albuquerque, and Almeida did, in the explorations, adventures, and conquests, to which for two centuries the finding of America gave birth, the main root out of which all our modern life has grown.

Francisco d'Almeida was born at Lisbon about the middle of the fifteenth century. He belonged to one of the most illustrious Portuguese families. Almeida is a famous fortified town in Portugal, which, during the Peninsular war, and long previously thereto, was witness of many a brave and bloody deed. Francisco's house could boast descent from Payo Guterrez, who in the time of Sancho the First wrested Almeida from the Moors. The achievement was honoured and commemorated by an addition to his name. Payo Guterrez was himself the grandson of Pelago Amadeo, the favourite of Dom Henrique the founder of the Portuguese monarchy. Francisco d'Al-

meida was the son of the second Count d'Abrantès, who had held the highest employments under John the Second. From his illustrious ancestry, from a fortunate marriage, from his own vigour, valour, and abilities, Almeida does not seem to have had any other obstacle to his success than the slight one arising from his being the seventh child in a very numerous family. He became a leading personage at the Portuguese Court, and there was no dignity that peace could confer, no danger that war could present, for which he was not deemed a fit and foremost man.

A great dignity and a great danger was the post to which Almeida was appointed in 1505—that of governing the Indies. Tristam da Cunha had already accepted the office; but an increasing blindness, which had compelled him to retire from public affairs, at last forced him to renounce such a splendid object of ambition.

Almeida set sail from Belem, on the 25th March, 1505, as commander of the largest fleet that had ever yet sailed for the Indies. It consisted of twenty-two ships, and carried fifteen hundred men on board. Among the eminent warriors who accompanied him was his own son, Lourenço. The king was present at the departure of the fleet, not as an idle or delighted spectator alone. He had furnished the new governor with copious and minute instructions; and he wished to watch, even from the outset, how faithfully he kept them. A profound geographical knowledge was deemed at that time as needful to a Portuguese monarch as a thorough insight into the characters of men; and the instructions have been applauded as dis-



playing both. Almeida received orders to build a fortress at Soffala, to construct another at Quiloa, and after touching at Cochin, on the coast of Malabar, to explore the Red Sea, whence were continually issuing piratical expeditions destructive of the Portuguese commerce. It ought not to be forgotten, however, that piracy on all the northern and eastern coasts of Africa had been chiefly created by the horrible and wholesale expulsions of the Moors from Spain. When a Louis the Fourteenth revoked the Edict of Nantes, he gave industrious citizens to many a European land. When successive Catholic rulers, in the excess of their persecuting and proselytising zeal, drove myriads of the Moors from Spain, corsairs by myriads sprang up as a necessity, and raged as a retribution.

Continual calms interrupted the course of the fleet. The wonders worked and the discoveries made by Columbus had taught navigation to be adventurous, but had not taught it to be courageous and confident. The Portuguese, dreading the tempests which they were sure to encounter when doubling the Cape of Good Hope, steered so far to the south as to feel the Pole's killing breath; the cold was extreme, and heavy snows covered the vessels. Nevertheless, in spite of calms prolonged and bitter blasts, the fleet arrived before Quiloa on the 22nd July, 1505. Quiloa fell after a slight resistance, and agreed to acknowledge the supremacy of King Emanuel.

The next point of attack was Mombaça, which made a far more desperate defence than Quiloa. When the capital surrendered to the Portuguese the inhabitants were so proud of the bravery which they had displayed in a succession of terrible combats as to boast that they were true knights, while the men of Quiloa were no better than timorous hens. An immense booty was the reward of the fleet's rapid and brilliant achievements. With a grand disinterestedness, in which there mingled perhaps somewhat of disdain and ostentation, Almeida took nothing as his share of the spoil but an arrow. Yet of much which the Portuguese and Spaniards in their best days did it would be impossible always accurately to determine whether it was

an inordinate haughtiness or a noble magnanimity.

Laden with booty, and heralded by the fulmination of splendid exploits, the fleet touched at Melinde, the king of which was an ally of the Portuguese. Having had for a time enough of cruising and fighting, Almeida and his ships reached the coast of India. Cochin was fixed on as the residence of the governor. There he did not long remain idle. He had a restless energy and a still more restless vanity. He had assumed a title which Emanuel had not given him—that of Viceroy: and it was not at all, even with the power of a viceroy, that he was satisfied. In his dealings with the native rulers he punished and recompensed, made and unmade with the high hand of an Emperor. Almeida had brought with him a crown of gold, which he had been ordered by Emanuel to place on the head of the king of Cochin, who was thenceforth to be considered a feudatory of Portugal, or in fact a simple puppet for commercial and political purposes. The viceroy went through this ceremony with more than his usual magnificence of pride, and as if he himself had the right to bestow crowns. In spite, however, of the most extravagant pomp, and the most profuse prodigality, Almeida showed the skill and the activity of his administration by dispatching to Portugal a flotilla of eight vessels, with cargoes of spices, under the command of Ferdinand Soares: and doubtless that pomp and that prodigality were well adapted, as in the case of Warren Hastings, to impress the oriental imagination, and to consolidate the government of the Europeans. Sailing from Cannanore, the flotilla made its voyage memorable, by discovering afresh, for the first time since Marco Polo, the island of Madagascar. This was on the 1st of February, 1506. Till further explorings set them right, they were inclined to believe that they had found a new continent. The island they subsequently called Saint Laurence; but, with some slight variation, the name originally given to it by Marco Polo remains.

Almeida was too brilliant a servant of the crown to be a faithful one. He thought, in opposition to Emanuel, that the erection of fortresses, either

on the coast of Africa, or anywhere else, was a waste of strength and of resources. He panted to be for ever thundering along the waves in dashing engagements. Nevertheless, tardily yielding to the orders of the king, he sent one of his best officers, Pero d'Aanhaia, to Soffala to build a fort there. A king blind and old, but full of vigour, "was ruler at Soffala." At first he did not offer any opposition to the building of the fort; but, instigated by the Moors, he afterwards tried to expel the Christians. Between these and the king a conflict began, which lasted some months: the head of a gray-haired man, fixed on a lance above the ramparts of the city, told to friend and foe the end of a bloody history. Turbulent and treacherous movements on the part of the kings of Calicut and Cannanore were repressed as promptly and remorselessly, if with less of notable cruelty. In his dealings with the Hindoos and their chieftains, however, Almeida was not animated by that which, next to his chivalrous rashness, was among his leading motives—religious hate. From the remotest ages it has been observable that, in proportion as a religion has risen, and refined into spiritualism, has it been intolerant. Men can pardon differences in ceremonial; they cannot so easily pardon differences in creed. There are few examples in ancient history of more intolerant rage than when Cambyses, as the representative of a spiritualist religion, stabbed the symbolic god of the Egyptians. Christianity and Mahometanism loathed each other, just because they were both spiritualist religions. At the time of Almeida's government this religious antipathy was at its most furious height before beginning to die gradually away. He courted instead of calming the storms that were ever ready to burst of themselves from the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. In one of those storms of Mahometan wrath he had lost his noble son, whose career, as blending intimately with that of his father, deserves a record before we proceed further.

Uniting in an equal degree the most impetuous valour and the most Herculean force, Lourenço d'Almeida was from the beginning the terror and the admiration of Mahometans and Hindoos. As a proof of his gigantic strength,

one of his historians avers that in the heat of battle he was beheld cleaving with one mighty blow his opponent to the girdle. Shortly after his arrival in the Indies his father sent him, at the head of nine sail, to explore the Maldives. When opposite Cape Comorin the currents drew him toward the coast of Ceylon. He landed in the island, and the Rajah who ruled in that portion of it was so vanquished by his knightly presence, that he welcomed him with exceeding pomp, and promised to become both feudatory and tributary of Portugal,—as the latter, sending annually a large quantity of cinnamon. On his return from this expedition, his father gave him the command of another fleet; with this he swept as conqueror the coasts of Malabar, seeking everywhere the enemies of his king and of the Christian faith. To check his vehemence and to guide his rashness, his father placed by his side a council consisting of the most experienced captains. In a memorable engagement before Cannanore, he defeated the Mahometans with enormous slaughter; though it is scarcely credible that of the former three thousand perished, and only about half-a-dozen Portuguese. The writers who delight in such monstrous, such lying exaggerations, do not see that if victory was so easy there was no glory in being conqueror. The disaster and the disgrace however were signal enough to rouse various Mahometan powers to combined effort against the bold young man. A fleet from the Red Sea effected a junction with one from the Persian Gulf; the united naval hosts having at their head the Emir Hossein, whom the Portuguese authors call Mirhocen, and a man with skill as incontestable as his daring. The Portuguese ships were unexpectedly surrounded by the two fleets. Lourenço d'Almeida had now an antagonist before him worthy of his renown and of his achievements. But he disdained to imitate the prudence which that antagonist joined to his courage; misled perhaps not more by his natural ardour than by the facility which he had so far experienced in overwhelming hosts of enemies ill-armed, ill-disciplined, ill-organised. The captains of the other Portuguese vessels deemed it no dishonour to re-

tire before a force so enormously outnumbering their own, and guided in every movement, directed in every blow, by a Mahometan Nelson. The young Almeida alone resisted to the last. The emir's rapid and masterly manœuvres, and the sustained and tremendous firing from the Mahometan guns, showed him that it was not now with pirates or poltroons he had to do. As unwilling to abandon the unequal contest as he was incapable of surrendering, he stood undaunted on the deck, hurling back still more with his valiant glance than with his valiant hand the onset of thousands. A ball having shattered his thighbone, he ordered that he should be firmly bound to a chair at the foot of the mainmast. Thence he still surveyed the combat and still issued his orders. Another ball struck him full in the breast. He died in a moment, one of the most intrepid among the many heroes whom Camoens had celebrated.

It was when bowed down by grief for the death of his noble son that Francisco d'Almeida received the news of Albuquerque's appointment as his successor. He determined, however, to avenge his son before surrendering an office to which he brought so much more lustre than stability. Albuquerque, influenced alike by moderation and by magnanimity, and perhaps pitying the bereaved father, though asserting the validity of the powers that had been conferred on him by the king, yet did not at once or to the letter avail himself of them. The arrogance and vanity of Almeida probably mistook this conciliatory spirit for weakness and fear, and puffed themselves out in consequence into uglier shapes and more extravagant dimensions. But the warrior soon atoned, as before, for the faults of the viceroy and the haughtiness of the man. With nineteen vessels, having thirteen hundred Portuguese on board, Almeida sailed for the spot where his son had so gloriously perished. Hosts of miscellaneous foes, Mahometans and Hindoos, rushed boldly to the encounter, only to be scattered the more fatally on the waves the more pertinaciously they resisted. But this triumph was made immortally infamous by such excessive cruelties, that through all India it became a saying, "May the wrath of the

Franguis fall upon thee as it fell upon Daboul!" This battle took place in December 1508. A few weeks after, Almeida offered at the ocean altar a still more Achillean holocaust of blazing ships and of massacred mariners to his son's memory. Before the harbour of Diu he annihilated the combined forces of the Soudan of Egypt, the Rajah of Calicut, and their allies. On board the fleets, over which the Emir Hossein held supreme command, besides Arabs, Hindoos, and eight hundred Mamelukes, impatient for the conflict, and glittering with superb armour, there were numerous Christians, including Venetians and men of the Slavic race. The battle lasted from eleven in the forenoon till sunset. Though it cannot be doubted that Hossein was defeated, and that his ships suffered terribly, yet it is impossible to believe the Portuguese historians, when they maintain that of the enemy some four thousand were killed, that of the eight hundred Mamelukes only twenty-two escaped, while the viceroy's total loss is reduced to thirty-two men. An ancient Homeric god might spread such complete and sudden havoc among the foe, while the battalions he was aiding were comparatively shielded from harm; but lions cannot devour lions as they devour sheep; and with lions, not with sheep, had the Portuguese lions to fight. However this point may be debated in regard to the military reputation of the Mahometans, it is unquestionable that the result of the battle was the ruin of their commerce in India and in the Indian seas. The able and resolute Hossein had taken refuge with the sovereign of Calicut, who refused to deliver him up to the fury of Almeida: he, however, restored the Christian captives, and abandoned to the viceroy whatever yet remained of the hostile fleet, which was immediately committed to the flames.

And now, having done so much for his own renown, for the glory and greatness of his country, so much in vindication of the Christian name, so much in retribution for his dear son's death, Almeida ought as gracefully as possible to have retired from the scene. But his satiated vengeance seemed but to add to his immeasurable super-

ciliousness, to his mania of disdain, and he returned to Cochin as if to the capital of his own kingdom—a capital which he had no intention of quitting till a new whim or a new expedition called him forth. When Albuquerque arrived at Cochin, Almeida assumed an air of contempt and suspicion, as if the new governor were some dubious impostor or low adventurer; yet the latter had made to the viceroy, in due form, notification of the authority wherewith he had been entrusted; which notification had been prepared, with the same regard to form, by his secretary Pereira. Almeida neither disputed the validity of the commission nor the legality of the notification. But the only respect he paid to the one and the only reply he made to the other was the vaguest of words, accompanied by the most scornful of shrugs. The scornful shrug spoke distinctly enough what the vague word was not intended to speak. Such conduct, towards a man like Albuquerque, was more likely to be tiresome than offensive. He had not crossed seas and faced peril merely to watch the ridiculous gesticulations of a morbid vanity. Petulant and presumptuous Almeida could not stand between Albuquerque and any selfish ambition; but he stood very annoyingly and obstinately between him and his work. Albuquerque cared not to rebuke or to humiliate Almeida's insolence: he determined, however, while smiling at it as far as it concerned himself personally, to brook it not for a moment, if substantially hampering him in the discharge of the duties to which his king had appointed him. One day, at the time of Almeida's proudest and most recent triumphs, this stately viceroy was stalking along the beach, at Cochin, surrounded by his sycophants, followed by his guards. A man strode unceremoniously through the numerous retinue, accosted him familiarly, and, pulling him slightly by his mantle of brocade, said that he, Albuquerque, as governor of the Indies, expected and was worthy of at least a look. "I did not recognise you," replied Almeida coldly and with insulting malapertness: and he continued, without taking further notice of Albuquerque, to receive the felicitations of the augmenting crowd, the flatterers mingling with the most fulsome

homage to the viceroy the most contemptuous and ironical allusions to the new governor, inquiring whether the fittest place for him was not a palace but a madhouse. Listening too promptly to such envenomed suggestions, and taking counsel from his own hatred and vainglorious character, it was not, indeed, to a madhouse that he sent Albuquerque: but, loading him with chains, he imprisoned him in a little fortress of Cannanore, which he had built soon after his arrival in India. This disgraceful and most unwarrantable act was, from its very violence, an injury to none but Almeida himself, as sending him out of India with the disrepute of a petty vindictiveness, instead of with the fame of a conqueror. The fetters were soon torn from the limbs of Albuquerque: for the so-called marshal by excellence, Don Fernando Coutinho, coming that same year to India, with high command and a numerous fleet, his first proceeding, on reaching the Indian shores, was to restore Albuquerque to liberty and to his legitimate power. Almeida saw that further resistance was vain, and he took his departure from Cochin on the 19th November, 1509. As if to efface the memory of his injudicious maltreatment of an incomparably greater one than himself, he distributed, ere setting sail, the most lavish gifts to his own adherents.

His life had a mournful close. The vessel on board of which he was, had been driven to enter the bay of Saldanha, not far from the Cape of Good Hope, by the necessity of taking in water. When it was about to set sail again, one of the crew having happened to get into his possession one of the Cape sheep, this suggested to the captains of the flotilla which accompanied Almeida the idea of revictualling the ships. A traffic commenced for that purpose with the Caffres, which was carried on for a time with ease and good temper. Some slight offence, however, unintentionally given by the Portuguese, having irritated the negroes, hostilities broke forth. Almeida landed to the succour of his men, and, bearing the royal banner, he rashly advanced more than a league into the interior, when it was dangerous to leave the shore even for a short distance. When he was returning with



a herd of oxen which he had bought from the Caffres with good hard blows, the savages, concealed behind the clouds of dust raised by the cattle, gathered to a considerable multitude, and then made a fierce attack on the Christians. Almeida, seeing little hope of safety, entrusted the banner to the vigorous hands of a young soldier, for his own arm was somewhat weakened by the toils and combats of sixty years; urging him to defend it to the last from that wretched horde, he sadly and too truly added that there ended the services which he had rendered to his king and country. The banner was, indeed, borne off untouched; but he who had been the proud and potent viceroy of the Indies—he who had ruled the East with a more than oriental splendour—was destined to find a miserable death in the midst of loathsome, brutal blacks. He had just reached the spot where the boats were waiting, and there was yet a chance of escape, when, in loosening his helmet, he left his neck unprotected. The quick eye of a Caffre had caught the movement, and, with a stake sharpened to the rude semblance of a spear, he pierced the viceroy's neck through and through. Almeida expended his last strength in trying to pluck out the fatal weapon; then, feeling that the effort was useless, he lifted his arms to Heaven, fell down on the sands, and died. His followers made no attempt to carry away his body, or to escape. Round those noble remains they offered their breasts to the foe with the recklessness of despair and the madness of valour. Sixty-five Portuguese perished in this wretched

affair, which shewed the beauty of a strong affection for a brave leader, but brought with it no other glory. Of these sixty-five, eleven, as the historians say, were knights of high renown. Almeida's death occurred on the 1st March, 1510. On the morrow, Lourenço de Brito and George de Mello Pereira, captains in the flotilla of the viceroy, landed. They found the corpse of the viceroy horribly mutilated. It, along with the other bodies, was hastily buried in the sand. Scarcely had this been done, when the two captains entered into an unseemly contention for the supreme command. This, however, did not hinder the flotilla from immediately setting sail. When, after a few months, it arrived at Lisbon, the news which it brought spread consternation in the city. It is said that when Ferdinand of Aragon heard from king Emanuel of Almeida's death, he caused the windows of his palace to be shut, as a sign of mourning. He had been witness of his valour at the siege of Grenada, and esteemed him as much as he admired his prowess.

Almeida was a man of middle stature, of stalwart make, of a grave aspect, and of imposing majesty. Though he carried pride to an insane excess, yet he was no less remarkable for a most winning courtesy. His posterity survives in the female line, his daughter having been twice married to a Portuguese nobleman of the foremost rank: the second time to the Marquis de Ferreira.

If Almeida left no male descendant, he and his son achieved enough to make his name illustrious for all ages.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

#### AN HOUR IN THE RUE ST. DENIS.

THERE was one street in Paris which Voltaire hated above all others, and that was the Rue St. Denis. The Duchess de Richelieu had composed some indifferent verses. Voltaire, then a lad of seventeen years of age, had polished them into something like brilliancy, and the lady had rewarded his handiwork with a purse of a hundred louis. The ambitious youth resolved to set up for a noble. Passing through

the Rue St. Denis, he saw the carriage and horses of a deceased owner being sold by auction. He made a successful bid, purchased the entire equipage, hired the coachman, and at once drove off. Before he had reached the corner of the street his horses ran away, his carriage was overturned, and the philosopher in his teens was rolled into the mud. He resold his purchase the next day at a loss, resolved to go a-foot for



a while longer, and cursed the Rue St. Denis to the day of his death.

At the time in question the Rue St. Denis was the most fashionable street in Paris. It now abounds in grocers and mercers, and two things which never fail there are nutmegs and nightcaps.

The inhabitants are a money-making and a religious people; but it is said that they only worship two saints, namely, St. Egoism and St. Economy! These are the saints who, properly propitiated, build fortunes in the city and country villas in the suburbs.

In the olden time, when kings passed this way to be crowned or to be buried, and when there was more of nobility about it than can be found now, the Cemetery of the Innocents was the busiest and the gayest place in the vicinity. Sharp dealers turned the tombs into counters by day, and young lovers or mirthful musicians made seats of them by night. There was more "fun" in the burying-ground than there ever was in the market which subsequently took its place. "A night among the tombs" implied assurance of a merry series of hours, from sunset till dawn. In 1484, when the English were masters of Paris, they celebrated the event by a splendid festival in this charming cemetery. Some of them drank till they were nearly as dead, and were quite as senseless, as the dead men they had been previously dancing over. Just three centuries later the old ball and burying ground was converted into a market. The *utile* permanently succeeded to the *dulce*.

The main street is full of strange and "clashing" associations. There is the antique church of St. Leu St. Gilles. The Chapel of the Tomb, beneath it, was built by the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre. Chapel and church became the property of a couple of Jews, who bought them "for a song," at the period of the great Revolution, and converted the building into one huge warehouse for saltpetre. What they did with the relics of the canonised Queen Clotilde, or with those of the imperial St. Helena, I am unable to say. The infidel proprietors, however, made excellent profit of their purchase. When France condescended once more to believe in God, the Jews let the edifice at a high rent, and

increased the latter every year, till permanent terms of agreement were signed by both contracting parties.

Let me add, to the honour of the clergy of this church, that they had the courage to celebrate a mass for the repose of the soul of the Princess de Lamballe, murdered in the streets by the sovereign people. The church may be said to have been constituted at an earlier period, that is, in the seventeenth century, a temple of Virtue. The body of the once celebrated Madame de Lamoignon was deposited here, against her own testamentary directions. The poor of the district, to whom she had been a succouring angel, could not bear the thought of losing her, and, as the inscription on her monument told the story, they took possession of her corpse, and interred it beneath the stones upon which they were accustomed to kneel. A son of hers prayed to be permitted, when dead, to lie at his mother's feet; and a pompous grandson, who had become a very grand personage under the reign of Louis XV., left in his will a *command* to the poor to treat his remains with the same honours they had paid to those of his mother; and that was the sole legacy he left them.

The old glories of the district, the abbey of St. Magloire and the church and hospital of St. Jacques, have now entirely disappeared. The "Magdalen" was attached to the old abbey, the female inmates of which took the name of "Filles Dieu." One part of their duties, down to a very late period, was of a painful nature. They had to receive all the criminals who were on their way to the permanent gibbet at Montfaucon. They presented to each doomed captive the crucifix to kiss, sprinkled him with holy water, led him to a table, and served him with his last repast—a little wine and bread. This done, they sent him on his dreary way, with a few words of encouragement and hope. The sad memories of the faubourg are indeed numberless. There is the Place Gastine, which commemorates the wealthy Huguenot merchant of the Rue St. Denis, who was burnt alive for daring to read his Bible in society with some friends. The house in which they assembled was razed to the ground. A couple of centuries later the emancipated

people strung up Catholic priests and Catholic nobles to the lamps, which swung by cords across this "Place." The fashion of politics, religion, and capital punishments had undergone mutation without improvement.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the district of St. Denis was to be found in its long-popular theatrical-religious mysteries. These constituted the "opera" of the fifteenth century. Near the spot where the old hospital and church of the Holy Sepulchre had stood, and not far from the old gate of St. Denis, was to be seen the "Hôtel of the Trinity." This was the sacred theatre in question. It was the only one possessed by the citizens of the capital four centuries ago, and it was crowded nightly. The proprietors were licensed, and the actors protected by the government. They were authorised to represent all the scenes and incidents of the New Testament, from the Annunciation to the Revelation. The neighbouring church furnished the properties and the music; and when vespers were concluded the worshippers sprang from their knees, and ran in crowds to get good places at the edifying "spectacle."

M. Arsene Houssaye, who has just resigned the sceptre of the *Theatre Français*, has, in one of his literary sketches, quoted largely from St. Beuve's *History of the French Stage*, when treating of this religio-dramatic entertainment. From this we learn that the spiritual theatre consisted of several floors. On the ground-floor, the spectators were entertained with a representation of Hell; the Earth was up one pair of stairs; and Paradise was to be seen in the second story. The back-scene of the Paradise was painted by Guyon le Doux. The simple-minded artist was so struck by the excellence of his work, that, when he had finished it, he gazed on it with rapture, and at last he exclaimed, "In this world or the next you will never see one, half so beautiful." On the stage, St. Beuve tells us, that, if there was unity of place, there was not always unity of time. The same mystery represented the Holy Nativity and the Martyrdom of St. Denis. The latter saint walked off, gaily singing, with his head in his hand. "In the mystery of the Apocalypse," says the

historian of the French Stage, "the agents of Domitian embark at Rome for Ephesus, where St. John is heard preaching to the multitude. While they are on their way, the stage direction informs us that 'Hell will speak;' namely, Lucifer, Astaroth, Satan, &c., whom the approach of a religious persecution sets in a state of gay delight. As soon as they have laid hands on St. John, they re-embark with him for Rome. 'Here, while they journey on, Paradise will speak,' that is to say, the representatives of the Father, Son, and Virgin Mary." The whole was received nightly with the most unbounded demonstrations of approbation.

I have named Guyon le Doux. He was the first of many painters who have made the Rue St. Denis and the parts adjacent famous by their taking up their residence in the district. Hence "Painters' Alley," which still exists. The artists seem to have lived here that they might be as near as possible to the gates of the city, through which their monarchs passed in triumph, and which the artists were called upon to decorate with coloured glories in honour of the occasions. The profession probably protested against the new fashion adopted by the municipality to greet the arrival of Louis XI. That grim monarch was welcomed by a dozen or two of Parisian beauties, who looked down upon him from a gallery, and who were disguised as syrens; that is, wore no clothing at all. The artists would have had no objection to have painted scores of beauties in similar disguise, but they professed to be scandalised at the real thing; and indeed the entertainment was not repeated.

But, of all the artists who have shed glory on the street and district, Carl Vanloo stands pre-eminent. There are half-a-dozen of the name who, like Hannibal, were "pretty fellows in their time." There was old John Vanloo, the Dutch—and distinguished—father of James Vanloo of Sluys. The latter, in the middle of the seventeenth century, was what Etty was in our days, famous for his nude figures. These were admired more, perhaps, in Paris than in Holland; and in the French capital James Vanloo found ready purchasers for his bathing Dianas, his

detected Calistos, and his undraped nymphs generally. His son Louis was less erotic; he took to portrait and historical painting, and chose Aix in Provence for his abiding place. In that locality was born his elder son John Baptist; and at Nice, in 1705, his still more famous son Carl (the "Chevalier Carlo") or Charles Andrew Vanloo. John Baptist was a painstaking artist, who found ready patrons in the clergy and nobility; and who finished the achieving of a splendid fortune in the service of the most generous of royal patrons, the King of Sardinia. John Baptist, possessing much, coveted more. He left Savoy for Paris, speculated largely in the Mississippi scheme, and found himself one morning "not worth a ducat." But he had his palette, and pencils, and power to use them; and not only was he largely patronised in Paris, but he became for a season or two the rage in London, painted actors—particularly that very illustrious gentleman Colley Cibber, and gained goodwill and something better from Sir Robert Walpole. He rapidly re-constructed his fortune, as was to be expected of an artist who could finish three portraits in one day,—left nothing in them that could be objected to on the score of bad taste, bad colouring, or dull execution,—and who was handsomely paid for his pictures. He died at Aix, in 1746, richer than all the counts in the province.

Carl Vanloo was the pupil, as well as brother, of hearty John Baptist. He, indeed, studied also under Italian masters; and with such effect, that, when only eighteen years of age, he carried off the first prize for historical composition in Paris; and was engaged, with his brother, to repair the paintings of Primaticcio, at Fontainebleau. Never did artist labour more ardently and conscientiously than Carl. Never did painter so readily look for and acknowledge his own defects. The Pope, in a fit of transported delight, made him a knight; but Carl did not accept the distinction as an infallible warrant of his own perfection. So little did his own opinion of himself correspond with that entertained of him by the pontiff, that, after his picture of Love binding the Graces in Chains had been publicly exhibited in the Louvre, he took it to his studio, sat down before

it, pronounced his dissatisfaction, and, with calm resolution, destroyed it on the spot! His own approval of his Apollo flaying Marsyas, and his Marriage of the Virgin, only gave additional value to those famous productions; and Carl *knew* himself to be a "foremost man" among artists, before Louis XV. made him "state-painter," and created him Knight of St. Michael.

In Carl's house, in the Rue St. Denis, there was one of the happiest circles that could be found in the capital. He had brought thither for wife the "Nightingale of Italy," Cattrina Somis. A daughter and two sons were the issue of this marriage; and, if man ever worshipped human creature, Carl worshipped his fair and graceful, his blue-eyed, dark-haired, his intellectual and angelic-minded daughter Caroline. He would sit looking at her by the hour, as she was sketching on the canvass; and as she worked on, unconscious of the admiration she had evoked, the happy father was sometimes heard to murmur, "O Raphael! Raphael!" as if he was thinking how happy the great one of Urbino would have been to have looked on a face so divine of expression as that of the unparalleled Caroline Vanloo.

But there was something singular and indescribable about Caroline. The artists called her "Carl's angel," and all who looked at her were struck as at the aspect of an unearthly beauty. She, in truth, only half belonged to this world. They who spoke of her transparent beauty, only thus signified that Caroline was like a delicate flower, fragile, tender, sweet, but destined to be short-lived. Books were her only pleasure. Between these and profound thought she passed her hours; chiefly at her father's side, to whose remarks she often replied, in silence, with a smile. And Carl would look at the smile till it faded, or till he could not see it for his tears.

She was as pure, as pale, and as fragile as alabaster. She loved her home, had a distaste for worldly pleasures, and, if led reluctantly to where feet were twinkling in the dance, she would smile on the dancers, but would not share in their pastime. As she grew in years, still remaining young, her melancholy grew with her. On *her* it hung as a peculiar and irresistible

charm. One would have thought it as natural for an angel to break into rude laughter as for this fair young student to have looked up from her books with anything more strongly hilarious than a smile.

One morning she entered Carl's studio alone. She was more pale, more superbly melancholy, more thoughtful than ordinary. She sat down in the artist's unoccupied chair, before a canvass already prepared, but as yet undrawn upon. After a moment or two she arose with a sigh, took a pencil and commenced sketching. Carl had watched her, and from behind one of his own large pictures in the studio he endeavoured to overlook her design. "She is a true Vanloo," said Carl, "and the pencil falls naturally into her fingers." At the same moment the young girl laid down her pencil, and moved back a step or two to see the effect of her sketch. Carl hurriedly stepped forward for the same purpose. She started, half-screamed, out of pure nervousness, and then faintly murmured, as she extended her hand to him, "Father, you frightened me!"

The father was, in truth, much more frightened himself. He shook with emotion as he gazed at the canvass. On it he saw gracefully and touchingly sketched the figure of shrouded Death, under a female form, and the features bearing an unmistakeable likeness to those of Caroline herself.

Carl suppressed as he best could his terrible emotion. He even tried to smile as he said with broken utterance, yet feigning gaiety, "Incorrect! incorrect! Mademoiselle; I will shew you what you wanted to do, and how you ought to have done it. I will give you a lesson."

The "master" took his pencil and his palette, altered the outlines, converted the shroud into a drapery of cloud, and touching the cold face of young Death, gave it colour, made it smile, added to it the apparent tips of two bright wings, and metamorphosed it into the form and figure of young Love.

"There Caroline," said the poor father, again attempting to smile, "Is not that exactly what you intended?"

She put her hand on his arm, looked steadily in his face for a moment, and then, drooping her head, answered,

"No, father, that is *not* what I intended."

Carl saw that she was paler than usual, and, folding his arms about her, he lifted her from the ground, and carried her, weeping as he went, into the apartment of Madame Vanloo.

The daughter fell on the mother's breast, uttering no other words than "Death! Death! It was Death I was thinking of." These were the last words she ever uttered, except wild phrases in a wild delirium, through which she passed before she breathed her last. This agony endured many days and nights, not one moment of which was spent by Carl away from his daughter's side. The attack was inexplicable to the medical faculty, and the disease baffled every attempt made and remedy applied to cure it. The painter neither sighed, nor wept, nor uttered a word during this terrible watching. He simply gazed fixedly, like a figure of stone representing silent despair. His eyes were riveted upon her lips, and, when he saw that the breath had passed between them for the last time, he uttered a wild shriek, flung himself upon the body, and would not be comforted.

"My life has gone with Caroline!" he used to say; and indeed he was never the same man after her death. He worked, but he worked mechanically, though well. He felt no inspiration, he said, and no delight. He could not look upon a book without an expression of hatred passing over his features. Poor Carl was not a reading-man, and "Books," he would bitterly remark, "killed my Caroline!"

I have said that he had been appointed state-painter by Louis XV. Carl was often at court in that capacity. But he was never seen to smile. Many years afterwards he was standing, silent and sad as usual, amid a gay and brilliant throng in the gallery at Versailles. "Why do you look so gloomy, Vanloo?" asked the thoughtless Dauphin. "Oh, Monseigneur!" exclaimed Carl, with the tears fast springing to his eyes, "I am in mourning for my only daughter." The canvass on which Caroline had made her last sketch was preserved as a memorial of her, by her father. Under the alteration made in the figure by the latter may *still* be traced, it is said,



the outline of the "Young Death" designed so strangely by the daughter.

The sons of Vanloo are not known to fame as their sire is; but John Michael Vanloo, a son of Carl's brother and master John Baptist, worthily upheld the family reputation in various parts of the world. Just ninety-one years ago he was a great favourite in London, as his father had been some thirty years previously. It was during the residence of John Michael in London (1765) that his uncle Carl died in Paris. It is there that the masterpieces of the poor father of Caroline may yet be seen. They will secure admiration for the artist, as his story will sympathy for the parent.

An artist of quite another stamp once made the Rue St. Denis joyous. I allude to (in one sense) the French Morland,—gay, dissolute, tippling, and inimitable Lantara. The death of one he loved paralysed Lantara as it had done Vanloo. In other respects, however, the cases were dissimilar. Lantara was a painter of country scenes, and these he executed amid the din and dirt of the noisiest and dirtiest parts of Paris. He loved nature much, but the bottle more; and he drank the deeper because he could not see more of nature. His soul was a bright gem, and his body was its very coarse and ugly setting. He was for ever expatiating on the loveliness of the country, imagining or painting its beauties, and he the while was tipsily lounging before his palette, or uproariously descanting in dark taverns, or warmly making love to some laughing fruit-seller, whom he loved the more, he said, because she dealt in natural productions. This tipsiest of painters met with the very pearl of fruit-dealers, in a certain Jacqueline, whose voice was like a bird's, and whose smile was like nothing on earth but—as the wine-loving artist was wont to remark—but in its bright promise, only like the rainbow in Heaven.

Jacqueline was the friend, mistress, and guardian angel of the painter. She lived in the lower part of the house, in the attic of which the desolate artist had a refuge rather than a home. He

was a solitary man without family or kin, and Jacqueline, who revered him when sober, and pitied him when drunk, loved and helped him with all his merits and defects. He would have died of starvation but for the poor fruit-girl, who saw him descend shivering and hungry from his garret, and was delighted to share with him, what he was never very reluctant to take, her *soupe*, *bouillie*, and *litre* of wine. For desert poor Jacqueline bestowed on her illustrious and vagabond friend the rarest fruit which she had in her shop. The poor girl strained her very utmost to make Lantara prefer her back-parlour to the public-house, and the careless fellow had just begun to appreciate each according to its real value, when Jacqueline suddenly died. Lantara plunged for consolation into the nearest wine-shop in the street.

Under his repulsive and fiery exterior there was still some tenderness of sentiment. No pressure of thirst could induce the drunkard to part with a landscape which he had painted on one of his sober days, while Jacqueline carolled one of her rustic lays at his side. In the garret next to that in which Lantara passed his last days there lived an old opera-dancer, almost as drunk, and quite as desolate, as the painter. She saw him, one morning, crying over this landscape in question. "I wonder," said she, "that you do not sell that country-piece!" "Sell it!" cried Lantara, not too tipsy to be unsentimental, "Never! Never! I can hear Jacqueline's voice in it, coming to me through the foliage."

He drank on till wine killed him. In his last illness he was carried to the "Hôpital de la Charité." A confessor stood by his bed-side, administering what consolation he could. "Rejoice, my son," said the priest, "you are on the road to Paradise, where, as long as eternity lasts, you will behold the Almighty face to face." "Face to face!" muttered the broken-down artist—and he did not mean it profanely,—"face to face! and never in profile?"—and with this artistic query poor Lantara died.

J. DORAN.



## AN OLD TALE RETOLD AND RE-TAIL-ED,

BY A NEW VERSION AND A NEW MORAL.

——— “*Veterem Ranae cecinere querelam.*”

Jam sibi conjugium poscens, Ranunculus exit,  
 Nil reputans, Mater si prohibere velit.  
 Cantat Io! Rolius, bis terque Antonius, Eia!  
 “En Rolium Polium!” consonat omne nemus.  
 “En Rolium Polium!” spinacia cum petasene;  
 “En Rolium Polium!” consonat omne nemus.

Ecce! theatralis circumdata *tegula* \* fronti;  
 Egresso Sorex obvenit, itque comes.  
 Cantat Io! Rolius, etc.

Inde cito dominæ perventum est muris ad aulam;  
 Fit juvenum strepitus non levis ante fores.  
 Cantat Io! Rolius, etc.

“Es ne domi Mus? Es ne domi? exaudis ne vocantes?”  
 “Ferte pedem domini; lanea pensa traho.”  
 Cantat Io; Rolius, etc.

“Et dare jam cantum digneris, Rana, precamur;  
 Sit breve; jucundum, si breve, carmen erit.”  
 Cantat Io! Rolius, etc.

“Me, raucum ut porcum, vexat pituita molesta;  
 Voci des veniam; vox mihi tota perit.”  
 Cantat Io! Rolius, etc.

Hospitii carpunt dum munera lætitiæque,  
 Felis, cum CAT-ulis hospes et hostis adest,  
 Cantat Io! Rolius, etc.

A Froggy would a wooing go,  
 Heigho! says Roley;  
 A Froggy would a wooing go,  
 Whether his mother would let him or no,  
 With a Roley Poley,  
 Gammon and Spinach,  
 Heigho! says Antony Roley.  
 So off he set with his opera hat;  
 Heigho! says Roley;  
 So off he set with his opera hat,  
 And on the way he met with a rat,  
 With a Roley Poley, etc.  
 They soon arrived at Mouse's hall,  
 Heigho! says Roley;  
 They soon arrived at Mouse's hall,  
 They gave a loud knock, and they gave a  
 loud call,  
 With a Roley Poley, etc.  
 “Pray, Mistress Mouse, are you within?”  
 Heigho! says Roley;  
 “Pray, Mistress Mouse, are you within?”  
 “Oh yes, kind sirs, I'm sitting to spin;”  
 With a Roley Poley, etc.

“Oh pray, Mr. Frog, will you give us a  
 song?”

Heigho! says Roley;

“Oh pray, Mr. Frog, will you give us a  
 song?”

“Let the subject be something that's not  
 very long;”

With a Roley Poley, etc.

“Oh no, Mistress Mouse,” replied the  
 Frog,

Heigho! says Roley;

“Oh no, Mistress Mouse,” replied the  
 Frog;

“A cold has made me as hoarse as a hog;”  
 With a Roley Poley, etc.

While they were in glee and a merry  
 making,

Heigho! says Roley;

While they were in glee and a merry  
 making;

A Cat and her Kittens came tumbling in;  
 With a Roley Poley, etc.

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\* *Tegula*, Anglicè “*tile*.”

Soricis, heu ! felis caput occupat, hospes ad unguem ;  
 Hospita mus, Cat-ulis hostia facta, cadit.  
 Cantat Io ! Rolius, etc.

Pectore nimirum trepidans Ranunculus imo,  
 Effugit injussus ; vix ait ille Vale.  
 Cantat Io ! Rolius, etc.

At redeuntem exinde, et rivum transilientem,  
 Heu ! vorat obveniens, candidula ales anas.  
 Cantat Io ! Rolius, etc.

Fatorum hic finis ! Sorex, Ranunculus, atque,  
 Tertia cum binis, Mus, periêre simul.

Cantat Io ! Rolius, bis terque Antonius Eia !  
 "En Rolium Polium !" consonat omne nemus.  
 "En Rolium Polium !" Spinacia cum petasone ;  
 "En Rolium Polium !" consonat omne nemus.

The Cat she seized the Rat by the  
 crown ;

Heigho ! says Roley ;

The Cat she seized the Rat by the  
 crown ;

The Kittens they tumbled the little Mouse  
 down ;

With a Roley Poley, etc.

This put Mr. Frog in a terrible fright ;

Heigho ! says Roley ;

This put Mr. Frog in a terrible fright ;

So he staid not for leave, but he wished  
 them good night ;

With a Roley Poley, etc.

As Froggy was crossing it over a brook,  
 Heigho ! says Roley ;

As Froggy was crossing it over a brook,  
 A lily-white Duck came and gobbled him  
 up,

With a Roley Poley, etc.

So here was an end of one, two, and three,  
 Heigho ! says Roley ;

So here was an end of one, two, and three ;  
 The Mouse, and the Rat—and the little  
 Froggee ;

With a Roley Poley,

Gammon and Spinach,

Heigho ! says Antony Roley.

Monitum, sive Cauda re-caudata, sive Cauda Caudæ.

*Ad mea decepti juvenes præcepta venite.*

*Hinc moniti, juvenes, hoc primum discite amantes,*

*Vos sciat an genetrix anxia abesse domo.*

"Mutáto nomine, de te,  
 Fabula narratur."

Βρεκεκεκξ.

## DR. PAULI'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Geschichte von England : Von Reinhold Pauli. 3 and 4 Bände. Hamburg. 1853, 1855.

THE services of Dr. Lappenberg to the Anglo-Saxon period of our history are well appreciated in this country as well as on the continent. The first volume of his History of England, originally published at Hamburg in 1834, appeared in an English form under the able editorship of Mr. Thorpe, as "A History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings," with additions and corrections by the author and translator. His second volume appeared in 1837, and comprised the period of the four first Norman sove-

reigns. The volumes, the title of which is placed at the head of this article, are a continuation of Dr. Lappenberg's work, and form part of a series of "Histories of the States of Europe," published by Heinrich Perthes of Hamburg, which, if the other portions are executed with as much ability as characterise the four divisions which have appeared of the English history, will constitute a striking monument of the learning and diligence of the German historical school.

The first of these volumes, taking

up the narrative at the point where Dr. Lappenberg left it, comprises the reigns of Henry II., his two sons, and Henry III. Dr. Pauli's second volume, the fourth of the entire series, includes a period of about the same length, and terminates with the end of the reign of Richard II. Each volume being a bulky octavo of some nine hundred pages, it will be perceived that an amount of space is devoted to the work, which, in a continuous history of a nation, is not often accorded to the treatment of so remote a period. When we add that the narrative is not only full but concise, and that the discursive portion abounds in matter and is not diffuse in style, our readers will be prepared to conclude that these volumes are deserving of some attention as a contribution to our historical literature.

It is no slight tribute to the unrivalled interest which attaches to English history, that it attracts to its service the learning and genius of so many of the ablest writers of France and Germany. The most interesting and, perhaps, in spite of its partiality for the conquered nation, the most valuable account of the settlement of the Norman race in this country, and the most philosophical narrative of the earlier period of that slowly accomplished Revolution by which the Anglo-Saxon element reasserted its genius for self-government, we owe to the pens of Augustin Thierry and of Guizot.

It is indeed to be expected that the one great nation of Europe which has achieved a practical solution of the most important problem of politics, the union of liberty and order, of the strongest national life with the fullest development of individual thought and action, should be a favourite subject of study and reflection to all who look upon history as philosophy teaching by examples. It is no less natural that the annals of a state exhibiting so vigorous a nationality, sustained through so many centuries of progress, and developing itself like a great poem with its varied episodes which multiply its interest without disturbing its unity, should fix the attention of the still larger class to whom the history of a great people has an intrinsic attraction independently of the political lessons which it conveys. We remember, in Eck-

ermann's conversations with Goethe, the latter on one occasion points out English history as being peculiarly adapted for poetry, as having a healthiness and universality about it which he looked for in vain in the history of other countries. It has often, indeed, struck us as matter of surprise that, with the great exception of Shakspeare, our English poets have availed themselves so little of the noble materials of poetry which might be drawn from this abundant source.

We have reason to rejoice that the task of continuing the work which the failure of Dr. Lappenberg's eyesight, as well as the patriotic devotion of his leisure to the task of editing the state monuments and legal antiquities of the city of Hamburg, compelled him to relinquish, has fallen into the hands of the author of these volumes. Dr. Reinhold Pauli is already favourably known as the historian of Alfred the Great. He brings to his task a long acquaintance with the country of which he has undertaken to be the historian, a familiar knowledge of the antiquarian and historical resources of our libraries and other depositaries of monuments and records, and an unwearied diligence in the collection of his materials. In his *Life of Alfred*, whilst he showed himself an enthusiast for the glory of the great monarch of the Saxon æra, a careful discrimination of the value of his authorities, and a wise appreciation of the character of the age which he described, sufficiently marked him as a worthy disciple of that modern historical school to the formation of which Germany has contributed so much. We are bound to add that the solid judgment and the critical power exhibited in the greater work surpass the very high expectations which his earlier publication was calculated to produce.

Much has been said, of late years, about the proper qualifications of an historian, and the true method of writing history. Our modern critics are unanimous in repudiating the so-called philosophical history of the last century. An easy narrative style, a false rhetorical brilliancy, and a capacity for common-place reflection, are no longer looked upon as the only essentials of an historian. Some industry and research, and something more than

a second-hand acquaintance with original authorities and monuments, are now generally recognised among the qualifications requisite for this species of writing. The tendency of the demands of the reading public of a century since, both here and on the continent, was to establish an uniform standard for this as for every other species of composition; and, widely as they differed in their capacity of rightly conceiving the spirit of the times of which they treat, and in the imagination, industry, and learning which they brought to their respective subjects, Hume, Robertson, Gibbon—all the distinguished and popular historians of the last century—have, in their external characteristics, a strong family likeness. They meet upon the dead level of a false rhetoric and a barren philosophy. They also agree in a tendency to judge historical events by a modern standard, and in a want of appreciation for what has been well called local colour, the picturesque and distinctive character of places, times, and nations. The extreme diversity of style observable among our modern historians is, in our opinion, a sign of a healthy condition in this part of our literature. Pass in review for a moment some of the names of those writers, German, French, and English, who are best known among the modern school. Niebuhr, Grote, Thirlwall, Dr. Arnold, Guizot, Barante, Thierry, Carlyle, Macaulay,—what can be more different than the historical method, if it may be so termed, of these authors? Widely distinguished, however, in their manner, they agree in the thoroughly modern quality of a searching historical criticism, in a diligent acquaintance with their authorities, and in a conscientious effort to produce a picture at once vivid and accurate of the times which they describe.

The author of the present work is not what is called a brilliant writer. His characters are not summed up with the pointedness of an epigram. His judgments are not delivered in witty and polished antitheses. His style appears to us to fall occasionally into the fault, from which few German prose writers escape, of being somewhat cumbersome and involved. But Dr. Pauli, if we are not mistaken, exhibits in a striking degree the most valuable qualities of an historian. He relates the

events in an unassuming manner, fresh from the original sources. The local colour and distinctive character of the time are the better appreciated by the reader, as he feels they are not exaggerated or misplaced. The striking details and naive peculiarities of the contemporary authorities are employed, not so much to add to the picturesqueness as to increase the trustworthiness and accuracy of the narrative. The comparative credit due to the various authorities is freely and judiciously weighed, and the statements of the text are uniformly supported by ample references to the original monuments. In this particular, the importance of which it is impossible to estimate too highly, we know of no historical work more satisfactory than the one before us. As a trifling example of the systematic and conscientious manner in which the duty of enabling his reader to verify the author's statements is carried out, we may refer to the genealogical table of the family of Henry II. and his immediate descendants, placed at the end of the third volume. A table containing twenty-five names, with the dates of their births, marriages, and deaths, is verified by no less than fifty-seven distinct references to authorities.

Still more admirable is the calm spirit with which our author traverses the debated fields of history. The story of the struggle of the royal and ecclesiastical powers in the reign of the second Henry is told with a candour, completeness, and impartiality which we look for in vain in any previous history of England. The incidents of that eventful contest are detailed with an interesting and trustworthy minuteness. No attempt is made to enhance the sanctity and devotion of Becket, or to attribute his zeal and inflexibility to unworthy or vulgar motives. The events are for the most part allowed to explain themselves, their deeper relations and meaning being modestly and judiciously indicated, and, without any assumption of philosophy upon the part of the author, the reader is placed in a position to form for himself a philosophical conclusion upon the facts.

Not the least valuable portions of Dr. Pauli's work are the Appendices at the end of each volume, containing a bibliographical and critical account

of the sources, both narrative and documentary, for the history of the years comprised in the volume. These accounts are in themselves extremely interesting, and they materially increase the confidence which the reader feels in following the author's guidance as to the facts deduced from so conscientious an estimate of his authorities. In historical monuments, both in the form of rude history and of rolls, records, and letters, no country is richer than England; but those who have had the occasion, or have been prompted by curiosity, to trace any part of our history to its sources, will not be surprised at the complaint of our author of the want of a well-edited and trustworthy series of memoirs and chronicles. For what has been done in this way we are indebted, according to the genius of our country, to the voluntary exertions of societies, or to the ill-rewarded and too often ill-executed labours of individuals. This memoir is to be sought in one of the "lumber-houses" of Hearne, while its sequel is published in some recent volume of the Camden Society; one chronicle, all important as an authority upon English History, is only to be found in a French or German series; another, equally important, has to be consulted in manuscript. "The preparative studies for a history of the English Middle Age," says Dr. Pauli, "are less ready to hand than in any other country of Europe which has played a part in that epoch. Whoever engages in such a work has himself to undertake a great part of this labour. Thanks," he adds, "to the publicity which prevails in England, this work is not an impossible one: where printed copies are wanting, the originals, whether state-property or in the possession of individuals, are easily accessible, and may be employed with the greatest freedom." With how much zeal and industry, and with how true a love of his subject, our author has applied himself to the materials presented to him in such various shapes the present volumes most fully attest.

Of the two forms in which original materials of history present themselves, the documentary portion has been well compared to the skeleton, the chronicles and memoirs to the muscles and integuments, of the animal frame. To

the former history owes its strength and consistency, to the latter its expression and picturesque outline. Neither element can be safely neglected, and it is only by the comparison of the two that individual facts can be adequately tested, and represented in their true relation. In different periods, however, the relative importance of the two elements no longer remains the same; and our author observes the beginning of the 13th century as an epoch of transition from one species of authority to the other. "While in the preceding half-century the importance of the chroniclers still preponderates, from the reign of King John onward our history is principally to be collected from state documents. The era of Magna Charta is thoroughly documentary."

The following estimate of the historical value of the best known and most popular of the chroniclers of the Plantagenet period is interesting in itself, and may serve as an example of Dr. Pauli's mode of treating this part of his subject.

Les Chroniques de Sire Jean Froissart owe their wide reputation and great popularity to their brilliant subject, and to their compiler's *naïve* mode of narration, which finds so much pleasure in external objects. But, the more attractive the reading is, the more cautiously should this distinguished book be employed as a source for the political history of the time. We have no desire to diminish his glory, but must be permitted to make some observations upon Froissart's statements in relation to England. It is known that the beginning of the chronicles, the years 1326—1348, proceed from Jean le Bel, a canon of St. Lambert, at Brussels, who in the year 1326 had accompanied the count John of Hainault into England. Froissart, however, adds thereto in various ways: upon the battle of Crecy, for example, he has heard some particulars from the English, and from John of Hainault's people (i. pp. 282—336, ed. Buchan, Paris, 1840). Born at Valenciennes in the year 1335, Froissart was at the time of the battle of Poitiers nineteen years old: in 1361 he visited England for the first time, upon which occasion he presented that first division to the queen Philippa, who was one of the family of his hereditary princes. From this point only can he have begun the independent continuation. He appears never to have long resided as a clergyman



upon his benefices, but to have passed a great part of his life in journeys and visits to the courts of the various princes of the north and south of France. Thus he was present at the christening of Richard of Bordeaux, and was afterwards in England, shortly before Richard's expedition to Ireland in the year 1399. Immediately after this he concludes his work. His whole delight is in splendour and show—in jousts and battles; and in these matters he is incomparable as a painter of the manners of his time. But it is incredible how little he is capable of penetrating into the real substance of things, into the politics of his day, or into the understanding of characters; how he fables of events which happen under his own eyes to persons with whom he was on intimate terms; and how easily he allows himself to be imposed upon by untruths which lay ready to his hand. The majority of his dates are false. The whole beautiful scene of Philippa's presence at the battle of Neville's Cross was either invented or credulously adopted by him or his predecessor.

The sequel swarms with similar untrustworthy representations, generally painted in the finest colours, until, at last, in the year 1399, Henry of Lancaster is landed at Plymouth, and marches direct to London, where his reception is described with the minutest detail. Meantime it is inconceivable how any one who had seen almost all the persons engaged could write down such inventions; as, for example, about the events in England of the year 1387, and the departure of Richard II. Nevertheless he remains indispensable in many points, especially for the second half of the reign of Edward III., about which so little is to be found. When will the French produce him in his own language, and not in modernised editions?

We have already mentioned the complaint which Dr. Pauli makes, in common with all other historical students, of the want of a satisfactory series of published monuments. He also has occasion to observe, we fear not without good reason, upon absence, among Englishmen, of an enlightened interest in the antiquities and history of their country. The following passage, which is extracted from the preface to the fourth volume, is not gratifying to our national vanity; but it is interesting, as exhibiting the way in which the condition of our antiquarian and historical science and literature presents itself to a cultivated German mind, and how it connects itself in such a mind with

the social and political phenomena of of the time.

In Germany there still prevails, thank God, an earnest scientific interest in every work which makes it its object to draw the buried treasure of the past to the light of day. Such a task meets with due consideration, and, when it deserves it, with correction. It is very different in England, especially where the history of their own country is concerned. There is an entire failure of scientific interest, at least for all the time preceding the Revolution. It cannot escape the attentive observer, how, in our days, the state vessel of England approaches, in her equipment, to a model, which cannot be called English, and scarcely European; how the old and valued institutions are included in a continual change and decomposition, wherein continental ideas have gained an entry and influence. Englishmen appear scarcely conscious of what is happening around them. They no longer realise to themselves in what soil the greatness and strength of their country are rooted; and in the bustle of the present they have lost sight of the historical framework of their society. Nothing more strikes the foreigner who would occupy himself with English history than the great deficiency in preparative documentary labours, and the difficulty of meeting with books and men to serve as guides, especially in the untrodden region of legal antiquities. For practical reasons, the need of a codification of the municipal law has been long most seriously felt, but the equal necessity of making the evidences of the past,—historical books as well as public monuments,—commonly accessible by means of large published collections and suitable commentaries (*Zweckmässige Bearbeitungen*), and of reviving thereby and keeping awake in the nation the consciousness of its origin and law, has not yet made its way to public recognition.

It is, moreover, really melancholy to see how certain societies which are designated as learned, historical, and antiquarian, busy themselves only as an amusement with the trifles of the past; how they and some authors whose occupation it is to disfigure history into romance nourish in the public a dilettanteism, which only desires to know how our ancestors behaved in every-day life, how they eat and drank, instead of consulting the examples of the past for the legislation of the present, or being reminded, by the admirable bravery of the English troops at Inkerman, how the Black Prince and his little army at Poitiers gained against like odds a precisely similar victory. Hence it is by no means astonishing that, the desired reforms at

Oxford having at length introduced municipal law into the system of instruction, no one knows how it is to be taught. Inasmuch as for want of a national institute, of a great collection of monuments, and of similar undertakings, England has never attained an historical school, it is found difficult, especially for the highest educational bodies, to meet with suitable instructors.

Without entirely adopting the views thus expressed by our German author, we should find it difficult to refute the charge of superficiality and dilettantism so strongly urged against the English archæologists and historians. It has been often our duty to animadvert upon the class of authors, both male and female, whose occupation, according to Dr. Pauli's expression, it is to disfigure history into romance : who call out the striking and picturesque incidents of the past, in order to exaggerate, distort, and misplace them ; whose aim it is, not to produce a truthful and instructive work, but to satisfy the popular demand for false sentiment and barren excitement.

We leave the Society of Antiquaries and our other learned bodies to excuse or to correct, as they may be able or disposed, the short-comings which a foreign eye has detected in their proceedings. We will claim at least this merit, that we welcome with pleasure a labourer in our historical field who brings with him more sterling qualities than most of our popular historians can boast, and such a labourer we recognise in Dr. Reinhold Pauli. Our object in the present notice is not to enter into a detailed account of his work, but to call the attention of English students to this valuable addition to our historical literature, as important, for the early period to which it relates, as the work of our brilliant and popular essayist from the æra of the Revolution.

Mr. Thorpe has announced his intention of continuing his translation of Lappenberg's work. If it forms part of his plan to reproduce Dr. Pauli's volumes in an English form, he will be rendering a very material service to our literature.

#### LETTERS OF THE EARL OF STRAFFORD TO HIS THIRD WIFE.

THE third wife of Thomas Wentworth, the first and great Earl of Strafford, was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Godfrey Rodes, of Great Houghton, in Yorkshire, not far from Wentworth Woodhouse, the principal mansion of the Wentworths. This match was concluded privately, in Oct., 1632, and for some time kept a secret, for what reason has not been ascertained.

His first and second wives, indeed, (remarks Mr. Monckton Milnes,) had been daughters of Earls, and he had just declined an offer of a daughter of the Earl of Cork, made to him by her father ; but the family of the Rodes was ancient and honourable. The differences of political feeling, then running very high, offer a more probable reason. Sir Godfrey, though a moderate man, was decidedly parliamentarian in politics, and puritan in religion ; and his son, Sir Edward, assumed a prominent position in the affairs of the time. \* \* \* It is very conceivable, therefore, that an alliance between the Earl of Strafford and a family whose opinions were so opposed to his

own should have brought with it some domestic inconveniences, and that the publicity of the connection should have been avoided as much as possible.

However this may have been, the lady appears to have conducted herself with all duty and humility towards her lord and master, and he gave in return all the affection of which his proud nature was capable. She retired into strict privacy after his untimely death, which she survived for nearly fifty years, living with her only child, the lady Margaret, in the jointure house of the Wentworths, at Hooton Roberts, near Rotherham. There she died in 1688, and was buried in the church.

The Countess of Strafford was still living when Thoresby the antiquary, visiting her nephew his "cousin Rodes" at Great Houghton, near Barnsley, was gratified by receiving as an addition to his collection of autographs several letters of the great earl. These were subsequently dispersed at the sale of

Thoresby's museum, and still frequently occur among the treasures of autograph collectors, both in this country and abroad. Some were communicated to the editors of the *Biographia Britannica*, and are there published (edit. 1766).

Two of the most remarkable were written by the earl in the Tower of London, whilst his trial was pending, and when he was buoyed up with the hope of triumphing over the attacks of his enemies. One of these was entirely engraved in fac-simile by Thane.

Some few letters have remained at Houghton, and have recently made their appearance, for the first time. We owe this interesting addition to our historical stores to a new printing-club, called the *Philobiblon Society*, established for objects partly bibliographical, and partly historical; to the first volume of whose miscellanies they have been communicated by Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P. In his words, "they are charming specimens of the familiar communications of the period, and they exhibit a gaiety of heart and habitual friendliness of disposition, that pleasantly modify the gloomy features of Wentworth's historic portraiture."

The earliest is a letter dated Castle Jordan, (on the river Boyne, in the co. Meath,) this 18th of Jan. 1635; and gives an account of the marriage of Lord Wentworth's brother with mistress Ruisshee; this we leave in the care of the *Philobiblonists*.

The rest are of two series; the former written during Wentworth's visit to England in 1636, and the latter during a tour or progress which he made in Ireland in the following year.

It was in consequence of the death of his principal steward in Yorkshire, that the Lord Deputy obtained leave to visit England in 1636. He arrived in London in June, and presently attended a full council before the King at Hampton Court, where he rendered an account of the administration of his government.\* The following was his first letter to his wife:—

Sweet Hartte,—Itt will not amisse be unto you to heare of my well being thus farre onwards. I cam hether in good healthe, w<sup>th</sup> all our company; have been very well looked upon both by the King, Queen, and all the Courtt; [and] am hasting on towards a dispathe of my business, that soe I may be the sooner backe w<sup>th</sup> you, Lett Will, Nan, and Arbella† excuse me, for in good faithe I am so infinitely pestered with company, that I have not time to write unto them; but God Almighty blesse them, and send you all healthe: so prayes your most loving husband, WENTWORTH.

*This 16th of June, London, 1636.*

Ther died this weeke of the plague fourscore, being foure more then died the weeke before.

From an endorsement it appears that eighteen days elapsed before this letter reached the hands of Lady Wentworth; and the next, which is dated on the 29th June, she did not receive until the 3d of August.‡ This is a long epistle, and full of news. The writer commences by refusing his wife permission to come to him, as "these scrambling jurneyes neither had been, or will be, fit for women;" but telling her, "You may be sure I shall hasten back to Dublin all I may." Afterwards, in answer to the last letter she had sent him, he promises, "My picture in great § you shall have, and one in little if I

\* See Letter to Sir Christ. Wandesford, in the *Strafforde Letters*, fol. 1739, ii. 16.

† The Earl's children by his second wife Lady Arabella Holles, daughter of John Earl of Clare. Wiiliam was afterwards the second Earl of Strafford. Anne became in 1654 the wife of Edward Watson, second Lord Rockingham; and from her descended the Earls and Marquesses of Rockingham. Arabella was married to Justin Macarty, son of Donogh Earl of Clancarty. (Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, ii. 90.) Their portraits, at full length, were painted by Vandyck, in 1639 (the picture is now at Wentworth-house, in the gallery of Earl Fitzwilliam), and engraved by Vertue in 1739; the engraving is placed in the *Strafford Correspondence*, in illustration of a very interesting letter of their father respecting them, of the same date as the picture.

‡ Two intermediate letters which the Earl had written to his wife are lost.

§ For his "picture in great" Wentworth probably intended to employ Vandyck. At Wentworth House there are three portraits of him by that master: 1. in armour, with a dog; 2. another in armour, three quarters; 3. seated with his secretary Sir Peter Mainwaring [not Sir John, as Dr. Waagen has the name,] which is engraved by Vertue as a frontispiece to the *Strafford Letters*. (See Waagen's *Art Treasures* in

can possibly procure it, but Mr. Hawshins\* hath soe much worke as I feare he will not have time to spare. I have promised one to an other uniform on this side,† and have courted the gentleman, and yet cannot get his promise for that: however, if possibly I can, you shall have one."

He afterwards tells her that a match was concluded between Mr. (afterwards Lord) Dillon and his sister; and next, that "It is like allsoe to be a matche (howbeit not upon soe good an agreement) betwixt Sr Piers Crosbye and myself in the Starre-chamber, if I could but know where to have him, to serve him with a subpœna, but I trust before itt be long wee shall meet, and at after (*sic*) agree like dogs and catt's."

The story of Sir Piers Crosbie has been lately related in this Magazine.‡ The passage before us corresponds with the extreme confidence and contempt with which Wentworth at this time pursued his resentment towards that political adversary. With equal complacency he speaks of the countenance he had received from the King: "It is more than likely, for it is soe in very deed, that his Majesty is pleased to use me passing graciously, soe as in that relation, w<sup>ch</sup> is the principall, I stande in as good a condition as I can desire myself. The Custome businesse is settled." Afterwards, among some continental news, he says, "My Lord of Arundell is at Ratisbone; hath not yet spoken with the Emperour; hath had a most miserable and hudgly expensive journey; and as for me I dine this very day with his Ladye at Barque Hall,§ and her La<sup>y</sup> to boote tells me I

am a passing wise man, w<sup>ch</sup> is enough for me. But what's all this to you wenches? what's all this to you? Shew it then to the M<sup>r</sup> of the Roules his L<sup>y</sup>,|| and see what he can make of it: which saves me the laboure of writing it over twice."

When he left London, the Lord Deputy, on his way to Yorkshire, had an audience of the King, (who was then on his progress, at Rufford Abbey, in Nottinghamshire,) apparently on the 6th or 7th of August,¶ and on the 17th he wrote to the archbishop of Canterbury from Gawthorp, in Yorkshire,\*\* having "gotten hither to a poor house I have, having been this last week almost feasted to death at York." On the 23d he addressed the King,†† from his house at Wentworth Woodhouse; and on the 26th he again wrote to archbishop Laud from that place.

It was not, however, until the 27th that he found time to tell his wife that he was at Wentworth, "whither now I am cum in healthe, I humbly praise God, and to the abode of my fathers," for the first time since his last marriage. His business there "is much and intricate," and it was impeded by having left certain books of accompt behind him in Dublin, which he desires may be forwarded to him. He anticipates that he may be detained a month, after which he hoped to be on his way back towards Ireland. "Here (he adds) is the hudgest abundance of fruite I ever saw, and venison in abundance: we keepe excellent cheer, and have passing good wine, and that finds Southworth, faithe! he banges it soundly!"

The whole of the next month passes

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Great Britain, 1854, iii. 338, 339, 341.) There is another picture by Vandyck at Petworth, answering to No. 2, (*Ibid.* p. 34) from whence the engraving in Lodge's Portraits was derived. At Blenheim is a copy of the portrait with Sir Philip Mainwaring, whom Dr. Waagen there (*iii.* 180) misnames Sir Thomas.

\* Doubtless John Hoskins, the master of the more celebrated Samuel Cooper. Miniatures lie concealed unknown, but it is more than probable that one of the Earl of Strafford painted by Hoskins is in existence—perhaps in the large collection possessed by her Majesty.

† This apparently means, "I have promised a similar picture to another person on this side the water." Was this to the King? or the Countess of Carlisle?

‡ Vol. XLII. pp. 323, 427, 563.

§ No doubt Tart Hall, in Pimlico, where the Arundelian collection was formed. See many notices of it in Cunningham's Handbook of London, but this is earlier than any of them, for they begin with the erection of the house—"the new part at least"—two years later, in 1638.

|| Sir Christopher Wandesford was then Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

¶ See Strafforde Letters, vol. ii. pp. 24, 25.

\*\* *Ibid.* p. 26.

†† *Ibid.* p. 27.

over without the Lord Deputy writing again to his wife—or else his letters are not preserved. During that time his published letters show that he grew less easy with regard to his political position. He had written both to the King and archbishop Laud (on the dates already mentioned), expressing his hope that he might return to Ireland with some mark of the royal favour set upon him,—“such a mark of your favour” (he represents to the King) “as will silence these spirits”—his calumniators in Ireland, “and set me right again as well in the opinion of others as for your own service.” The object of his wishes, it is supposed, was the dignity of an Earl, which was not conferred upon him for more than three years after. “His Majesty’s answer was, (Laud tells him,) that he would do that which should strengthen you enough against any practising here.” This was written on the 31st August; but when the King himself wrote on the 3d of September, it was in objurgatory terms, blaming the Lord Deputy’s distrust, desiring him to believe that “the marks of my favours that stop malicious tongues are neither places nor titles, but the little welcome I give to accusers, and the willing ear I give to my servants:” concluding with “a rule that may serve for a statesman, a courtier, or a lover,—Never make a defence or apology before you are accused.”

The King did not, however, absolutely refuse Wentworth’s solicitation to be allowed another audience before his departure to his seat of government. “Certainly,” says his Majesty, “I should be much to blame not to admit so good a servant as you are to speak to me:” and the Lord Deputy replies, “The dark setting of a storm was not with the least apprehension that your Majesty’s gracious and chearful [*i. e.* encouraging] favours were either lessened or languishing towards me; but had relation merely to some near your Majesty, who publicly profess my ruin,” and therefore he announces his intention of again seeking his Majesty’s presence and countenance. This was on the 10th September; and on the 16th he writes again

to Secretary Coke, still from Wentworth Woodhouse. After that, he went southwards, but on what day does not appear. It is remarkable that, during all this time, he appears to have kept not only his public business, but his personal anxieties, entirely concealed from his wife. It is the 3rd of October before we find him addressing her again, when, writing probably from London (though that is not stated), he tells her—

This day seaven-night I beginn my journey: but, to you in your care, I am commaunded by the K[ing] to wate upon him at Newmarkett by the way, w<sup>ch</sup> will keep me longer by a weeke from you than I intended, and soe you are like to have your desire, all the riggs\* be past I trust before I putt to sea. I assure myself of a hartly wellcum from you, and soe may you be most confident I shall be passing gladdē to see you. Your loving husbände,  
WENTWORTH.

Another month is gone, and he writes from the King’s palace at Nonesuch, in Surrey:—

Sweet Hartte,—My letter may be now well of as many lines as the days will be before I be by God’s helpe onwards on my way to Dublin, and yet not trouble you much in the reading neither, for I must tell you itt is that allready: besides, I have not any more to say for the presentt than that I doe very much desire now to be with you and att rest againe, w<sup>ch</sup> I cannot say I have been since I was on my journey thence. Soe then I pray you remember me to all the children, to whom I have noe time to write, and soe I rest y<sup>r</sup> loving husband,

WENTWORTH.

*Nonesutch, this third of Novemb. 1636.*

After this we find Lord Wentworth at Windsor on the 7th of November, from whence he wrote to the Queen of Bohemia.† On the 19th he had reached the city of Chester, and whilst there he wrote to Charles Elector Palatine.‡ Soon after that he would cross over to Ireland, and at length be enabled to make less curt communications to his loving wife, whose patience must have been sorely tried during this long absence, which had been unexpectedly prolonged to the extent of five months.

It was in August of the following

\* Alluding probably to the equinoctial gales.

† Letters, ii. 38.

‡ Ibid.



year that another separation took place, which occasioned the remaining letters. These are written in a more communicative and familiar vein, and show that the Lord Deputy, during the progress which he was then making in the south of Ireland, derived some exhilaration from the pleasures of travel, and the courtesies and hospitalities which he received. The first is from the town of Clonmell:—

Sweet Hartte,—Wee are thus farre gotten in health, God be prayesd thereon, the best cuntry indeed I have seen since my cumming into Ireland. Yet am I not soe much taken with it as that I could not be content allready to be with you att Dublin. For Will \* his cumming to Corke, I leave it to yourself; but in my opinion it would be over troublesum and toylsum a jurney for him: soe as I rather wishe he might meet us at the Naas. Commend me to Nan and Arbella; tell them I wishe them sum of the good plums wee meet with here, and sum of the partridge wee kill in abundance w<sup>th</sup> our haulkes every day; and soe I will bidd you good night, after that I have told you that I am very perfectly your truly loving husband,

WENTWORTH.

*Clonmell, this 13 of August, 1637.*

The next, also written from Clonmell,† gives a lively account of the ladies whom the Lord Deputy had met at the Earl of Ormonde's at Carrick:—

Sweet Hartte,—Wee have dispatched all our businesse very happely; and, after a noble entertainment wee had from my Lo. of Ormond att Caricke, are this morning going towards Limmericke. I had the grace to remember your service to my lady of Ormonde;‡ but, in trothe, had not the memory or my witts about me soe

farre as to remember it to the rest, for w<sup>ch</sup> I humbly begg your pardon, for albeit the first is more than I had in chardge from you, yet, out of good congruitye and implicate complacencie to what I might judge to be your will, I ought to have dun the one as well as the other; yet, to obtaine your remission, I must tell you sum newes fitt and reasonable for Ladyes. My Lady of Ormond‡ is not soe inclined to be fat as we thought shee was at Dublin. My lady MacCarthy,§ to my eye, improves not in her beauty. My lady sister to Castlehaven,|| if shee be not the handsomest of the company, her Lay<sup>m</sup> is much mistaken: yet be it spoken to you in private, without prophanation nevertheless to her bewty, my Lord of Ormond's younger sister¶ seems to me much the hansommer, only if I were of her counsell I should desire her to be waire least she grew fatt to soon. My Lady Thurles\*\* hath the mine of a lady of witt and spiritt. Soe you have all I am to trouble you w<sup>th</sup>, soe as you have noe more to doe but to give my litle†† the reading.

Your very loving husband,

WENTWORTH.

I beseeche you pardon me, for in truthe I was so blockishe and amased in good company, as I am able to give you noe relation of what they were [wore?] or how they were dressed.

*Clonmell, this friday, 1637.*

The next letter is from Kilkenny:—

Sweet Harte,—Thus far we are got forwards from you, or rather backwards towards you, for now the further we goe the nearer wee are our returne. I have not seen any thing so noble since my cumming into this kingdome as is this place, and a very fine sweet country all along. Here the toun hath entertained us with the force of Oratory and the furre of Poetry, and rather taught me what I

\* His eldest son.

† On the 15th August the Lord Deputy wrote from Clonmell to Secretary Coke. Letters, ii. 93.

‡ Lady Elizabeth Preston, only child and heir of Richard Earl of Desmond, by Lady Elizabeth Butler, daughter and heir of the 10th Earl of Ormonde. She was married to the 12th Earl of Ormonde (afterwards the first Duke) in 1629, and died in 1684, in her 69th year; therefore was at the date of this letter 22.

§ The Earl of Ormonde's sister Ellen, married to Donogh Earl of Clancarty. She died in 1682, aged seventy; therefore was now 25.

|| The lady Frances Touchet, youngest daughter of Mervin Earl of Castlehaven, and wife of Richard Butler, esq. of Kilcash, the Earl of Ormonde's youngest brother.

¶ Elizabeth, married first to James Purcell, titular Baron of Loughmoe, and afterwards to Colonel John FitzPatrick, of Castletown; she died in 1675.

\*\* The Earl of Ormonde's mother, widow of Thomas lord Thurles, who was drowned s. p. in 1619. She was an English lady, the daughter of Sir John Pointz, of Acton, co. Glouc.; and died in 1673, in her 86th year, having survived her first husband fifty-four years, and re-married George Matthew, esq.

†† Misprinted (as we presume) title in the *Philobiblon* copy.

should be than told me what I am.\* And yet for all this I finde not myself the prouder, nor out of love soe with my oune, but that I desire to be backe to see my house at the Naas, and after as fast as I can to Dublin, when I shall begin againe, and soe to the end constantly goe on in the resolution of my being,

Your very loving husband,

WENTWORTH.

*Kilkenny, this 16th of August, 1637.*

Again, he writes in the highest spirits from Castlelaughe, which, if we mistake not, must be the same with Catherlough, now Carlow:—

Sweet Hartte,—Thorow soule weather and wayes wee draw nearer you, and this day are for Cork, where I purpose, if the weather serve, to stay till Satterday cum seven night; then to the Naas, where having stayed a few days to order my business, then I am, God willing, for Dublin. Wee are all in good healthe; only left James drunke at Kilkenny, and have here Captaine Southworth w<sup>th</sup> only halfe a crowne in his purse, w<sup>ch</sup> makes him something grave, and that the more that, unlesse it fall to my share, I finde not one man in the company will lend him a crown. If this weeke have been as soule with you as with us, I am persuaded you will be soundly weary of y<sup>r</sup> Conaght journey, and then you will see I am good in the perspectives as well as in the prognosticks; for, according to my confidence, against all other men's opinions, S<sup>r</sup> Tho. Wainman, wee heare, recovers. Little have I more to say, but that w<sup>ch</sup>, indeed, is a very great deale, so with that in full truth and purpose I am to continue all-ways

Your loving husband,

WENTWORTH.

*Castlelaughe, this friday morning.*

On the Lord Deputy's arrival at Naas, Lady Wentworth had expressed a wish to join him, but he put her off with a multitude of excuses in the following epistle, which is the last of the present casket:—

Sweet Hartte,—I shall desire you not to come heither at this time, for being wrangling and busye w<sup>th</sup> my workemen I

am extreame ill woman's company; but when the house is ready to receave you I shall in noe plase see you more gladly. Besides, thos hoyting journeys backward and forward of all things I love not: they are good for nothing but to disorder companyes and spoile horses, and therefore I praye you let us have as few of them as may be. My businesse here dispatched, I will cum with all speed to you, nor shall you need to meet me on the way, being to cum in to towne w<sup>th</sup> much company, and the sword before me; in w<sup>ch</sup> case you will finde the deputie's wife never cam, nor indeed decently can in her coche without being sooner or later then were fitt. I am gladde Nan† is soe well, and conditionally that I may have the happinesse to find you both soe, I will dispense w<sup>th</sup> your meeting of me noe sooner then in the Presence chamber, wher, as in all other roomes, you shall undoubtedly finde me

Your loving husband,

WENTWORTH.

*Naas, this 12 of September, 1637.*

Pray you remember my service to my sister Dillon,‡ and by your next let me heare how she doth.

In a letter dated the 18th Sept. Archbishop Laud thus alluded to some particulars the Lord Deputy had given him of this journey:—

I am glad you find so much good ground in Ireland, as this progress of yours hath shewed you lying together. And 'tis great pity that there should be a constant hand of forbearance carried over there, to invite the English over, that they may settle there. . . . And I am heartily glad to hear from you with what demonstration of love and respect that people have entertained you as you pass; and you have all the reason in the world to hold their affections to you, so long as you may do it without impeachment of his Majesty's service, as I will still hope you may.

We have now to add some few particulars of Strafford's building at Naas, and so to conclude. Being aware that his enemies took exception to his

\* The Red Book of the corporation of Kilkenny, which probably contained an account of the Lord Deputy's reception, is now lost, as we are kindly informed by the Rev. James Graves; but in Ledwich's *Antiquities of Ireland*, edit. 1804, at p. 464, is given (from Laffan's MSS.) the speech made to the Lord Deputy by the mayor of Kilkenny,—a very florid specimen of the Irish eloquence of the seventeenth century, and one well calculated to raise a smile on the face of its object. The date given is 1636, but that is doubtless a mistake for 1637. It is unaccompanied by any versified "fury of poetry."

† His daughter.

‡ Mrs. Dillon had written her brother a letter, dated "St. George's Lane, Sept. 7" (printed in the *Strafford Letters*, ii. 104), which he had not yet received.

expenses in architecture, he thus, in 1637, excused himself to his friend archbishop Laud :—

Next they say I build up to the sky. I acknowledge that, were myself only considered in what I build, it were not only to excess, but even to folly, having already houses moderate for my condition in Yorkshire; but his Majesty will justify me, that at my last being in England, I acquainted him with a purpose I had to build him a house at the Naas, it being uncomely his Majesty should not have one here of his own, capable to lodge him with moderate conveniency (which in truth as yet he hath not), in case he might be pleased sometimes hereafter to look upon this kingdom; and that it was necessary, in a manner, for the dignity of this place, and the health of his Deputy and family, that there should be one removing-house of fresh air, for want whereof I assure your lordship I have felt no small inconvenience since my coming hither; that when it was built, if liked by his Majesty, it should be his, paying me as it cost; if disliked, *a suo damno* I was content to keep it, and smart for my folly. His Majesty seemed to be pleased withall; whereupon I proceeded, and have in a manner finished it, and so contrived it for the rooms of state and other accommodations which I have observed in his Majesty's houses, as I had been indeed stark mad ever to have cast it so for a private family.

Another frame of wood I have given order to set up in a park \* I have in the county of Wicklow; and, gnash the tooth of these gallants never so hard, I will, by God's leave, go on with it, that so I may have a place to take my recreation for a month or two in a year, were it for no other reason than to displease them, by keeping myself, if so please God, a little longer in health.

Yet, lest these magnificent structures might be thought those of Nebuchadnezzar, the plain truth is, that at the Naas with the most may stand in six thousand pounds; that in the Park at twelve hundred; faith, at worst, methinks they should not judge it very much for a person of my great *hazienda* to cast away twelve hundred pounds upon his own fancy; and yet, to profess a truth to your Grace, but that I did consider his Majesty might judge it hereafter for his service to visit this kingdom; in that case foresaw no part able to give him the pleasure of his summer hunting like that park and country adjacent; and lastly, that then at least I would provide a lodge, that might house him dry from the injuries of the weather, I protest there had not been one timber of it fastened to another. In the meantime my confidence is my comfort, that if I be made so happy as to see his Majesty on this side, he will give me thanks for them both, and then I am at the height of my ambition; and these my wellwishers fairly hounded upon the very place to accuse me, if anything they have to say unto me."

Though the house at Naas was considered by the Lord Deputy in 1637 to be "in a manner finished," yet it appears that it was never completed to be fit for occupation. This royal palace in *petto* is now known by the not very euphonous name of Jigginstown. "About a mile from the town of Naas on the Limerick road is Jigginstown, a spacious brick mansion, commenced by the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, but never finished; the walls of which and the vaulted cellars, from the excellent quality of the bricks and cement, are still in a very perfect state." (Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland.)

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\* This was at Fairwood Park, about twelve miles from Dublin. Wentworth, writing from thence, on the 10th August, 1639, to the countess dowager of Clare, the mother of his second wife, tells her that his eldest son (her grandson) was sitting at his elbow, and he was then "in the best sort accommodating this place for him; which in the kind I take to be the noblest one of them in the king's dominions, and where a grass-time may be passed, with most pleasure of that kind." He adds, "I will build him a good house, and by God's help leave him, I think, near three thousand pounds a year, and wood on the ground as much, I dare say, if near London, as would yield fifty thousand pounds, besides a house within twelve miles of Dublin, the best in Ireland, and land to it which, I hope, will be two thousand pounds a year." Though we do not find the name of Fairwood in modern topographical books, we presume we may safely identify this beautiful park with the domain of Powerscourt, where royalty was at length entertained in the person of George the Fourth in 1821.

THE TALE OF TELEPHRON.

How now, you secret, black, and midnight hags,  
What is't you do?

playing itself, we have no space to inquire, and the reader can without difficulty think of instances for himself.

But, whatever may be the cause, the fact is beyond question, that ghosts, goblins, and demons now find favour with the public little less than in the times of unhesitating faith; and this must be our apology for raking up from that now almost forgotten repertory of this sort of lore—the Golden Ass of Apuleius—a specimen of the kind. This book, delightful as it is in its narrative and its episodes, is written in language which for impurity of diction and affectation of expression is perhaps the most execrable which ever issued from the pen of man, and hence the unmerited neglect which has now succeeded to the world-wide circulation this tale once enjoyed. In the extract we make, we assume to ourselves a licence without limit in omitting, contracting, and expanding; our theory being that fidelity to an original is indeed of little value, if the result of observing it be that original and copy remain equally unknown.

The tale we proceed to extract is introduced in the main narrative in the following manner:—The hero of the work, a young gentleman of Corinth, by name Lucius, is on a visit at Hypata, in Thessaly, and is dining at the table of a lady of rank, named Byrrhæna, around which are assembled all the rank and fashion of the place. The more substantial part of the entertainment being ended, and drinking “set serious in,” the lady of the house, as politeness requires, attempts to engage the young stranger in conversation, and, enumerating the divers points on which the good people of Hypata pride themselves, concludes by asking what he thinks of their poor town. The guest makes a suitable reply—he has never enjoyed himself so much in his life as during his stay in their most

delightful of cities; one point, indeed, he is uneasy about, the terrible tales he has heard of their witches, who, he is told, go so far as even to carry off dead men’s limbs from the funeral piles. We may, in passing, remark that, so far from this statement being literally true, there is nothing the young rogue has such a hankering after as an encounter with some of these same wise women he affects so much to dread. The scene which now ensues shows that among the divers merits to which the good town of Hypata could lay claim good breeding had no place.\*

No sooner is the word “witches” out of Lucius’s mouth, than a guest significantly remarks, that some of the company have good reason to know that the hags of Thessaly, so far from contenting themselves with attacking the dead, do not even spare the living. This sally is greeted with a general burst of laughter, and all eyes are concentrated on a young gentleman who sits somewhat aloof as if shrinking from remark. The object of this rudeness at once rises from his seat, and, muttering indignantly, turns to leave the apartment. “Nay, my dear Telephron,” interposes the lady of the house, “do not leave us, I implore you; but, with your customary amiability, tell us your sad story, as I know my young friend Lucius will be much pleased to hear it.” The injured person replies with a compliment to the lady’s urbanity, contrasting it with the ill-breeding of her guests, but he is not diverted from his purpose of retiring. Finding simple entreaty of no avail, the lady next has recourse to adjuration, “unless he wishes her to expire he must stay,” and now of course the young gentleman has no choice but to give way. His ill-humour shaken off, he joins in the mirth that has arisen at his expense, and, being apparently a wag, prepares

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\* However many subjects of pride fall to the share of honest Britons, they certainly do not, compared with other modern nations, shine in the article of manners: we think even Lord Grey, when in office, if solicited a favour by a lady of rank, whose charms of person, once celebrated, were now a little on the wane, would scarcely reply, “You forget, madam, you have arrived at a time of life when the solicitations of your sex have little influence with us men.” And yet in the best days of Athens, Pericles did not scruple to say this to Elpinicé. The behaviour which Lucius’s remark about witches elicits from what the author calls the “flower,” and Mrs. Trollope, we conceive, would term the *crème de la crème*, of Hypata, proves convincingly that the lapse of six centuries had wrought no improvement in Grecian manners.



himself for his story, by taking off the affected manner of the public speakers of the day. Rolling up the coverlet of the couch on which he is reclining, he first props his elbow on it, then raising himself a little, he stretches out his right hand with the finger-joints duly arranged, the third and little finger being compressed, while the thumb and forefinger are projected, then turning up his thumb and forcing a simper on his countenance, all of which was at that day *de rigueur*, he proceeds to narrate the following tale of woe. He was a native of Miletus, and when little more than a boy, being seized with a boy's longing to see the Olympic games, he gave his guardians the slip and set sail for Greece. Being thus far from home, he determined before returning to visit the storied land of Thessaly; and so rambled on, his finances running lower as his travels extended, until one unlucky day he arrived at Larissa without a sesterce in his purse. Pondering over the knotty subject of ways and means, he was crossing the market-place, when his attention was arrested by the public crier who, mounted on his stand, was making a proclamation which sounded strangely enough in the ears of the Milesian. "Whoever," it ran, "will watch a dead man shall be well rewarded for his pains." Our young friend in his perplexity turned for explanation to a passer-by. "In your parts," said he flippantly, "I suppose dead men run away." His facetious address, however, met with signal ill-success, and a stern reply informed him that the witches of Thessaly were in the habit of tearing off dead men's limbs for the purpose of their horrid spells; in order to get at them, assuming the forms of birds, beasts, and even flies, and to guard against these vile attempts a watchman's services were required. On hearing this, it occurred to young Telephron, who apparently rather doubted the magic powers of the witches, that he had an opportunity of making a little money without much risk or trouble. He accordingly announced his wishes to the crier, who gave him some instructions. "You must mind what you're about, my young fellow," said he, "the dead man you propose watching was the son of one of our principal gentlemen."

"Pray don't disturb yourself," rejoined our hero, "my eyes will compare with those of Lynceus or Argus; indeed, I may say I am nothing but eyes." After this confident assertion the crier had no more to say, but admitted him at once to a handsome mansion, the front door of which was bolted, so they were compelled to make their entrance by a wicket at the back. Our hero was then ushered into an apartment of which the shutters were closed, and presented to a lady, whose mourning robe and dishevelled hair indicated the loss she had sustained, but whose countenance showed traces of beauty in the midst of her tears. Summoning her seven witnesses, the number the law required, she proceeded with our hero to an inner apartment, where the corpse was laid out. She uncovered its face, and the first glance at the features so dear to her quite overcame her self-possession, and for a time she gave way to her feelings; then, recovering herself with an effort, she proceeded to the mournful duty which demanded her attention. Touching the beloved features in succession, she called upon her witnesses to see that all were safe and sound, and a servant who stood by noted each as it was named, and set it down in a pair of tablets. The widow then exclaimed to her witnesses, "Do you then, as you are good men and true, bear testimony to all this;" with which formula the ceremony ended. She then sealed the tablets, and turned to withdraw. "But, madam," interrupted our hero in alarm, "you will surely bid your servant provide me with the necessaries I require." "And what may you mean by necessaries, pray?" demanded she, turning sharply upon him. "A good sized lamp," replied the Milesian, "with oil enough to keep burning till daylight, some hot water too, a few flagons of wine and a drinking-cup, besides which a plate furnished with the relics of your dinner will not be unacceptable." "Simpleton!" responded the fair mourner, "do you dare to talk of eating and drinking in this mansion of tears, whence not a whiff of smoke has escaped for these many days: perhaps you thought you came here to feast and make merry, but you will find only wailing and woe. Myrrhiné," added

she, turning to an attendant, "let the young man have a lamp and some oil." This was done, and she left the apartment, the door being bolted upon the watchman. Left alone with the corpse, to drive away sleep our young friend rubbed his eyes, and to keep up his spirits hummed a ditty or two. By degrees the light gave way to twilight, and twilight to darkness, and, as night grew on, the greater grew his fears: at length came the dead of night, and his terror was at its height, when on a sudden a weasel crept in, and approaching, stood staring him in the face—so fixedly, indeed, that its audacity alarmed him. At last, gathering courage, he cried out, "Away, filthy little brute; whatever you may fancy, you are no more than a mouse;\* so go play with your fellow-mice: away with you at once, or you'll have something you don't like." At these words, the little creature turned tail, and ran out of the room; and on the instant the watchman fell into a deep sleep—so death-like that, we are told, as he lay by the corpse not even the God of Delphi could say which was the more dead of the two. At cock-crow he woke, and, jumping up in the greatest terror, ran to the corpse, where to his delight, not unmixed with surprise, he found all the features safe and sound as he left them. Soon after the fair widow came with her witnesses, and threw herself on the dear remains. She embraced them with ardour, then scrutinising the features, and finding them all perfect, she bade her steward pay our hero the sum stipulated on, and, with a smile of approbation, she added, "Young man, you have laid me, I assure you, under the deepest obligation, and as

a reward for your zeal I enrol you among my domestics." The Milesian at this moment, we are told, was *ventilating* in his hand the gold pieces he had just received, and their comfortable shine, to which his eyes had long been strangers, half bewildered his senses. "Madam," replied he, hastily, "I thankfully accept your kind offer, and as often as my services are required you may freely command them." The ill-omened words† were scarce out of his mouth when all the people of the house fell on him with one accord, pulled his hair, and tore his clothes, kicked and slapped, pinched and scratched, mauled and pummeled him, till, wearied with their exertions, they made a grand parting effort and sent him flying out of doors. Arrived in the street, he paused awhile to take breath and recal his scattered senses, and, remembering his unwise words, felt thankful he had come off no worse. While these meditations absorbed him, the funeral procession left the house, and, as was the custom with persons of consideration, it wound its solemn way across the forum. On a sudden an old man rushed forward, tearing his scanty white locks, and, running to the bier, grasped it with both hands and compelled the bearers to halt; then, in a voice which was raised to its utmost pitch, though broken with sobs, he cried out, "Help, help, worthy citizens; I call on you by the duty which you owe to our common country, give me vengeance for my poor murdered nephew upon that wicked woman; she it was, and no other, who took him off by poison, thinking to come in for his property, and take her ease with her gallant."

We are told, and the statement in-

\* It appears it was a moot point amongst writers of Natural History whether weasels and mice were varieties of the same species.

† His speech was ill-omened in this respect, that it pointed to the possible or probable death of some future husband of the lady, when Telephron's services might again be brought into play to watch the remains of the deceased. This passage reminds us of a blunder attributed to one of those celebrated sisters—the beautiful Miss Gummings. On being presented to George the Second, his Majesty, doubtless, not unwilling to prolong so agreeable an interview, inquired of the young lady whether she had seen all the sights that London afforded, and whether they equalled her expectations? She replied she had seen the wax-work, the lions, and the other sights then thought worth seeing, "but still," added she, "there is one sight I have not seen, and which I should so like to see." "And what is that, pray?" responded the good king. "A coronation," returned the young lady, "and I hope to see one before long." The father of his people made no further attempt to protract the conversation, but suffered the fair blunderer to make her curtsy and withdraw.

dicates that Thessalian morals were no better than their manners, that the verisimilitude of the charge at once gained it credence with the mob, who, as is their wont, not enduring to wait for the tardy forms of justice, called loudly for stones and firebrands, and set the gamins of the town upon the lady. She on her part pumped up a few tears, and, throwing into her manner a decent air of sanctity, called on all the deities above and below to bear witness that she abhorred the very thought of such a crime. "I accept the challenge," cried the old man, "and refer the point at issue to the arbitration of the gods. I have here at hand the Egyptian Zachlas, a first-rate magician, who has bargained with me, in consideration of a large sum of money, to call back for a short time the dead man's spirit from below." With these words he led forward a young man whose linen robe, sandals made of woven palm-leaves, and closely shaven head indicated a person of no ordinary character: him the old man supplicated with the most earnest adjurations to aid him in his pious quest. The great man for a while remained unmoved, but at length suffered himself to be entreated, and without more delay set about the solemn performance: with a herb of mystic power he thrice touched the mouth, and thrice the breast, of the corpse: then turning towards the East, he stood in silent adoration of the luminary, which was then just seen above the horizon. The curiosity of the bystanders was now excited to the utmost, and our hero in particular, elbowing his way through the crowd, jumped up on a stone that stood right at the bier's head, and thus commanded a full view of the awful scene. Scarce had he done so, when, on a sudden, the dead man's chest began to heave, his blood gradually resumed its wonted circulation, and, raising himself slowly, he sat upright on the bier. The return to this harsh world, however, by no means pleased him, and his querulous tones betrayed the depth of his annoyance. "What means this?" cried he angrily to the Egyptian, "why is it that after drinking of Lethe's waters, and when just on the point of crossing the Stygian stream, I am recalled to the duties and vexations of life? Cease, cease, I implore you, from

troubling, and leave me to the repose that awaits me." "Not so," replied the wizard, with an air of authority not unmingled with displeasure, "you must first enlighten the public mind on the subject of your death. Knowest thou not, foolish man, that by my spells I can summon the dread Sisters, and hand over those wearied limbs to unutterable torments." The corpse groaned, and, thus threatened, made the required disclosure, the effect of which was, that he had been poisoned by his wife to make way for her lover. The amiable lady, now seeing no refuge but in impudence, broke out into vituperation of her lord, and a violent altercation ensued between the ill-assorted couple. The bystanders were divided in opinion, one party insisting that the dead man should be restored to the tomb and his wife laid by his side, while others did not shrink from insinuating that the corpse had been telling lies. This reproach set the dead man's back up, and, groaning again yet more deeply than before, he thus addressed the multitude, "You doubt my information, my good sirs, but I will soon show you that I know a thing or two. Observe!" said he, pointing to Telephron, "that clever young man perched up there: well! he was keeping watch over my remains, and his vigilance was so strict, that some accursed old hags who were longing to get at me found all their efforts baffled, though they took every kind of shape: at last, however, they succeeded in throwing him into a sleep, deep as death, and then called me by my name, intending me to rise and go forth at their summons. Now it happens that his name is the same as mine, Telephron: so hearing it called, he got up in his sleep, and, though all the doors were closed, slipped out by some cranny, and so got the mutilation that by right should have been mine. They clipped off his nose and ears, and to conceal what they had done took impressions of them in wax, which they clapped on his face. And now look at him how pleasantly he stands there, smirking and chuckling over his precious gold pieces, which he looks on as the reward of his watchfulness, but which are in fact the price of his lost nose and ears." At these horrid words our hero in alarm put his hand to his nose,

and at the touch it dropped off: then laid hold of his ears, and the same was the result; glancing round he saw the nods and winks of the crowd, and heard their rude mocking laugh, and a cold perspiration bathed his tottering limbs. Scarce knowing what he did, he jumped down from his pedestal, and, making a wild rush, effected his escape. But, maimed and disfigured as he was, he could not bear the thoughts of meeting the eyes of his Ionian fellow-citizens, so he made his way to Hypata, where he had taken up his abode. A lasting memento of

his adventure he retained in his mutilated face; for his missing ears, however, he tried to compensate by bringing forward his side-curls, and for his nose by keeping a napkin close pressed to his face. Thus ended the sad tale of Telephron, and the reader, already acquainted with the refined breeding of the good folks of Hypata, will learn without surprise that its termination no less than its commencement was greeted with a guffaw, after which the narrator's health was drank by general acclamation.

#### TRACES OF THE STUARTS IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE following notes contain a few historical facts, either not fully related, or omitted altogether, in the local histories, relative to the progresses of Charles I. and his son through this county during the civil wars.

The unhappy contest between King Charles and his people first brought that Sovereign into Worcestershire in the year 1644, when he fled from Essex and Waller at Oxford. The city of Worcester presented his Majesty with 200*l.* and the Princes Rupert and Maurice 100*l.* each, the purse for his Majesty costing 8*d.* (as recorded in the corporation books), and those for the Princes 4*d.* each.\* His Majesty retreating with his army to Bewdley, two guides for the royal carriage were engaged at a cost of 4*s.* 6*d.*, and six axletrees (articles frequently requiring renewal in those days of un-M'Adamized roads) were charged 4*s.* At Bewdley, Charles wrote a letter from Tickenhill Palace to Prince Rupert, urging him to relieve York. This led to the battle of Marston Moor. The letter is given in the Appendix to Guizot's History of the English Revolution.† Waller having now outflanked the King, his Majesty returned sud-

denly to Worcester, and hastened through Evesham to join the remainder of his forces at Oxford. At Evesham he took the mayor and certain aldermen prisoners and carried them to Oxford; but the Royalists were closely pursued by the forces of the Parliament under Waller, and were obliged to break down the bridges behind them to make good their retreat. The Royalists also burned down many houses in the suburbs of Worcester, the better to secure the city. Between Evesham and Oxford are several memorials of his Majesty's misfortunes. In a bed-room at the White Hart inn, at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, appears the following:—

When friends were few, and dangers near,  
King Charles found rest and safety here.

KING CHARLES I.

slept at this Inn on his way to Evesham,  
Tuesday, July 2, 1644.

On Sunday, the 11th of May, 1645, the King and his forces were at Inkberrow, at the vicarage of which place I have seen an old book of maps, said to have been left behind him by the King when he slept there. The title-page is as follows:

The Kingdome of England and Princi-

\* An order had been issued to raise 1,000*l.* (equal to 15,000*l.* of the present time) in less than two days, and the above sums were probably all that could be extracted out of the half-ruined inhabitants at that time.

† About the same time a royal missive was addressed to the corporation and inhabitants of Droitwich, thanking them for the assistance they had sent into Worcester when Waller assaulted it. While at Bewdley also the King despatched a party of horse to relieve Dudley Castle, which was then besieged by the Earl of Denbigh, but they were defeated with considerable loss.

pality of Wales, exactly described, with every sheere and the small townes in every one of them, on six mappes, portable for every man's pocket; useful for all commanders for quarteringe of souldiers, and all sorts of persons that would be informed where the armies be—never so commodiously drawne before this 1644. Described by one that traualled throughout the whole kingdome for its purpose.

Thorn farm-house, at Inkberrow, also claims the honour of having sheltered the royal head; and there is a farm-house at Cookhill, in the same parish, in which a portrait of the King remained hidden behind a sliding panel (probably ever since the days of the Commonwealth), and would not have been discovered to the present time but for the decay of a peg on which it was hung, occasioning it to fall with a great noise in the night-time some years ago. So large a number of old houses in this county are said to have been temporary resting places for the King or his fugitive son that it is probable one-half of these traditions cannot be correct. The King marched from Inkberrow to Droitwich, where he stayed from Sunday till Wednesday, and then went to the siege of Hawkesley House, which was at once surrendered, and set on fire. That night the King lay at Cofton Hall, near Bromsgrove, occupied by Mr. Thomas Jolliffe, who was faithful to his Sovereign to the last, and attended his execution. There is a tradition that when the King was in prison he gave a key to Mr. Jolliffe to visit him when he pleased; and in Dr. Nash's time there was a picture in the house representing that gentleman with a key in his hand, his pistols and sword hanging on a pillar before him. After leaving Cofton Hall the King marched to Himley, then inhabited by Lord Ward.

In August, 1645, the King came with his army from Shipston-on-Stour to Worcester, where they rested several days, the guards lying at Claines. The Worcester corporation accounts of this period contain various items of expense incurred by "the Scots King," as his Majesty was then contemptuously termed; and the chamberlains also "pray to be allowed for butter-potts and napkins, bottles, &c. sent to the Denary (his Majesty's quarters), and there lost."

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Charles again passed through Bewdley, where a skirmish took place with his pursuers, and sixty Royalists were taken prisoners. It is said that he slept for two nights at the Angel inn in that town, and that the inhabitants granted the sum of half-a-crown for his entertainment; but there is probably some mistake, either in the amount or in the alleged object to which it was applied. Tickenhill Palace was so much damaged during these wars that it was taken down soon afterwards. From Bewdley the King went to Bromyard.

The unfortunate upholder of Divine Right in Kings passed to his account in January, 1649. In 1651, Charles II. escaped with his forces out of Scotland, and, marching through the northern and midland counties, entered Worcester on the 23rd of August. Major-Generals Lambert and Harrison had despatched some forces to secure the place, lest the King should make it a quarter or garrison. These and the country levies made a brave resistance, and beat back the Royalists several times; but the townsmen having laid down their arms, and some of them shooting at the Parliament soldiers out of the windows, they removed their ammunition while a party of only thirty men kept the enemy at bay. They then retired in good order upon Gloucester, the King's troops being too much fatigued by their long marches from the North to pursue them. Charles was proclaimed King in this city. The result of the disastrous battle of Worcester has been already described by various historians. William Bagnall, then living in Sidbury, being one of the "chamber," or corporation, turned out a horse, ready bridled and saddled, for the use of his Majesty, when the latter was so near being captured. Mr. Bagnall died in a year afterwards, but the family would never receive any consideration for the horse or saddle. In Chambers's "Biographical Illustrations," it is stated that "Sir Charles Wogan is said to have been robbed of the honour of saving King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, as he stopped those who were in chase of his Majesty and Colonel Carless." At Wolverley, in the dell upon the brink of which Lea



Castle stands, is still shown the spot over which the King crossed on his way to Kinfare and Boscobel. In Martley church is still, we believe, an inscription to Lettice Lane, sister to Mrs. Jane Lane, who rode with Charles II. disguised as her servant, on his retreat to the south-west coast. On the floor of the old church of Knightwick (recently closed) was also a plain stone to Grace Lane, another of the same family. It is said that his Majesty halted at Knightwick, and was glad to turn shoeblack at the Talbot inn to avoid the suspicion of his pursuers. Colonel Lane, of Bentley, Staffordshire, had property at Knightwick, and the young lady, with her royal master, probably rested here on that account. In Colston's *Life and Times* is the following interesting allusion to the progress of the royal fugitive.

At the close of the year, the vessel which conveyed the body of the Lord-Deputy Ireton, who had died of the plague, at Limerick, came into King-road, 'notice of which having been forwarded to the mayor of Bristol, he sent a boat, covered with black, in which the corpse was brought to the city. When the body was landed, a velvet pall was placed over the coffin, and the mayor, aldermen, and common council, in their formalities, and the governors and his officers, with a multitude of citizens, attended the body. On this occasion the great guns were fired from the castle and fort.' Nearly coincident with the above, a horseman, with apparently his mistress seated behind him, on a pillion, entered Bristol at Lawford's-gate. He was unknown, unnoticed; but between him, and the ashes that with gloomy solemnity were paraded, there was

a connecting link, connecting yet repulsive. They were the ashes of a fallen foe, the mortal remains of an enemy, of one who had sentenced to a traitor's doom the august sire of the menial who now journeyed through a city, whose allegiance to him and his cause had been severed, where there awaited a thousand arms to deliver him to captivity, perhaps to death. The place is evidently familiar to the rider. He made no inquiries, but conducted his horse unheeded through the streets. He arrives in view of the lofty bulwarks of the castle, its towers, and gigantic keep. Their sight may have called forth latent memories, for here the horse was stayed, turned aside, as though the travellers would take a passing survey of the stately pile; but this was all, they halted not to rest at inn or hostelry—nor dismounted to refresh the steed, but quietly and leisurely continued their course, through a narrow gloomy street, over the bridge, and thus in safety passed from out the ancient town, unsuspected, unchallenged, and unknown. How strange are life's vicissitudes, its contrasts! A King, disguised—passing obscurely through a half-hostile city. The mortal remains of the son-in-law of the usurper of his kingdom received with military honours and royal etiquette. In one quarter, pomp and state following the ashes, as would befit a monarch's obsequies; in another, a deserted crownless sovereign, in lowly garb, eludes the pursuit of his enemy, and passes in safety to a less doubtful shelter from the city of which he was the lawful lord. In after-years, all this quaint and gorgeous pomp will be displayed to welcome this fugitive, and he will be escorted triumphantly through its lately hostile bosom.

J. NOAKE.

*Worcester, Feb. 1856.*

### THE MODERN GREEKS.

*Travels in Albania and other Provinces of Turkey in 1809 and 1810.* By the Right Hon. Lord Broughton, G.C.B. A new Edition. 2 vols. Murray.

*La Grèce Contemporaine.* Par M. Edmond About:

*Greece and the Greeks of the Present Day.* By Edmond About. (Constable's Miscellany of Foreign Literature.)

THE study of modern Greek character would have small interest in our day but for the influence of the past: our feeling of its want of power to enkindle our sympathies makes us rather too apt to turn away from books which treat of that noble land, with a

sickening and disheartened feeling: and yet we cannot resist. There is a spell in the word Athens—a look of home, as we glance at the map of the winding, deeply-indented coast; and, come what may, we gaze and gaze again, with a consciousness that all the mean-

nesses and weaknesses of ages cannot vulgarise such scenes; and it is still as true as it was in the early days of Byron enthusiasm, that the very helplessness and want of power of a fine people to make any sensible use of their glorious transmitted gifts, is among the saddest of human contemplations.

Just at this time a voice from former years is speaking to us through the new edition of a book familiar formerly as "Hobhouse's Travels in Albania," &c. in 1809—10. The author, now Lord Broughton, has not ceased to feel the interest of his subjects: and in much careful revision, many notes, and an Appendix of considerable length, has testified his readiness to avail himself of what more recent travellers have related. These new particulars however are chiefly such as bear on antiquities and literature, and have little to do with questions affecting the social state of the Greeks, their government, &c. For information on such points we must seek elsewhere; and in taking up the recently published work of a lively Frenchman, translated, with the addition of a few useful notes, by an Englishman, we find a number of facts and statistical details, which, although often given in a flippant style, are, we have no doubt, in the main deserving of reliance. Those who are endowed with a little of that kind of patience which permits its possessor to separate the information from the comment, will not lay down this entertaining volume without satisfaction in having read it. Both caution and patience we think it does require.

M. Edmond About, the author of "La Grèce Contemporaine," is or was a pupil of the French school established at Athens in the year 1846, under the auspices of M. Salvandy, then Minister of Public Instruction. The school was an extension of that idea which had led to the opening of the French school at Rome. It aimed at facilitating the study of the Fine Arts. A certain number of intelligent and promising pupils were to be selected by the Minister, and provided at the public expense with the means of pursuing their studies for two or for three years. They were to be already in possession of good academical testimonials; were

to have gained fellowships in France; and be competent to pass a good examination in ancient and modern Greek, &c. For some reason or other the plan did not work well. Probably the noisy and disturbed years of 1848 and 1849 rendered the French people careless as to the object, and unwilling to expend 44,000 francs yearly on anything not of *immediate* benefit. The school declined—consisted at last but of two pupils—when, in 1850, it was remodelled, and placed under the guardianship of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. The original conditions remained, but the work was better defined, and each pupil was required to send a yearly contribution to the academy on some subject connected with Greek art, history, geography, or antiquities.

We cannot see anything unreasonable in any of the conditions proposed, and can hardly understand the sneering tone in which M. About speaks of them. If the professors of the University of Paris have "no taste for wandering," we yet think the programme was tempting. Nevertheless after a very short trial concessions were made. The standard of proficiency was made lower; the possession of fellowships by candidates was no longer required; and in 1852 M. About became a pupil. He tells us with great nonchalance that he knew nothing of modern Greek, and that what he acquired in Greece was gained from his servant in about two months. What might be the amount of his scholarship in the ancient language we have no means of ascertaining, but it was probably quite sufficient to qualify him for writing "La Grèce Contemporaine;" and if all the objects of the Academy were not attained, some good has been done. The school consisted in M. About's time of five pupils, and these seem to have had on the whole an easy and pleasant life of it. They contributed their essays to the Academy, they travelled, they went to the Court balls. Perhaps some among them, besides M. About, may have enjoyed the honour of being "our own correspondent" in the Times—though this must of course have had a tendency to turn the eyes of King Otho rather unfavourably towards the French school. One result of a residence of three years in Greece has been

the publication of this work; and M. Edmond About, abused as he may be by the Greek reviewers, makes good too many of his assertions, and contributes too large a store of facts relating to the government, administration, and people of Greece, to be despised, or, in the main, distrusted. His financial tables and his articles of information respecting commerce, population, education, &c., could not have been collected without considerable pains-taking. For all this useful material thanks are due, and, notwithstanding the general levity of his tone, we are quite willing to believe that he is anxious not only to tell the truth, but to get at as many useful truths as he can.

These, of course, are of various degrees of interest. First, in our estimation, are those relating to the desire of knowledge on the part of the youths of Greece. The fact itself has long been remarked. In no country in the world perhaps is there so much anxiety about information of all kinds as is to be found in the young people of Greek schools.\*

I have seen (M. About says), in a little village, fifteen children squatting in the sun, book in hand, before the door of a school. In France it would be impossible to hold a class in the open air; the attention of the scholars would be equally divided between the people who pass and the swallows flying by: the schoolmaster would get the remainder. These studious urchins saw us go by with our baggage, and an event so rare in an out-of-the-way part of the country hardly made them raise their heads. At Athens every sort of student is to be found, except the student who never studies.—P. 173.

But—and this is our second and less agreeable fact—this aptitude for study exists without a corresponding power

of applying the knowledge gained to the most obvious purposes. An agricultural school was founded at Tiryns by Capo d'Istria; the terms were low; the buildings large and convenient: Capo d'Istria allowed ample area of land for a farm. France sent out the finest models of agricultural implements. Yet though this was the only establishment of the kind in Greece, and the sub-director was, when M. About visited it, a very superior young Italian emigrant, a man of good family, devoted to agriculture, and earnest for the good of Greece, there were only seven students! The young director spoke, as others speak, of the aptitude of the pupils; "but how," said he, "will their knowledge end? They will go and explain to others what they have learned; it never comes into their head to apply it." And then the poor professor related their eagerness to examine the properties of a few plants of flax which they were looking at for the first time. When its peculiarities had been fully explained to them: "Ah! really," one said, "that is curious! there is something new to be learnt every day. I will tell that to my grandfather; he will be much astonished!" but not one ever thought of asking for some seed. Yet agriculture has been represented as the pursuit most congenial to the natives of modern Greece.

A larger experiment has been tried. An agricultural colony was founded by M. de Roujoux, consul in the Cyclades, at a spot between Hymettus and Pentelicus, three leagues from Athens. It was a well-built, well-provided village, calculated for 200 inhabitants, and the proprietor was rich, generous, and talented. All parties thought it must prosper. Yet M. de Roujoux died in-

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\* Lord Broughton quotes the "Lowell Lectures" of Professor Felton of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in proof of (what no one has disputed) the inextinguishable zeal for education among the Greeks. See Appendix, 480, vol. ii. Mr. Felton tells us he was in the habit of frequently visiting the schools. He had heard Demosthenes on the Crown, explained to eager classes of coarsely-dressed but bright-eyed youths, within a stone's throw of the spot where, twenty-two centuries before, that marvellous oration was delivered: and not only this, but the aisles were crowded with young men, and sometimes with old men, who, having an hour to spare from their daily labours, would come in to pick up a few crumbs of instruction that were falling from the tables of their more favoured juniors. This in no way falsifies, but rather corresponds, with M. About's statement. The disappointing part is in the application of their knowledge. This reminds us of the remark of a sensible man, "When a person tells me he has found a truth, the next thing that occurs to me is to ask him what he means to do with it."

solvent—ruined, it was said, by the attempt.

Of these experiments surely it may be said that they were promising ones; yet whether it be from a want of power to apply, or, as M. About seems to think is often very conspicuously the case, from an extreme jealousy in the Greeks about their own individualism, it is all but impossible to unite a body of these men in any plan for public good. Every man is for himself. It thus becomes hopeless to look for improvement in manufactures. A man of some mark at Athens expressed to our author his wish to revisit Paris, having been there many years ago. M. About sensibly advised him to wait for the Exposition, and endeavour to get his expenses paid as a government commissioner. The grandee was delighted at the proposition; but when questioned as to what Greece would contribute to the show, could get no further than "currants, honey, olive oil, cotton, madder, dried figs," and a few other articles.

"But your *manufactured* industry!" rejoined his friend; "what will you exhibit?"—"Well, a pretty Greek costume." "What else?"—"A fez, an embroidered vest, a pretty sash." "What else?"—"We will send a Greek costume. I defy all the nations of Europe to send a single Greek costume!" And this was the sum and substance of his idea of manufactured produce!"

The Greek Government, however, is a vigilant guardian of what remains of antiquity are left on Grecian soil. Yes; it preserves them from leaving the country; what else it does for them it would be difficult to say.

The statues or fragments which are discovered are heaped up, either at the Propylea, under the covering of the sky, or at

the Temple of Theseus, under a bad roof. *The town has no museum!* The cast of all the Elgin marbles are preserved in a little mosque. It was England that sent them. Last year she offered to give to Greece casts of all the statues in the British Museum, on condition that a museum should be built. The government recollected that a subscription had been opened with that object, and that 30,000 drachms, or thereabouts, had been collected. The collectors were inquired for, some were found; even some money was discovered, but the interest of the sum had disappeared, carrying away in its flight a good half of the capital.—Pp. 177-8.

Yet there are most zealous native antiquaries. One especially mentioned by M. About appears to be a very prototype of "Old Mortality." This worthy old Greek is a correspondent of the French Institute. M. Pittakys has a charge from government to watch over the antiquities of Athens.

He was born at the foot of the Acropolis: from his birth he instinctively loved the monuments of his country; when a child he used to step into the Acropolis and decypher inscriptions, regardless of the Turkish sentinels and the blows they might give him. When a young man he was at all the fights and assaults: the first under fire, the first on the breach, the first in the Acropolis, to see if some column had not been broken, or some cornice chipped. Old, he rests himself, going from one temple to another, and protecting, like a jealous lover, the Acropolis he loves!\* A guard of pensioners, an antique and solemn garrison, defends the Acropolis against the devouring bands of those collecting tourists who travel with a hammer in their pockets, and who would lament the money they had spent if they did not bring home the nose of a statue to ornament their country houses.—P. 177.

Yet if the question is asked, whether the king and queen have any particular

\* M. About does not tell us that M. Cyriacus Pittakys has been the discoverer of many valuable remains of antiquity. In 1823 he discovered the fountain anciently called Clepsydra. In a note of some length appended to Lord Broughton's work (vol. ii. p. 448-9), we have a few particulars communicated by M. Pittakys himself respecting the sums expended by the Government of Athens, which in some measure, though to but small extent, we fear, may qualify the wholly disparaging remarks of the Frenchman. The reconstruction of the temple of Wingless Victory, cost the state 9000 drachmas (the drachma worth 8½d.), and M. Pittakys reckons about 90,000 drachmas to have been expended for archæological purposes, between the years 1833 and 1854. As, however, he does not say that this cost (in itself very moderate, and not much more than the French have expended in two years on their school) is a governmental one, and as the probability is that it is at least divided with foreign societies, we cannot say that it has materially diminished our faith in M. About's statements.

interest in Athens and its unique beauties, M. About will pronounce in the negative. The king, he believes, likes his kingly crown: the queen her palace, her gardens, horses, and farm; but what, during its twenty-two years of existence, has the government done as proof of love for Greece? All the greatest works of the country have been but the permitted labours of individuals. The university of Otho was built by subscription. The king compliments it with his name. The great school for girls, nominally under the queen's protection, was founded by a Greek, M. Arsakis. The observatory, the seminary, the school of arts and industry, the hospital for the blind, are all the effects of native or foreign generosity, while the works at the Acropolis are carried on, chiefly, by the Archæological Society.

M. About is not a little bitter and boastful when enumerating the special obligations of Otho to France.

France sent to the Morea the expedition of General Maison, which we kept up at our cost: so much so, that, all accounts made up, the independence of the Greeks cost us a hundred millions. In 1832, we guaranteed a third of a loan of sixty millions, which the Greek Government has wasted without advantage to the nation, and the interest of which latter has been paid by ourselves. We organized the Greek national bank; we took two million shares in it, which we have literally given to the Government; we spend annually forty or fifty thousand francs in Greece for the maintenance of the French school; we make it a duty to enrich the library of Athens with all the works published by our Government; we have made the map of Greece, which is a master-piece of topography—this work cost the lives of three of our officers, &c. The king has rewarded us for all this, by organizing brigandage against our allies, and piracy against our fleets. His steamer, the Otho, was repaired at our expense at Toulon, in 1852, and, in 1854, the Otho, if it had dared, would have made use of its guns against us.—P. 245.

They who have lately been studying the pages of Mr. Macaulay; they who have before them his almost attractive picture of the man after his own heart—the wise, profound, calculating, tolerant William of Orange—have been made to feel the difficulties of a foreigner's reign, even when there

is sympathy in religion, a strong antipathy to a discarded sovereign, and great respect for the character of the reigning monarch, besides affection for a queen of native birth. How multiplied then must be the perplexities of a king and queen who have hardly a single idea in common with the people they rule!

"If Otho," we are told, "were the best and most intelligent of kings, his people would never forgive him his religion or his origin. Bavarian and Catholic—(Roman), to the orthodox Greeks he will always be an ill-baptised foreigner." He has no heir-presumptive, and the Greeks have in general the profoundest contempt for unfruitful marriages. With regard to the moral character of the Court, no one has ever accused it of the smallest indecorum. The feebleness and indecision of the king is mainly the source of his bad government, and the promptitude of the queen is not kindly. It is said that he hesitates, weighs every syllable of a state paper, and ends by delay; that, on the contrary, she in her three months' regency signs without examination: probably both reports are to be received with considerable deduction.

A few words in conclusion on the translation of this work. We have not had an opportunity of comparing it with the original, and can only in general say that it is, we have no doubt, literal; but too much so to be agreeable, or indeed always to express the exact thought of the writer. There are also strange inadvertencies. We are told of a M. Rudhardt (p. 51) that he "discontented the Greeks," and in the next sentence that "the army begun to fill up with Greeks," instead of "to be filled up." Again, we have repeatedly awkward translations: such as this,—*"The English do little to come near the Greeks;"* and again, *"when the whole of France impassioned herself in behalf of the Greeks."*—Pp. 57, 58.

In some points the translator is better authority, however, than M. About. Thus the latter says "according to a certain school . . . all the population is Albanian, *that is to say, Slav.*" On which the translator quietly observes, "The Albanians are no way related to the Slavs. Their language is a separate one; distinct on the one



side from the Slav, on the other from the Greek" (p. 27). Again, after translating some of M. About's scandalous Greek gossip, his translator avows his disbelief in it (p. 141), while he excuses its reception by a foreigner. He also adds many small supplementary pieces of information in the shape of foot-notes.

Of poetry, we mean of the poetical spirit, there is no indication in this volume; but, on the contrary, a tendency to show the writer's superiority to its manifestations. Byron's exclamation to Moore, "*Don't be poetical, Tom,*" has unavoidably occurred to us. Yet who was ever more deeply imbued with the true love and worship of departed genius, while he scorned its affectations, than Byron?" We meet him on that time-worn coast, always a

better man than elsewhere. Tenderness of heart, aspiration after a higher mind, doubts that led to hopes, hopes that approached to belief,\* love that led on to love's eternal manifestations, are fostered there, as nowhere else. Airs from the shores of Greece might soon share the fate of other breezes, and die away from the wanderer's course; but always the association was strong—always, we are sure, beneficial. Too few, alas! were the salutary impressions received by that distinguished mind and heart. Those that came from Greece, then, were all the more precious; and Greece itself becomes endeared to us as the inspirer of that which chiefly enkindles our hope and sympathy with one whose genius has left so many painful traces.

#### WILL OF HARRY VANE OF RABY, ESQUIRE.

IN the Illustrated London News was recently published a Will, purporting to be that of the celebrated "Sir Harry Vane the Younger." It was discovered by the Rev. James Raine, junior, in the Registry at Durham: but it appears that it was also proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. It is not, however, the Will of Sir Henry Vane, who was beheaded in 1662; but of his eldest son, Henry Vane, esquire, who died two years before; and it was made at Copenhagen on the 2d June, 1660. The probate, it appears, was not granted until after his father's death in 1662. The youth is barely mentioned in the peerages as having "died without issue." We are informed by a present member of the family that at the time of his death he was only eighteen years of age: and if so, it is unusual for the fact of his minority not to be formally stated in such a document. The circumstance of its being made in a foreign country, away from legal advice, may account for this peculiarity.

Having been favoured by Mr. Raine with a complete copy of the Will, we

think it well to print it, both to correct the error committed in the Illustrated London News, and also on account of its somewhat remarkable contents. Of the particulars of Mr. Vane's intercourse with the Kings of Denmark and Sweden we are unacquainted. His grandfather Sir Harry Vane the elder had been ambassador to both those countries in the year 1631, and it was during his mission that Gustavus Adolphus was slain at Lutzen. Whether it was a picture of Gustavus Adolphus or of the reigning King of Sweden which Mr. Vane left to his mother, and which was to give way from its setting to a picture of his father, the Will alone does not enable us to decide; but it will be seen that the youth had received an embroidered saddle from the reigning sovereign of that country, and also a ring from the King of Denmark. Altogether, his property was of small amount; and he found it necessary to divide his trinkets in order to leave a token of remembrance to each of his sisters.

In the name of God, amen. I, Henry Vane of Raby Castle, in the county of

\* We particularly have in view those exquisite lines in the second canto of *Childe Harold*,—

And if, as sages oft have taught, there be  
A world of souls beyond the sable shore, &c.

Durham, esq<sup>r</sup>. being att present in perfect health and memory (blessed bee God), doe make this my last will and testament. 1. I bequeath to my most deare mother, the Lady Vane,\* the case of diamonds which incloseth the King of Swedes picture, desiring, if shée please, to putt therein my fathers picture, and soe to weare it in remembrance of me. 2. I bequeath to my sister Frances Vane,† the two lesser stones of the King of Denmarkes ring, w<sup>ch</sup> hee gave me, desiring shes will pardon the littlenesse of the guift: I give her alsoe a bond w<sup>ch</sup> I have of hers to me among my papers for about twelve pounds sterlinge. 3. I give unto my second sister Albinia Vane,‡ the middle great stone of the aforesaid ring, as alsoe the King of Swedens picture w<sup>ch</sup> is in the case aforesaid, both now in the hands of Mr. William Stanley. I desire alsoe that my red truncke

may bee given into her hands wherein are all my papers. 4. I bequeath unto my sisters Dorothy Vane,§ Anna Vane,|| and Margaret Vane,¶ my little black cabinet, to divide the things amongst them. 5. I bequeath unto my brother Thomas Vane,\*\* the embroyderd orange velvett saddle and holsters w<sup>ch</sup> the King of Sweden gave me. 6. As for my man Owen, I desire that as hee hath served me very diligently and well hee may bee rewarded out of my cloathes. And in witnesse that this is my true will and testament, I hereto sett my hand and seale this second June, att Copenhagen, in the yeare one thousand six hundred and sixty. H. VANE.

[Adm. granted at Canterbury 11 Sep. 1662, to Dame Frances Vane, widow, his mother.] The will was also proved at Durham, from which court this copy is taken.

### PEERAGES FOR LIFE.

IT is now some six and twenty years since the late Sir Harris Nicolas addressed a pamphlet to the Duke of Wellington, at that time prime minister, suggesting "the propriety, and legality, of creating Peers for Life." There was much reason in the arguments he advanced for such a measure, though he would have carried it out, as we think, to too great an extent.

He showed, in the first place, that the creation of *hereditary* Peers without a sufficient estate being annexed to the title to support the dignity, is attended with positive inconvenience to the Government, probable danger to the Constitution, and almost certain degradation to the Peerage. He next proceeded to point out that the House of Lords requires a variety of judicial talent, in order to a due administration of justice in the various cases that are brought to its tribunal: the Scotch Appeals being often argued before peers, whose sole experience has been in English law; the claims to Peerages

requiring legal acquirements of a peculiar kind; and cases of divorce demanding the assistance of Civilians. These and the other requirements of the judicial functions of the House of Lords have been barely supplied by the occasional elevation of a veteran judge to the Upper House, at a time of life when his career of usefulness is nearly run. Having alluded to some well-known instances in which such Law Lords have in a very few years left their heirs a charge upon the country, Sir Harris Nicolas assumed this further conclusion: "that the impolicy of multiplying *hereditary* Peerages tends to prevent the Crown from placing in the House persons whose peculiar talents and acquirements would be extremely beneficial to the country;" and finally, he asserted his opinion, "that any measure which would lessen the number of creations to hereditary Peerages would be as satisfactory to the nation at large, as to the House of Lords generally."

\* Frances, daughter of Sir Christopher Wray, of Ashby, in Lincolnshire, Bart.

† Afterwards married to Mr. Kekewick.

‡ Called Benina in Collins's Peerage: married to Mr. Forth.

§ Married to John Crispe, of Oxfordshire, esq.

|| Died unmarried.

¶ Married to Sir James Tilley, of Wales.

\*\* The peerages mention three brothers,—William, Richard, and Christopher, afterwards Lord Barnard; but no Thomas.

Upon these grounds Sir Harris Nicolas recommended the creation of Peers for Life, and that not only in the case of Law Lords, but also where peerages were conferred for eminent Civil, Naval, or Military services, or from the personal esteem of the sovereign, *unless* the parties were able and willing to entail on their heirs an unencumbered estate of a value suitable to the support of their acquired rank.

The force of these arguments was felt, at least so far as they suggested a mode of recruiting the judicial strength of the House of Lords: and they have received the approval of some of our statesmen as an apparent means of remedying a defect which was not only theoretically acknowledged, but practically experienced: yet a quarter of a century has since elapsed without the proposal having been accomplished.

It is understood that attempts have been made on more than one occasion to induce an eminent lawyer to accept a life peerage, but in each case such offer has hitherto met with refusal.

Among others the late Chief Justice Denman is known to have rejected the offer of a peerage upon such terms, which was of course some time before the month of March, 1834, when he was duly created a Baron of the realm, with the ordinary remainder to the heirs male of his body.

At length, in the year 1856, a lack of judicial aid in the House of Lords being again felt—in the opinion of Government we may presume, though the fact is denied by Lord Lyndhurst—the offer has been made to one of the judges of the Court of Exchequer, and it has been accepted. A patent has passed the great seal granting the dignity of peer to Mr. Baron Parke, by the title of Baron Wensleydale “for and during the term of his natural life” only. The new peer has no surviving son, or other lineal heir male, and therefore he might have been advanced to the peerage without the contingent probability of making a permanent addition to the members of the Upper House; yet he has had the courage to brave any reflections that might be made on his personal motives (or rather on the absence of such motives), and to set that example to future great lawyers of a self-denying ordinance which it has been hitherto

impossible to procure from his predecessors on the bench.

The reception which this measure has sustained from the existing Law lords sufficiently evinces the extent of their disapproval. With a true *esprit de corps* they have almost unanimously risen up in arms to declare the step to be both illegal and unconstitutional. Of the whole number the Lord Chancellor alone has spoken in its defence. The subject has occupied the attention of the House on several days, but the grand debate came off on the 7th of February, when, in the words of *The Times*, “the House had the very great treat of a splendid exercitation on a constitutional theme by our oldest and ablest Conservative lawyer:” and, though the writer is strongly in favour of the Government measure, he admits that “it was impossible to listen to Lord Lyndhurst’s review of the precedents anticipated for the creation of a Peerage for Life without following him to the conclusion that the measure is at least a stretch of the Prerogative.” Lord Lyndhurst’s motion was, “That the copy of the letters patent purporting to create the Right Hon. Sir James Parke a Baron of the United Kingdom for life, which has been laid upon the table, be referred to a Committee for Privileges, with directions to examine and consider the same, and report thereon to the House.” He commenced by stating his conviction of the great importance of the subject, inasmuch as “the question is, whether the ancient hereditary character of this House is to continue, or whether it is to be broken in upon and be remodelled to the extent and according to the discretion and interest of the Ministry for the time being.” After passing a due eulogium upon the character of Mr. Baron Parke, whom he had himself recommended for promotion to the judicial bench, Lord Lyndhurst laid down the position, “that no instance has occurred in the history of this country within the last 400 years in which any commoner has been raised to a seat in this House by a patent of peerage containing only an estate for life.” He then recounted the alleged precedents, which we shall consider presently; and proceeded to review the legal opinions which have been cited in support of the measure. The fore-

most is Lord Coke, who has laid it down that the Crown may, by its prerogative, create a Peerage for Life;\* but his learned commentator, Mr. Hargrave, had remarked thereon that he did not think that opinion could be sustained.† In the Purbeck case, in the time of Charles II., Sir William Jones, then Attorney-General, had in the course of his argument stated that the King, by his prerogative, could create a Peer for Life; but the Earl of Shaftesbury, who had then recently resigned the great seal, replied to him, "Sir, you have assumed that which you had no right to assume. The assumption of that question is more difficult and obscure even than the main question which it was intended to illustrate." In the Waterford peerage case, the late Lord Plunket had decided against the opinion of Lord Coke; and again, in the Devon peerage case, the House had come to the conclusion that that opinion was not founded in law.

Leaving the question of the legality of the proposed measure, Lord Lyndhurst proceeded to consider its policy. He asked,

"What will be the consequences of the establishment of a system of Life Peerages? You will from time to time have appointments of this kind repeated; you will become accustomed to them, and you will find this House divided into two classes, part Hereditary Peers and part mere Peers for Life. One great barrier to the creation of peers for the occasional purposes of the Government is the hereditary character of this House."

After alluding to the unsuccessful attempts made by the Earls of Sunderland and Oxford in the reign of Queen Anne, to create peers to obtain a majority, Lord Lyndhurst referred to the period when every possible way of defeating the opposition of the House of Lords to the bill for the Reform of the Lower House of Parliament was maturely weighed by the late Earl Grey. One plan was the creation of

Life Peerages‡. It was considered by Earl Grey, but only to be rejected. And it may be presumed that Mr. Pitt, when he made additions to the peerage of Ireland in order to carry the Act of Union, so numerous that a clause was introduced into that act in order to provide for their gradual reduction, would at once have created Life Peerages had he considered such a step justifiable. Lord Lyndhurst then remarked, in reference to the position of such peers:—

"Nobody can say justly that the influence of ministers and the subserviency of the House are not carried to as great an extent as they ought; but if you create a new class of peers, many of whom will be desirous of having their limited peerage extended to their successors, you create a new influence, you create a new species of subserviency, and you augment an evil which is already sufficiently large. When a question was raised with respect to the prerogative of the Crown to translate the members of the Episcopal Bench from one see to another, it was said that this translation ought no longer to be tolerated, for it rendered them subservient to the ministry for the time being. You are now creating a new body to be placed in the same situation, subject to the same influence, and exposed to the same charge of subserviency."

Lord Lyndhurst then eloquently vindicated the claims of the legal profession to that dignity which has hitherto been its reward, asserting that "no body of men have been more distinguished, or have been more successful, in supporting the liberties and maintaining the constitution of this country:" and in reference to the "things sometimes whispered about their descendants," he alluded in a complimentary manner to the present representatives of the peerages of Hardwicke, Ellenborough, and Redesdale: and then, in regard to the alleged want of strength in the House to discharge its law business, he said, "My Lords, I maintain that this House never had more efficiency, more judi-

\* In the case of Sir George Reynell (who claimed the patent place of Marshal of the Marshalsea) Coke says, "Without question, the King may create an *Earl for life*, in tail, or fee." And again, in treating of Lord Abergavenny's case, he speaks of a Baron being created for life.

† Lord Granville afterwards stated that the note was not by Mr. Hargrave, nor by Mr. Butler, but by some later commentator.

‡ This statement, it will be seen hereafter, was contradicted by Lord Brougham.

cial strength, or more legal knowledge on which to rely than at this moment,"—alluding afterwards, by name, to the Lord Chancellor, to Lord Brougham, and Lord St. Leonard's. Lastly, in reference to the present constitution of the Chamber of Peers in France, he remarked:—

"My Lords, in our intercourse with our friends on the other side of the water, have we become so enamoured of their Senate that we can admire and favourably contrast its efficiency, its vigour, and its independence with that of your Lordships' House? It is but a few weeks since I read an official comment in the *Moniteur*, coming from the highest source, on the inefficiency, the want of patriotism, energy, and the backwardness to fulfil the high destinies to which they were called, that characterised that illustrious body the Senate of France. I have no disposition, myself, to cut down our tribunal to that life-interest on which the Senate of France is based, as I believe the hereditary character of this House is one from which great and important advantages are derived. If you desire, my Lords, to support the stability and the constitutional powers of this House, I think you cannot be prepared to approve the course which has been pursued in this case. The hereditary principle is implied in every part of our constitution; we, in this House, enjoy privileges in common with the Crown; we mutually support and assist each other, and we form a barrier and defence to protect both those branches of the constitution against any by whom they may be assailed. Break in upon that principle—destroy that outwork—and he must be a bold man indeed who will venture to say he can foresee all the consequences that will arise."

The defence of the ministerial measure was undertaken by Earl Granville. He mentioned that the necessity of such a measure had been frequently felt before. He had been assured on the authority of the late Lord Bathurst, that Lord Liverpool's government once came unanimously to the conclusion that it was necessary to create Life Peers, but that the determination had not been carried out in consequence of a change in Lord Liverpool's opinion on the subject. He had also permission to state that in 1851, under the administration of Lord John Russell, an offer of a Life Peerage was made to a most distinguished judge, who would in every

respect have been an ornament to the House.

"The offer was, however, refused, the learned judge assigning as his reasons that his time was already fully employed in the discharge of his judicial functions; that he would be unable to devote much attention to appeals to this House; that he had been unable to keep up his knowledge of Scotch law; and that, although he thought the exercise of the prerogative quite fitting, as he also considered it legal, constitutional, and expedient, he knew the step would be very unpopular among his learned brethren; and that, to use his own words, he had the weakness to shrink from being alone the first man to set the example."

Earl Granville then adduced the string of precedents collected by Sir Harris Nicolas, and already for the most part demolished by Lord Lyndhurst; and afterwards, in addition to Coke, quoted the names of Selden and Blackstone as authorities, but the quotations amounted to mere assertions without examples. He further mentioned that Lord Brougham and Lord Campbell had both, on certain occasions, admitted in that House the existence of the royal prerogative to create Peers for Life only; and he also read a long letter written by Lord Chancellor Eldon to Lord Kenyon, on the creation of Lord Tenterden in 1826, shewing the difficulties which had often attended the selection of lawyers for the Upper House, in consequence of the necessary appendage of an hereditary peerage.

"Lord Ellenborough (remarked Lord Eldon) had made some fortune at the bar; but if he had died before Mr. Way, I doubt whether the peerage then would have been either convenient to the family or useful to the public." In his own case, Lord Eldon had "often thought that if he had survived the acceptance of the peerage but a short time, I had accepted what would have been a nuisance to my family and no benefit to the public. Of our dear friend Lord A[lvanley] can any body now say that it was a wise measure on his part to accept a peerage?"

Lord Granville concluded his speech by arguing against the jurisdiction of the House of Lords to question a case of peerage, unless it was specially referred to them by the Crown.

Lord St. Leonard's spoke next, stating that "his firm and decided



opinion was that it was not legal to create Peers for Life, at the same time granting to them the power of sitting in Parliament." He remarked that all the references quoted by the last speaker could be traced to the parent stock—every one was dependent upon Lord Coke's authority. He contended, however, that Lord Coke was alluding to the mere grant of an honour, and not to one conferring any right to sit and vote in that House. He mentioned that Henry VIII. had made two Barons of the Empire\* Barons of England, but he had not issued any writ of summons, and they had never sat or voted in that House. King James I. granted to his Scottish favourite, Sir James Hay, the title of Lord Hay, with a precedence next after the Barons of England, but without any voice or seat in parliament. Charles I. also granted baronies for life, but without any right to sit in parliament. What these "baronies" were, Lord St. Leonard's did not state.† His Lordship further remarked,—

It was formerly held that a man marrying a peeress in her own right became entitled to the peerage during his life; but Henry VIII. determined that no such right existed, giving a very good reason—"Because the husband might shift from time to time, and that would be very undesirable." It was also at one time held, that a husband might be entitled by courtesy, on marrying a peeress, and having children capable of inheriting the dignity, to assume it during his life; but the question having been raised in the reign of Elizabeth, it was decided that he had no such claim. The next question was whether a peer could alienate a dignity. It was thought he could; because, having the power to alienate the land attached to the barony, it followed that he could alienate the dignity also. But it was decided that he could not do so. Then, it was asked, whether a peer could surrender his dignity to the Crown? There have been beyond

dispute or doubt successive surrenders to the Crown; but it was not till the case of Viscount Purbeck that the House, after much consideration, resolved that no Peer could by fine transfer or surrender his dignity to the Crown. Lord Shaftesbury took part in that judgment; and since then it had been the settled law of the country that a Peer could not by fine or otherwise, even with the consent of the Crown, surrender or transfer his dignity to the Crown. At one time it was supposed that when a Barony descended to several daughters, the eldest daughter was entitled, and the Crown claimed the right, not merely of giving it to her, but of bestowing it also upon her husband. The law was now settled, but not in that way, for it had been decided that the Crown could not determine the abeyance in favour of the eldest daughter. If there were any precedents in favour of Life Peerages—he denied there were any—they were of no weight or authority, seeing that they had never been brought before the House.

Lord St. Leonard's afterwards went through the several alleged precedents, and declared that "In all cases Life Peerages had been granted with the authority of Parliament, and he would venture to say that there was not a single instance from the earliest to the present time in which the Crown, of its own authority, had created a Peer for Life." But we apprehend that this consent of Parliament, assumed by Lord St. Leonard's, merely owes its origin to the fact that, in the early reigns referred to, the creation of peers always took place in Parliament, or at least in the royal court, at times when there was a large assembly of the nobility.‡ Lord St. Leonard's further mentioned that, when Lord Somers was called upon to take his seat as Lord Keeper or Lord Chancellor in their Lordships' House, he felt that he was utterly unable to maintain the dignity of the peerage, and therefore wished not to be made a peer. He was

\* We are not at present informed to whom his Lordship referred.

† Sir H. Nicolas (*Peerage for Life*, p. 41) states that Charles I. conferred the title of Baron in 1644 on Sir John de Reede, Ambassador from the States-General. In our Magazine for Feb. 1852, p. 157, will be found a grant from Charles II. dated 8 June, 1661, of the title of Baron of Molingar to Gonzalo de Souza, a noble Portuguese, with remainder to the heirs male of his body: but no record of that grant has hitherto been found in any of our public offices.

‡ The Lord Chancellor subsequently remarked that "the words in *parlamento presenti* inferred, not the assent of Parliament—not that the creation was made by an Act of Parliament, but only that the dignity was conferred in the presence and with the consent of Parliament."

then sent for and told that his services could not be dispensed with. He therefore sat to hear judgments, but not as a peer, thus placing himself in a most painful situation; all which might have been easily avoided by giving him a peerage for life, but that was a course which never occurred to his mind. Lord St. Leonard's concluded by declaring it to be his decided opinion that the course which the Government had in this instance pursued was illegal, and that there was no authority for it.

The Lord Chancellor spoke next, and questioned the right of their Lordships to take the course proposed by Lord Lyndhurst. That which gave a peer the right to sit in the House of Lords was not the patent, but the writ of summons which he was entitled to receive in consequence of his patent; and the question whether a person was or was not entitled to such writ rested entirely with the Crown to decide. If Lord Wensleydale presented himself at the bar with a writ of summons, upon what authority could he be kept out? In the Brandon case, the Duke of Hamilton, being a peer of Scotland, had been refused admission to the House in 1711, but that decision was reversed in 1782. The Lord Chancellor then remarked that Lord Coke's opinion had passed uncontradicted in Sir Matthew Hale's annotated copy of Coke; that it had been repeated by Chief Baron Comyns and by Blackstone. It had also passed uncontradicted by Lord Redesdale in his elaborate Reports on the dignity of a Peer of the Realm.

Lord Campbell afterwards spoke in favour of the motion. He regarded the proposal of the ministry as "an organic change in the constitution of the country more important than any that had taken place since the Revolution of 1688—indeed, far more important than that which was introduced in the other house by the Reform Act."

A pamphlet had recently been published by Mr. Macqueen, on which he supposed this newscheme was founded. According to that pamphlet, there were to be twelve new Law Peers sitting in that House, namely, the three chiefs of Westminster Hall, the Lord Chancellor, and the Master of the Rolls for England, two for Scotland, and

four or five for Ireland. He confessed that he should be sorry to see a court of appeal constituted of such heterogeneous materials; and, although Lord Coke had rendered famous a certain *Parliamentum Indoctum*, observing that no good law had ever been passed thereat, he would remind their lordships that the evils of a *Parliamentum Doctissimum* might not be greatly inferior to those of the unlearned Parliament which Lord Coke had described. It was said that the system of Life Peerages was to be applied to lawyers only; in other words, that a most unmerited blow was to be given to the profession to which he had the honour to belong. What might not be said of him if he were to support a measure which must necessarily lead to hereditary peerages being refused to Lord Chancellors and Lord Chief Justices? Would he not be fairly exposed to the reproach of seeking to kick down the ladder by which he had himself mounted to the honours of the hereditary peerage? If there were to be Life Peerages, it would be necessary to lay down a rule on the subject; for nothing could be more invidious, for example, than to make the Lord Chief Justice an hereditary peer, and the Lord Chancellor a peer for life.

Earl Grey spoke next, advocating the measure on general principles. The Earl of Derby as decidedly condemned it. The Duke of Argyll alluded to the plans seriously formed in 1832 for overwhelming the majority in the House of Peers, which proved that there was as much danger from the undisputed power of the Crown to create hereditary peerages as from the right of creating them for life. Lord Brougham explained that both he and his late friend Earl Grey, though they had, on the occasion referred to, prepared a list of eighty new peerages, purposely arranged so as to make the least possible permanent addition to the peerage, yet shrank from taking that step, and did not then entertain the idea of creating Peerages for Life, though it would have facilitated their object. He disapproved of Life Peerages as inconsistent with and highly dangerous to the constitution; and he believed that in proportion to the number of Life Peerages there would be a diminution of the authority of the Crown.

The House then divided; and the motion was carried by,—Content (including proxies), 188, Non-Content, 105,—majority Thirty-three.

Previously to the Committee of Privileges, on Friday the 22nd Feb., Lord Glenelg moved that the questions of whether the Crown had power to create a Life Peerage, and, if so, what privileges it conferred, should be referred to the Judges; a proposal which was supported by Earl Granville. On a division, there appeared: Content (including proxies), 111; Non-Content (including proxies), 142: Majority against the motion, 31.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Privileges, when Lord Lyndhurst reviewed the whole question, denying the authority of Lord Coke as a constitutional lawyer. He contended that long-established usage was the real basis of our constitution, enlarged upon the danger of one branch of that constitution attempting to modify the power or position of another, and concluded by moving—

That the Committee have, as directed by the House, examined and considered the copy of the letters patent purporting to create the Right Hon. Sir James Parke, Knight, a Baron of the United Kingdom for Life, and they report it as their opinion that neither the said letters patent, nor the said letters patent with the usual writ of summons issued in pursuance thereof, can entitle the grantee therein named to sit in Parliament.

Earl Grey moved as an amendment—

That, the highest legal authorities having concurred in declaring the Crown to possess the power of creating Peerages for Life, and this power having in some cases been exercised in former times, the House of Lords would not be justified in assuming the illegality of the patent creating the Right Hon. Sir James Parke Baron Wensleydale for life.

On division there was: for the amendment, 57; against it, 92: majority against it, 35. The motion of Lord Lyndhurst was then put and carried.

We have deferred to this place the consideration of the alleged Precedents, in order to make our own remarks upon them, availing ourselves in so doing of those which fell from Lord Lyndhurst and his friends in the course of the debate.

It will have been observed in the title-page of Sir Harris Nicolas's pamphlet, that his arguments were fortified "WITH PRECEDENTS:" and it has been on the same precedents that the advisers of Her Majesty have relied upon the present occasion. It unfortunately happens that there is not one of these "precedents" to which some exception may not be taken. Not one of them substantiates the creation of a parliamentary barony such as that conferred on Lord Wensleydale.

The five earliest belong to the reign of Richard the Second:—

1. The first cited is that of Guichard d'Angle, upon whom the dignity of Earl of Huntingdon was conferred on the day of the coronation of king Richard, *habendum tota vita sua durante*. It is recorded that he was created with the usual ceremony, *per cincturam gladii*, and the reason of the limitation does not appear, as other Earls were made at the same time with the ordinary remainders. It may have been because he was a foreigner; or it may have been for some reason peculiarly belonging to the Earldom of Huntingdon, in which there had never been a regular succession. It is said that this Earl of Huntingdon never took his seat in Parliament. The letters patent recording his creation, and which conferred upon him an annuity of 1,000*l.* marks, were cancelled, but only in order to increase the annuity to 1,000*l.* pounds. The dignity was continued, as we presume.\* He died in London, in March 1380, without male issue.

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\* We are aware that in holding this opinion we are opposed to that given by Lord Lyndhurst in his speech on the 7th Feb. His Lordship remarked, "A peerage for life was granted to a foreigner named Guichard d'Angle, but that individual was, as a foreigner, precluded from sitting and voting in Parliament, and so, the grant being nugatory, the patent of creation was cancelled in the following year, and a pension of 1,000*l.* a-year was settled upon him as an equivalent for the loss of his dignity. *It is quite clear that that individual never sat in Parliament, and that, as a foreigner, he had no right to do so*, and, therefore, his case can have no bearing upon the question we are now discussing." We are not convinced that Lord Lyndhurst is right in this view of the case. The letters patent of the 10th Dec. 2 Rich. II. ought to be examined, as they might throw farther light on this point. A memoir of Guichard d'Angle will be found in Mr. Beltz's Memorials of the Order of the Garter, of

2. In the parliament holden in the 9th Ric. II. on the 1st Dec. 1385, the King's favourite Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, was advanced to the dignity of Marquess of Dublin, and endowed with the land and dominion of Ireland; and

3. On the 1st Oct. 1386 that title was exchanged for the more elevated one of Duke of Ireland, *no remainder* being mentioned on either occasion. These then are no precedents in point, inasmuch as the Earl of Oxford was already a peer of the realm, and his earldom was inheritable by his heir male like other earldoms.

4. The next precedent quoted is of the same character. The King's uncle John of Ghent, already Duke of Lancaster, was created Duke of Aquitaine *without remainder*. But that duchy was to be held of the King as King of France, and therefore was not even an English peerage, whilst the grantee was already a peer of England.

5. The fifth is the creation of Margaret countess of Norfolk to be Duchess of Norfolk *ad totam vitam suam*. This and the several other life-peerages subsequently granted to females can be no precedent for the barony of Wensleydale, inasmuch as a lady cannot sit in parliament. The Duchess of Norfolk (who was a granddaughter of King Edward I.) received this increase of dignity at the same time as her grandson and heir male Thomas Mowbray was, by a new creation, confirmed in the earldom: she had been Countess *in her own right*, and he could not be Earl without her surrendering the dignity—as William Longespée II. and William Longespée III. could not be Earl of Salisbury during the lifetime of their mother and grandmother Ela the heiress of that earldom; and therefore it was that the Countess of Norfolk, surrendering the earldom, received the dignity of a duchess in lieu.

During the reign of Henry IV. nothing in the nature of a precedent for a Peerage for Life has been discovered; but there are some imagined to exist in the reign of Henry V. In the Parliament held at Leicester in the 2nd year of that sovereign, his two

brothers were raised to the dignity of Duke, viz. Humphrey of Lancaster was created Earl of Kendal and Duke of Bedford; and John of Lancaster, Earl of Pembroke and Duke of Gloucester. At the same time his cousin Richard of York, brother to Edward then Duke of York, was created Earl of Cambridge. *No remainders* are mentioned in these cases; but this omission was partly remedied in 11 Hen. VI. when the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester both received patents with remainders to the heirs male of their bodies. The Earl of Cambridge had died childless a year after his creation.

In 4 Hen. V. Thomas Earl of Dorset was created Duke of Exeter, *no remainder* being mentioned; but this, as the preceding, is to be regarded rather as a lapse than an intentional act; and the grantee being already a hereditary peer, no peerage for life was here created. This Duke had no son; or no doubt (supposing that he died unattainted) he would have transmitted his dignity.

In 1417 the Earl of Warwick is said (by Sir Harris Nicolas) to have been created Earl of Albemarle for life, but this precedent has not been submitted to the Lords. If he was so, no new peer was made thereby, he being already a peer, as in the last case, and in that of the Earl of Oxford.

In the next reign occurs the case of Sir John Cornwaylle, who, having married the King's aunt Elizabeth Countess of Huntingdon, was in 10 Hen. VI. created Baron of Faunhope, and in 20 Hen. VI. Baron of Milbroke. No remainder is mentioned; but the probability is that no peculiar tenure of the barony was intended, inasmuch as he was to be deemed *baro indigena et verus ligeus ejusdem regni*, and to enjoy "all the rights" enjoyed by other barons of the realm. It was apparently a continuation of the old practice pursued with the second husbands of females of the blood royal, who were usually summoned to Parliament; as in the instance of Ralph de Monthermer, who married the Countess of Gloucester, in the reign of Edward I.; and in those of Eubold

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which he was the 52d Knight. He was by birth a Poitevin, transferred his service from the King of France to the Black Prince, and became tutor to Richard of Bordeaux.

le Strange and Hugh le Frenes, the successive husbands of the Countess of Lincoln, in that of Edward II.

After this, Sir Harris Nicolas could find no further precedent until the 35th Hen. VIII. when Maurice O'Brien was created Earl of Thomond for life, with remainder to his son Conan O'Brien, for life; but, as by the same patent the barony of Inchiquin was conferred upon Maurice with remainder to the heirs male of his body, this was not the creation of a peerage for one life or even for two lives only, but merely a limitation of the higher title of Earl,—doubtless with the intention of keeping the Irish chieftains upon their good behaviour; and besides it is not a precedent of the English parliament.

After this, all the actual creations of peerages "for life"—some eighteen in their total number—have been conferred upon females, and generally upon widows or those who had no occasion for remainders. Five examples are those of the mistresses\* of Charles II., James II., George I. and George II.

Such are the precedents for Life Peerages, and such the result of their examination. Lord Lyndhurst undertook to prove that no exercise of the Royal Prerogative in this manner had taken place during the last four centuries, no doubt considering that such proof would be amply sufficient for the object he had in view. He seems to have been misunderstood by various noble Lords as admitting that there were substantial precedents anterior to that period. But the fact is, that there are no satisfactory precedents whatever for the creation *by letters patent* of a parliamentary Peerage for Life. With the exception of the patents granted to Sir John Cornwaille, the terms of which are ambiguous and inconclusive, no record has been dis-

covered tending to support the theory that such a parliamentary barony ever existed. In still earlier times examples are found of Barons being summoned by writ, which writ was not continued to their heirs, and in some instances was not even repeated to themselves; but these things were done at the same period when certain boroughs were sometimes summoned to return burgesses to the Lower House, and sometimes not. It was, in fact, at a time when it was considered rather a burden than a privilege to be required to attend Parliament, and when exemption from the duty was often earnestly solicited by the parties themselves. In fine, it was before our present Constitution was fully matured.

The existing parliamentary baronies have been called into existence in two ways, each of which possesses its characteristic remainder. The earlier mode was by writ of summons, which was considered to create a barony in fee, to be inherited by all lineal heirs in the order of primogeniture, but liable to fall into abeyance or suspension if, in the absence of an heir male, there were more heirs female than one. This mode of creation was practised as late as the reign of James I., when Sir Gervase Clifton, of Leighton Bromswold, was so summoned, and his barony still exists in the person of the Earl of Darnley.

The other mode, by letters patent, originating in the instance of the Lord Beauchamp of Kidderminster in 11 Ric. II. has been usually accompanied with a remainder to heirs male of the body of the grantee, but the remainders have frequently been extended by special favour to the heirs male of other persons named in the patent, and occasionally such special remainders have been limited to a younger son, passing over his elder brother.

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\* Louise Renée de Puencourt de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth; Katharine Sedley, Countess of Dorchester; Melosina Schuylenberg, Duchess of Kendal, and Sophia Charlotte de Platen, Countess of Darlington; and Amelia Sophia de Walmoden, Countess of Yarmouth. As reported in *The Times*, Lord Lyndhurst appears to have erroneously assigned the third of these ladies to King William instead of George I. He stated that "William III. who led a much more regular life [than his immediate predecessors] created Madame de Schomberg Duchess of Kendal for life, and an *irregular daughter* of that lady was also made a peeress for life." In all the peerages Melosina de Schuylenberg, who was created Countess of Walsingham in 1722, and who married Philip-Dormer Earl of Stanhope, but died without issue, is described as *niece* of the Duchess of Kendal.



The Prerogative of the Crown in regard to the remainders of Peerages has been hitherto undisputed. Sir Harris Nicolas in his pamphlet on Peerages for Life gave a second series of precedents tending to establish the right of the Crown to limit a peerage as it might think proper. The prerogative is even still admitted by those who have most exerted themselves to frustrate the object of its recent exercise; and, though the House of Lords has in several respects (as described in the passage which we have quoted from Lord Campbell's speech) *restrained* the Royal Prerogative from the exercise of its ancient powers, yet the only instance in which it has before attempted to dispute the Sovereign's writ of summons is that of the Duke of Brandon,\* which was done in 1711, under the influence of bitter national jealousies, now happily worn out, but which was reversed in 1782.

There have probably been few instances where a Government has relied upon precedents so utterly obsolete, if not wholly imaginary,† as on the creation of Lord Wensleydale; and it affords a striking example of the remark of Dr. Pauli, which we have quoted in

another page of our present number, on our great deficiency as a nation in an accurate knowledge of our own political history. It would have better become a Whig administration to have rested their arguments upon the adaptability of our constitution to any requisite changes, and to have confined their precedents to examples of such changes having been effected. They *have* been accomplished, even in our venerable House of Peers. The alteration gradually made in the remainders of Baronies, which we have already described, must be reckoned as one, and by no means the least important, of them. The Union with Scotland brought in a new element of sixteen Scottish peers, not even appointed for life, but elected for each Parliament: and, though for a time the House would receive no more from Scotland beyond that sixteen, we have seen how that difficulty was overcome. The reign of George the Third, and particularly the administration of Mr. Pitt, gradually introduced a vast influx of new peers, which materially weakened the previous oligarchic character of the House of Lords. The union with Ireland

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\* James, fourth Duke of Hamilton, who was already a member of the House of Lords as one of the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland, was created Baron of Dutton in Cheshire, and Duke of Brandon in Suffolk, by patent dated September 11, 1711. During the next session of Parliament, objection was taken to his being on the roll by the latter title; and after several debates on the subject, it was resolved by a majority of five (57 to 52), "That no patent of honour granted to any peer of Great Britain who was a peer of Scotland at the time of the Union, can entitle such peer to sit and vote in Parliament, or to sit upon the trial of Peers." This was suggested by a jealousy of the Scottish peers, and they so far resented it, that in a body they absented themselves from the House. After a month's further agitation, the difference was compromised by a second resolution, thus expressed: "That the sitting of the peers of Great Britain who were peers of Scotland before the Union, in this House, *by election*, is alterable by Parliament at the request of the peers of Great Britain who were peers of Scotland before the Union, without any violation of the Union." This appeased the Scottish peers—at the expense, so far as words went, of transferring the prerogative from the Crown to Parliament. However, nothing more was then done, and the matter was allowed to rest. In the following year the Duke of Hamilton fell in his fatal duel with Lord Mohun; and it was not until 1782 that his great-grandson, the eighth Duke, obtained the recognition of his right to sit in Parliament, in virtue of his peerage of Great Britain. At that period there were several peers of Scotland already in the House of Lords in right of creation, which had been generally effected by their creation whilst in the embryo state of heirs-apparent to their Scottish dignities.

† It is remarkable that Sir Harris Nicolas himself, the author of the pamphlet advocating the Creation of Life Peerages, which we have so largely cited, had previously, in his Synopsis of the Peerage, given a very decided contradiction to their ever having existed in this country. He there remarks that "It does not seem too much to infer that it has been always considered that, if a Peer once sat in Parliament, such sitting, *ipso facto*, rendered the dignity by virtue of which he sat hereditary in the first instance in the issue of his body—in dignities under letters patent to his heirs male, and in dignities by writ to his heirs general." (Introduction, p. lxviii.)

brought in twenty-eight more members, the twenty-four Temporal Peers being elected *for life*, and the Spiritual Peers serving in rotation of sessions. Many other peers of Ireland have been individually introduced to be members of the House of Lords. Many Spiritual Peerages of Ireland have been suppressed. Lastly, and which is the most anomalous change of all, when an addition of a single member was made to the Episcopal Bench, although the temporal peers had in the course of time been so vastly increased,\* it was determined that there was not room for that one additional Bishop, but now the junior Bishop is always kept waiting, until a second vacancy completes his condition as a Spiritual Peer.

If the Bishops sit for life, as representatives of their respective sees, it is difficult to say why some, if not all, of the Judges should not also sit for life, as the representatives of their several

courts. Notwithstanding all that has been said and done, it is the general impression that some such measure must be carried into effect at last; and if a previous declaratory act of the Crown itself,—which is really the only constitutional Fountain of Honour, should limit such promotions to *judicial* to the exclusion of *political* motives, it appears to us that all rational objections would disappear.† If the nominations were confined to the heads of the respective courts, or to Judges of at least five years' standing, what apprehension could there be either of a minister using this nomination as an effective political engine, or of the composition of the House itself being appreciably affected by the members of the Judicial Bench? It would help to keep in countenance the other Bench, whom the Radicals of the last generation so eagerly threatened to eject, and in every way strengthen the august Body as a whole.

#### DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO SIR RICHARD STEELE.

MR. THACKERAY has remarked, in his lectures on the English Humourists, that "We possess of poor Steele's wild and chequered life some of the most curious memoranda that ever were left of a man's biography.‡ Most men's letters, from Cicero down to Walpole, or down to the great men of our own time if you will, are doctored compositions, and written with an eye suspicious towards posterity. That dedication of Steele's to his wife is an artificial composition, possibly; at least, it is written with that degree of artifice which an orator uses in arranging a statement for the house, or a poet employs in preparing a sentiment in verse or for the stage. But there are some 400 letters of Dick Steele's to his wife, which that thrifty

woman preserved accurately, and which could have been written but for her and her alone. They contain details of the business, pleasures, quarrels, reconciliations of the pair; they have all the genuineness of conversation, they are as artless as a child's prattle, and as confidential as a curtain-lecture. Some are written from the printing-office, where he is waiting for the proof-sheets of his Gazette, or his Tatler; some are written from the tavern, whence he promises to come to his wife 'within a pint of wine,' and where he has given a rendezvous to a friend, or a money-lender; some are composed in a high state of vinous excitement, when his head is flustered with Burgundy, and his heart abounds with amorous warmth for his darling Prue;

\* In ancient times, the Spiritual Peers, including the mitred Abbats as well as the Bishops, far exceeded in number the Temporal. In our times, when the latter are between seven and eight to one of the former, there was not liberality enough to add a single unit to the Episcopal Bench!

† Earl Stanhope, who spoke in the debate of the 22d February in support of Lord Lyndhurst's motion, said, "He would so far go along with some noble lords opposite as to admit frankly that, if life peerages were *guarded against abuse and limited in numbers*, very considerable advantages might be derived from them."

‡ Epistolary Correspondence; collected by John Nichols. 1787. Two vols. 8vo. Second edition, with additions, 1809.

some are under the influence of the dismal headache and repentance next morning; some, alas! from the lock-up house, where the lawyers have impounded him, and where he is waiting for bail. You may trace many years of the poor fellow's career in these letters."

One of his notes to Mrs. Steele, written on the 18th Nov. 1712, is as characteristic a specimen as any:

"Dear Prue, I am come from a Committee, where I have [been] Chairman, and drunk too much. I have the head-

ache, and should be glad you would come to me in good-humour, which would always banish any uneasiness of temper from, Dear Prue, Your fond fool of a husband, RICH. STEELE."

It was on the very same day on which Steele indited this *billet*, that he had pledged his salary—either as a Commissioner of Stamps or as the writer of the London Gazette, according to the following document, (not hitherto published,) of which the original is now among the Autograph treasures of Robert Cole, esq. F.S.A.

November 18th, 1712.

Left then in Mr. Warren's hands an Assignment of my Sallary at Mr. Compton's office of the net sum of seventy-three pounds eleven shillings and nine pence, on which Mr Warren this day lent me fifty pounds.

RICHARD STEELE.

Mem. y<sup>e</sup> assign<sup>t</sup> abovement'oned I left w<sup>th</sup> Mr. Godfry att Mr. Compton's office, 20<sup>th</sup> Mch. 1712. J. W.

Mr. Cole possesses other papers relative to Sir Richard Steele. They consist of—

A Treasury Order, dated 10 Jan. 1714, for payment to Steele of 500*l*. "without account, as of His Majesty's free guift and Royal bounty," indorsed with Steele's receipt, dated 12th Jan. 1714. A copy of this order was inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1840.\*

A Treasury Order, dated 22nd May, 1721. Steele was then one of the "Commissioners appointed for enquiring into the estates of certaine Traitors and others," and the order is for payment to the six commissioners of 1,500*l*.

John Sly says I have seven pounds in your hands, Be pleas'd to pay it him on account of

Sr, y<sup>r</sup> most humble serv<sup>t</sup>,

Decb.<sup>r</sup> 19, 1721.

RICHARD STEELE.

Sly's receipt is indorsed—

Decem. 20, 1721,

Received the within mentioned seven pound, by

JOHN SLY.

#### BREAKING UP OF A LITERARY WORKSHOP.

*Populus vult decipi, decipiatur*; was a maxim which the poet thought might in his own time be confined to the vulgar. A modern gigantic instance of fraud and deception, which has just been successfully practised on some of the first scholars of

Europe, seems to prove, however, that the desire or facility of being ensnared was not the exclusive property of the Augustan age of Rome, or its populace; it now shews its front in our day, and amongst the very aristocracy of intellect. What

\* Vol. XIII. p. 494. A letter of Steele to Tonson the bookseller was published in our vol. V. p. 482.

makes this readiness of credence however the more remarkable is, that the literary world had long previously received sufficient warning of the attempt, and against the party implicated, by name. To shew this, however, we must revert to the beginning of last year. On the 6th January, 1855, the editor of the *Athenæum Français*, M. Ludovic Lallande, notified, under the heading "Avis aux Bibliothécaires" (pp. 22, 23), that a certain learned Greek, under the real or assumed name of Simonides, was traversing Europe, and hawking in Paris, London, &c. various old MSS. of immense importance, which he professed to have found in a monastery on Mount Athos. It seemed as if all at once the literary world were to be astonished and delighted with all the lost treasures of Grecian science, and of many able authors who we only know through the praises of their countrymen. His budget was stored with forty-seven of the lost comedies of Menander, the prototype which Ennius admits he so imperfectly approaches; of Sophocles he could supply all the lost dramas (they amount to 119); to give a complete edition of his plays, and possibly the better to understand the poet, he had also in *petto* the Lexicon of Chere-mon a competitor of Menander, and he was enabled to settle the vexed question of the existence and reality of the Alexandrine Library by the production of the catalogue of its contents, sufficiently voluminous, being stretched out to eleven folio volumes. By all whom the cautious jealousy of the possessor admitted to a sight of his treasures they were allowed to be masterpieces of palæographic calligraphy, but they were only as a most rare exception permitted to be out of Simonides' own possession for a moment. As, however, before he could obtain the enormous price at which he offered the Papyri to the French Government it was necessary to have them and their pretensions established, they were submitted to the inspection of M. Hase, the learned Greek commentator, of the French capital, and upon a hasty view his verdict was short and pithy, "these writings are just three-and-a-half years old." The editor of the *Athenæum Français* therefore very justly finished his warning of January, 1855, with "Librarians, be upon your guard!" and it is not wonderful that he should resume the subject on the 9th of Feb. 1856, with a degree of self-gratulation on the gullibility of Teutonic scholars and the superior discernment of his Gallic confrères and himself.

These events have already been bruited about throughout Europe; but a more detailed account than has yet appeared may not be uninteresting to the readers of the

Gentleman's Magazine. It is composed from various sources not hitherto published in England, and more especially from the account which the famous traveller and Egyptologist Dr. Lepsius, a party principally interested, has just published of his share in this transaction. He states, with the reservation that he shall give a more full explanation when the police investigations of the matter already commenced shall have been finished, as follows:—Towards the close of last December, Privy Counsellor and Professor Boeck received from the learned Hellenist Dr. Dindorf in Leipsig notice that a remarkable Greek palimpsest had been put into his hands for disposal; it consisted of seventy-one leaves, large quarto size in double columns, and consequently being, on both sides of each leaf, in all two hundred and eighty-four columns, in very old uncial characters, under a later MS. in running hand (*cursiv schrift*) of the 12th or 13th century. The uncials were given without accents of any kind, and the words were not separated by any spaces, but run into each other. The work professed to be by an author whom we only know from Stephanus of Byzantium, named Uranios, and the title of his work, *Αἰγυπτιακὴ βασιλεὺς ἀναγραζὼν βιβλίου τρεῖς*. With the caution already noted, no portion of the precious MS. accompanied Dr. Dindorf's notice; but, as he stated his full conviction that the writing was genuine, and the uncials certainly of the first or second century of the Christian era, his voucher was considered sufficient, and a portion was demanded and sent. This seems to have been submitted to the scrutiny of the most learned philologists of Berlin; whose names we learn from another source than Dr. Lepsius' statement, as Drs. Haupt, Ehrenberg, Pertz, Boeck, Trendelenberg, Pinder, and Magnus, with Dr. Lepsius himself; and, so satisfied was this conclave of savans of the extrinsic (*material*) authenticity of the work, that they conjointly sent in a requisition to the Government that the precious document might be purchased at the price asked, viz. five thousand dollars (about 750 guineas). Alexander von Humboldt alone refused his concurrence in the belief and his signature to the requisition, but Dr. Lepsius was so anxious to secure such a valuable aid to his Egyptological studies, that, to secure it to himself and Berlin, or to prevent its travelling to England, where Dr. Dindorf was certain double the price might readily be obtained, and to anticipate the slow progress of official resolutions and the order on the treasury, he from his own means closed the bargain by the payment down of half the purchase, two thousand

five hundred dollars, before which Dr. Dindorf declared he was not empowered to let the MS. pass out of his hands. It is, however, stated from another authority that Dr. Dindorf was all this time driving a bargain for himself: that he had made a previous purchase of the work of Simonides at the sum of two thousand dollars, and therefore, if he could induce its purchase by the Prussian Government at his own valuation, he would pocket a net gain of three thousand by the transaction.

It was early in January last that Dr. Lepsius was put in possession of the entire Codex, and could take it home to examine, with the fond expectation of finding in it all the difficult points of Egyptian chronology made clear; but circumstances, as he states, and the want of chemical reagents, prevented an exact scrutiny before the 21st; and we may conceive his disappointment, when he was enabled to read the contents, to be compelled to pronounce the work either a forgery or worthless. He gives many proofs of superficial knowledge to be collected from various publications of modern writers, and of false statements, proved so by the unquestionable evidences of stelæ and monuments, which, however, are to the general reader less conclusive than the material or extrinsic proofs which he adduces, to the number of seven. At the present stage of the proceedings he only produces two of them: that the lines impressed, where they cross both writings, suit only the uncial character, and that his chemicals acted immediately on the uncials, turning them black, whilst the cursive characters retained their original brown much longer; showing that they, and not the uncials, were the first written. Another statement says that the pencil marks on which the uncials were traced came out plainly by these tests. Satisfied with these proofs, Dr. Lepsius demanded an audience of the King on the 28th January, to request him to withdraw the Government authority of the purchase; and, fortified with the assistance of a Prussian police commissary, Dr. Lepsius went by rail to Leipzig on the 31st, where it was ascertained Simonides was staying, but making every preparation for his departure to London. It should be here mentioned that previously (the date would be important to be ascertained) Professor Tischendorf, of Leipzig, had, on the information of a fellow-countryman of Simonides, named Lasurgos or Lycurgos, communicated suspicions of Simonides' codices to Boeck, but Professor Dindorf's assurances had stifled these reports, and suspicions which the name of Simonides had raised when he was first mentioned as their proprietor. Dr. Lepsius' proceedings

were speedy; on the 1st February last Simonides was arrested in the midst of preparations for an immediate departure, with all his effects ready packed and corded; on searching them the most convincing proofs of systematic forgery appeared; the reed pens he used, a peculiarly prepared ink, and various trials of uncial characters, with his entire first conception of the Greek text of Uranios as he meant to transcribe it; a large lot of learned works on Egypt, with Bunsen's volume on that subject, supplied his materials, and strongly convincing proofs of forgery. Simonides was taken into custody, and Dr. Lepsius closes with the conviction that more forgeries will be brought against him.

England has considerable interest in the result of the inquiry on these forgeries of the literary cheat, as one account states that Professor Dindorf was the medium by which thirty-one MSS., originating from Simonides, were obtained for Oxford; it would be well for the credit of that university if the bargain was made before Lallande had given the cry, "Librarians, be on your guard!" and the learned syndics there will be called upon to vindicate their judgment, as they have employed Professor Dindorf to edit one of the codices thus obtained. The Berlin Academy has also obtained two of the precious documents by the same channel. Independently, however, of some loss of credit, some too great facility of belief, justified in a great measure by the very clever technical manipulation of the forgeries, none seem likely to suffer more, or to be more largely compromised, than the Leipzig Professor, for the considerable sum advanced by Dr. Lepsius was fortunately found by the police on Simonides when arrested, so that in a pecuniary point of view he will be no loser.

No vindication from Professor Dr. Dindorf has hitherto appeared, but the following account of his part in the transaction was given in the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung of the 15th February, evidently written in the interest of the Leipzig professor. After reciting an unsuccessful attempt of Simonides to dispose of his wares in England, it states that he returned to Leipzig last August; that he shortly afterwards exhibited three leaves of a closely-written Greek MS. of Hermas the Shepherd, a Christian work of the first century, (hitherto known only in a Latin translation,) which he had procured from a convent on Mount Athos, and where he had transcribed the remainder. This manuscript Professor Tiefenbach characterises as a copy by an inefficient scribe, if the original be existing and genuine. This work, however, has been edited by Pro-



fessor Dindorf and Professor Anger. The Ouranios is said to have been produced to Dr. Dindorf in seventy leaves (Lepsius mentions seventy-two), and a couple were forwarded to Oxford for approval. His statement that they were returned to him about the end of November, with the permission to retain them for three months, and accompanied by a certain sum of money for their publication, leaves the transaction as far as it regards our English university considerably in doubt, and which, it is hoped, some authoritative notice from the shores of the Isis will explain. In contradistinction to the Berlin praise of the palæography Dr. Tiefenbach says that the mere sight of the characters and the condition of the parchment immediately convinced him that the pieces were forgeries, but that all his notice of the matter was treated at Berlin very cavalierly, and that when he heard of the purchase by Dr. Lepsius and warned him, the answer was sent back that Dr. Tiefenbach had no right publicly to impugn the authenticity of a document which had now passed into private hands.

The following further account of the exploits of Simonides we extract from the *Atheneum* of the 23d Feb. It is taken from a literary Hue-and-Cry, published in 1853, and rests on the authority of Dr. Mordtmann, *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Hanseatic towns at Constantinople:—

Simonides comes from the island of Syme, opposite to Caria, and may be at present (1853) about thirty-five. He has paid great attention to palæographical studies, and has himself attained an almost incredible mastership in this subject. Several years ago he suddenly appeared at Athens, and offered a mass of the rarest MSS. of lost works, and some very important MSS. of the Classics,—all very ancient. He said his uncle had discovered them in a monastery on Mount Athos; he had carried them away secretly, and there were still more left behind. He was very mysterious, and spoke always of his enemies and spies. The Greek Government appointed a commission to examine his MSS. He produced a very ancient Homer, with the complete Commentary of Eustathius. The commission reported favourably—there was only one dissentient voice. A new inquiry was made, and the MS. turned out to be a most accurate copy of Wolf's edition of Homer, with all its errata. Simonides was unmasked, but he had in the mean time published his "*Simais*," a history of the school of Syme, a forgery from beginning to end.

In the year 1851 Simonides made his appearance at Constantinople. He was

received by Aaron Becco, the Sardinian Minister. His promises were grand. He was going to publish a *Sanchoniathon*, which he said he possessed complete. Now *Sanchoniathon* was rather an ominous name, and Wagenfeld's successful forgery had not yet been forgotten. Therefore Simonides soon dropped *Sanchoniathon*, and came out instead with a Greek work on Hieroglyphics. He maintained that his work gave, among the rest, a translation of an inscription on an Egyptian figure which belonged to a M. Cayol at Constantinople. A meeting was held at which Baron Tecco and Dr. Mordtmann assisted. Simonides read his translation,—and it was found that it did not square with the original at all. This having failed, Simonides promised to produce a MS. containing Cuneiform Inscriptions, with a transcript in Phœnician letters. As Dr. Mordtmann, however, was well acquainted with both of these alphabets, Simonides never produced this treasure at Constantinople. It is a curious fact, that an old parchment, pretending to come from the Library of Seleucus, was some years ago communicated to the Royal Asiatic Society in London. It contained Cuneiform Babylonian Inscriptions, with a transcript in Phœnician letters; and it is stated by one of the most competent scholars who took a copy of some lines of the MS. that the transcript into Phœnician was correct, and that at the time Col. (now Sir Henry) Rawlinson had not yet deciphered, or at least not yet published, any of his readings of the Babylonian Inscriptions.

Simonides, having the scrutinizing eye of Dr. Mordtmann upon him, abandoned *Sanchoniathon*, the Hieroglyphics, and Cuneiform Inscriptions, but produced instead a Greek work giving a complete history of Armenia. The Armenians at Constantinople, being men of literary taste, offered to buy his MS. and to publish it with an Armenian translation. He gave them some specimens of his work, but the proper names which occurred in it were not Armenian at all. Pressed to produce the rest, he hesitated, and at last demanded one million of piastres before he would part with his treasure. This put an end to the history of Armenia.

But Simonides was not yet discouraged. He soon came before the public with a more startling discovery than any he had yet made. He said he possessed a MS. of the time of the Franco-Venetian rule of Constantinople. In this MS. a monk, he said, gave an account of many valuable MSS. buried by the Comneni in order to hide them from the Latins. The places where they were buried were accurately

defined along the Bosphorus, and he was ready to disinter a MS. in a Monastery of the Prince Islands, containing the Acts of the first Apostolic Council of Antioch. Simonides asked leave to dig from the Turkish Government and from the Patriarch Anthimos; and when this was refused he spread a story that, like the Chalif Omar, the Patriarch had said to him,—“The Acts of the Council of Antioch are superfluous; they either confirm or contradict the Canons of the Greek Church, and in either case it will be useless to dig.”

Soon after Simonides paid a visit to Ismail Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Public Works and Commerce, by birth a Greek. He lived at his villa in Bebeck on the Bosphorus, and, as he had not yet left his harem when his guest arrived, Simonides walked alone in the garden. He afterwards declared that in the garden he had discovered one of the places marked in his work as a place where MSS. had been buried, and that, if he was allowed to dig, he would produce a poem of Aristotle in Greek, written in Carian characters. Excavations were made,—a box was discovered, and it contained the MS. in a tolerable state of preservation. M. Cayol was present, and published an account of what he had seen in the Journal of Constantinople, but the name of Simonides was sufficient to damp the enthusiasm of the literary world.

A last appeal was made. Ibrahim Pasha, one of the most learned men at Constantinople, was building a new house

near the Hippodrome (Atmeidan). Excavations were going on, and Simonides, on being asked by M. Cayol, declared that an Arabian MS. written in Syriac characters, would be found on a certain spot. The workmen dug for two hours, Ibrahim Pasha and M. Cayol being present, and Simonides not being allowed to descend. At last a pause was made, and the gentlemen partook of a luncheon. After luncheon the digging was resumed, and almost immediately Simonides was heard to exclaim—“There it is, bring it up.” A box was brought, but the soil which adhered to it was of a different kind from that of the ground. The workmen were grinning, and, when interrogated, confessed that during luncheon the Greek came out for a short time, jumped into the pit, and began to burrow.

This put an end to Simonides' career in the East. He left Constantinople, and came to England, and, in spite of the repeated warnings addressed to all public libraries, he succeeded in disposing of many of his MSS. Among the most curious MSS. which he left in England, one is a copy of Hesiod written *Βουρβοφόνδω*; another, the identical copy of some books of Homer, sent from Chios to Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus. It is almost incredible that such impudent frauds could have been successful, but there is little doubt that many more will now be brought to light. The British Museum is said to possess thirty MSS. of Simonides. These may possibly be genuine; yet they will require a new and careful examination.

## THE VESSEL IN WHICH WILLIAM III. CAME TO ENGLAND.

During the hearing of a case in the Admiralty Court the other day, Dr. Lushington remarked, that somewhere about forty years ago he was engaged in a suit in which the identical vessel that brought over William III. was concerned. Aided by the kindness of a valued correspondent, we are now enabled to lay before our readers the following interesting and authentic memoranda connected with the fortunes of this “ever-to-be-remembered” craft.

The Princess Mary, according to the most reliable accounts, was built on the Thames in the earlier part of the 17th century, and was afterwards purchased by the Prince of Orange or his adherents as an addition to the fleet which was destined to effect the glorious Revolution of 1688. The prince expressly selected this vessel to convey himself and suite to England, and

he bestowed upon her the above name, in honour of his illustrious consort, the daughter of James II. When the revolution was *un fait accompli*, the claims of the “Princess Mary” to the royal favour were not overlooked. During the whole of William's reign she held a place of honour as one of the royal yachts, and she was regularly used as the pleasure yacht of Queen Anne. By this time, however, her original build was much interfered with from the numerous and extensive repairs she had from time to time undergone. On the death of the queen she came into the possession of his majesty King George I., by whose order she ceased to form part of the royal establishment. About the middle of the last century, during a fit of economy, she was sold by the Government to the Messrs. Walters, of London, from whom she received the name

of the Betsy Cairns, in honour, we are told, of some West Indian lady of that name.

Having been long and profitably employed by her new owners in the West Indian trade, she was afterwards disposed of to the Messrs. Carlins, of London, and, alas for the mutability of fortune! the once regal craft was converted into a collier, and employed in the conveyance of coals between Newcastle and London. Through all her varied vicissitudes of fortune, however, she is still said to have retained her ancient reputation "as a lucky ship and fast sailer." She was afterwards (*circa* 1825) transferred by purchase to Mr. George Finch Wilson, of South Shields, and finally, on the 17th of February, 1827, while pursuing her voyage from Shields to Hamburg, with a cargo of coals, she struck upon the "Black Middens," a dangerous reef of rocks north of the mouth of the Tyne, and in a few days afterwards became a total wreck. The news of her disaster excited a very lively sensation throughout the country. She had always been regarded, especially by the sailors, with an almost superstitious feeling of interest and veneration, and at the time of the wreck this feeling was doubtless in no small degree enhanced by the recollection of a "memorable prophecy" said to be associated with her fortunes—viz. "that the Catholics would never get the better while the Betsy Cairns was afloat!"

In length the Betsy Cairns was 80 feet 3 inches by 23 feet broad. She had two decks, the height between which was 6 feet 6 inches. She was carvel built, was without galleries, square-sterned, and devoid of figure-head. She had two masts, and was square-rigged, with a standing bowsprit. The remnant of her original timbering, though but scanty, was extremely fine. There was a profusion of rich and elaborate oak carvings, the colour of the wood, from age and exposure, closely resembling that of ebony. As soon as the news of her wreck became known throughout the country the people of Shields were inundated with applications for portions of her remains. The applications on the part of the Orange Lodges were especially importunate. Snuff-boxes and *souvenirs* of various kinds were made in large numbers, and brought exorbitant prices. Each of the members of the then Corporation of Newcastle was presented with one of these boxes, which exhibit, in a marked degree, the duration and inimitable qualities of the British oak. A painting of the Betsy Cairns was made by Mr. J. Ferguson, of North Shields. Two carved figures, part of the night heads, are, we believe, now in the possession of the Brethren of the Trinity-house at Newcastle, and a beam, with mouldings covered with gilding, and forming a part of the principal cabin, is now the property of Mr. Rippon, Waterville, North Shields.—*Durham County Advertiser*.

## CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Antiquities of Hastings and its Neighbourhood—Obsequies of the Founder of Methodism.

### ANTIQUITIES OF HASTINGS AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

MR. URBAN,—In your number for January last you reviewed favourably a very good hand-book of "Hastings Past and Present," and rightly complimented the fair authoress (Miss Howard) on the good use made by her of the recent publications of our Sussex Archaeological Society. There are, however, some points in the history on which Miss Howard has continued old errors, and on which your readers may be able to make corrections.

The descendants of Sir Thomas Hoo, created by Henry VI. in 1448 Lord Hoo and Hastings, did not become Earls of Huntingdon; on the death of this Lord Hoo and Hastings, 13th February, 1455, the title became extinct, as he left only four daughters and co-heiresses (see *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 1855, p. 183). But Edward IV. in the first year of his reign created his

chief favourite and chamberlain, Sir William Hastings, Lord Hastings, and from him the Earls of Huntingdon have descended.

It has also been shewn (*Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. ii. p. 164) that Dugdale was not borne out by the Inq. p. m. or other documents, in stating that Humphrey Stafford (who was beheaded 17th Aug. 1469), was seized of the castle or rape of Hastings; the twenty-seventh descent, therefore, copied from Horsfield, should have been omitted.

In the statement that little was known of the town after it ceased to be of importance as a port, about the time of Elizabeth, till it rose into notice as a watering-place in the last century, Miss H. has overlooked a paper on the flourishing state of the town in the 16th century,

read at the local Exhibition, and published in the *Hastings News* of 13th of February, 1853, in which are given the names of the 15 barques of from 50 to 50 tons, making a total of 474 tons, and of the 106 able mariners existing on 5th February, 1586; and there also may be found the proclamation of 31st October, 1578 (taken from the Grenville Library, No. 179), for the restoration of the harbour, 17 years before the project of the stone pier. Among the proclamations of the Society of Antiquaries is another proclamation, dated 16th May, 1620, of letters patent for collections to be made for the fortifying, repairing, and furnishing of the pier and haven of Hastings: and in the Additional MSS. (5705, p. 158), there exists a petition and order for rebuilding the pier in 1636: for nearly 60 years, therefore, the exertions of the Government were directed to Hastings, as well as to Dover, as an important place to keep up a harbour.

Of the Free Chapel of St. Mary within the Castle, the charters granted by Henry, fourth Earl of Eu, 1096-1139, confirmed by his descendant, Wm. de Ysenden, are to be found in Additional MS. 15,662, fol. 171; and a visitation of this free chapel in 19th Edward III. is referred to in the Second Report on Public Records, p. 188. The charters of the Priory of the Holy Trinity are printed in Nichols' Coll. Top. and Gen. vol. vi. p. 101.

There is no authority for the supposed birth here of Sir Cloudesley Shovel (see *Notes and Queries*, vols. x., xi., and xii.); but his mother removed hither, and occupied the house in All Saints' Street, pointed out as the admiral's birth-place: and here he is reported to have visited her, "as they were sailing over against the town of Hastings, in Sussex, Sir Cloudesley called out 'Pilot, put near, I have a little business on shore.' So he put near, and Sir Cloudesley and this gentleman went to shore in a small boat, and having walked about half a mile, Sir Cloudesley came to a little house. 'Come,' says he, 'my business is here; I came on purpose to see the good woman of this house.' Upon this they knocked at the door, and out came a poor old woman, upon which Sir Cloudesley kissed her, and then, falling down on his knees, begged her blessing and called her mother (who had removed out of Yorkshire hither). He was mightily kind to her and she to him, and after that he had made his visit, he left her ten guineas, and took his leave with tears in his eyes, departing to his ship." In a funeral poem by William Pittis, late fellow of New College, Oxford, dedicated to Sir Cloudesley's "disconsolate lady,"

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and printed by Henry Hills, in Blackfryars, near the water-side, 1708: the place of the admiral's birth (Clay, in Norfolk) is not mentioned, but Pittis says:—

Let others boast nobility of race  
And with mean acts exalted birth disgrace;  
From humble, but from honest parents sprung,  
Thou may'st demand pre-eminence in song.

\* \* \* \* \*

As Shovel's name, by coming ages read,  
Shall make the living emulate the dead.

In noticing Bexhill, Miss Howard might have mentioned a curious proof of the longevity of the inhabitants. On 4th of June, 1819, there were forty-six persons, whose names I have, inhabitants of the parish, then containing under two thousand, who assembled at the Bell Inn, to commemorate the 81st anniversary of the birth of King Geo. III., and whose ages were as follows:—Of the dinner party of 25, two were 87 years and upwards, one 86 and upwards, three were 83 and upwards, 5 were 82 and upwards, one was 81 and upwards, three were above 80, one above 79, two above 78, five above 77, and 2 above 75. Mr. Blencowe has kindly added the ages at which most of these died: one was above 92, two above 91, three above 90, one above 89, two above 88, two above 87, one above 86, three above 84, two above 81, and 3 under 80, unknown 5. Of the 15 waiters, two were above 74, five above 73, two above 72, one above 70, four above 69, and one above 68; and of these one reached 103 (Wm. Dunk), two 87, one 85, two 84, one 82, one 81, five died under 80, and the ages of two are unknown. Of the six ringers who rung a merry peal on the church bells, whilst the dinner was going on, one was above 65, two above 62, one above 61, one above 60, and one above 55; of these, one reached 94, another 81, a third 80, a fourth 75, a fifth 67, and the age of one is not known (Richard Fairway),—he may be still alive.

The next vol. of our *Sussex Archaeological Collections* is nearly ready for delivery, and will prove that the Alard Charity in Winchelsea was founded in June, 1312, by Stephen Alard, and that the abbey of Langedone, in Kent, held the endowment, and provided the two chaplains; and will also have notices and an amended pedigree of the Oxenbridge family of Brede, correcting many of the statements in Miss Howard's book; showing that the Lady Elizabeth Tirwhit, wife of Sir Robert Tirwhit, of Leighton, Hunts, and daughter of Sir Goddard Oxenbridge, was the person appointed to take charge of the Princess Elizabeth, and the authoress of the prayers noticed, and the binding engraved in *Gent. Mag.*, vol. LXI., pt. i., p. 321,

exhibited by Mr. Field at the Rye meeting; and not her niece Elizabeth, daughter of her half-brother Thomas, and of an heiress of the Echingshams, who married another Sir Robert Tirwhitt (of Kettilby), the nephew of the other Sir Robert. The

uncle was the Esquire of the body to Hen. VIII., and Master of the Horse to Queen Katharine Parr.

Yours, &c. WM. DURRANT COOPER.  
81, Guildford Street, Russell Square.  
22nd February.

#### OBSEQUIES OF THE FOUNDER OF METHODISM.

MR. URBAN,—I am able to make a little addition to the account given of John Wesley in your last number; for I was among those who saw him lying in petty state in the house on the *right*-hand as you advance towards the Chapel from the City Road. I was then a youth, and understanding that he was to be seen by the public, went in with a crowd that I found at the door. We were admitted into a parlour on the ground-floor, and moved in silence round the coffin; and I perfectly recollect the placid appearance of the venerable old man's countenance answering to the description given by your correspondent. This exhibition continued, I believe, for several days, but the place in which it was held was subsequently changed. One of the visitors, prompted by something more than mere respect or curiosity, having slipped into the kitchen, as was reported, and carried off a silver spoon, the body was removed into the Chapel; whither I afterwards went and saw it lying in the same style, and passed round the coffin in the same manner as before. Whether this is worthy of your notice I leave to your better judgment, and remain,

Yours, &c. JOHN WEBB.  
*Tretire, Feb. 9, 1856.*

The reminiscences of Mr. Rogers and Mr. Webb have induced us to turn to the biography of Wesley, first published shortly after his death by the Rev. Henry Moore. We there find no account of the public exhibition of the corpse within the house of the deceased, but that in the New Chapel, or Tabernacle, with the subsequent funeral, is thus described:—

“At the desire of many friends, his corpse was placed in the New Chapel, and remained there the day before his interment. His face during that time had the trace of a heavenly smile upon it, and a beauty which was admired by all that saw it. The crowds which came to see him, while he was in his coffin, were so great,

that his friends, apprehensive of a tumult, if he was interred at the usual time, determined to bury him, contrary to their first resolution, between five and six in the morning, of which no notice was given till late the preceding evening; notwithstanding which, the intelligence had so far transpired, that some hundreds attended at that early hour. These, with many tears, saw his dear remains deposited in the vault, which he had some years before prepared for himself, and for those Itinerant Preachers who should die in London. From those whom he loved in life, he chose not to be divided in death.”

In a note it is added: “Mr. Southey has repeated, after Mr. Hampson, that he had a bible in one hand, and a white handkerchief in the other; and the old clerical cap on his head. As I was an eye-witness, I may state that there is no truth at all in this account. He had no clerical cap, old or new, in his possession; and his friends had too much sense to put anything into the hands of a corpse.”—*Life of the Rev. John Wesley*, by the Rev. Henry Moore, edit. 1825, vol. ii. p. 394.

On referring to the volume of our Magazine for 1791, we find there the same particulars which Southey followed, and which probably formed the current account of the public newspapers at the time:—

“His remains, after lying in his Tabernacle in a kind of state, dressed in the gown and cassock, band, &c. which he usually wore, and on his head the old clerical cap, a bible in one hand, and a white handkerchief in the other, were, agreeably to his own directions, and after the manner of the interment of the late Mr. Whitfield, deposited in a piece of ground near his chapel at the Foundry, Moorfields, on the morning of the 9th instant (March, 1791), in the plainest manner consistent with decency, amidst the tears and sighs of an innumerable company of his friends and admirers, who all appeared in deep mourning on the occasion.”



## NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The British Museum—Library of the London University College—Memorial to the late Joseph Hume—The Elmes Testimonial Fund—Personal Literary News—Statue of Mr. Baines—Bust of the Rev. Charles Simeon—Memorial Window to Dr. Mill—Pocklington Cross—Carlisle Cathedral—The National Gallery—Panorama of Sebastopol—Medal to commemorate Queen Victoria's Landing at Boulogne—Sarcophagus of Armunazar, King of Sidon—Travels of the Rabbi Petachia in the Holy Land—Professor Overbeck's Pompeii—Works of the Emperor Napoleon III.—Macgillivray's Natural History of Dee-side and Braemar—Diary of Narcissus Luttrell—Roll of the Diocese of Cloyne—Darling's Cyclopædia Bibliographica—Papers of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society—Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society—Faithorne's Map of London in 1658—Prize on the Hindoo Philosophy.

Sir Henry Ellis has resigned his responsible post as Principal Librarian to the *British Museum*. The veteran has served the public faithfully for more than 50 years, during which time he has not merely filled his office with satisfaction to men of letters, but has made many important additions to the stock of documentary illustrations of English history. Our best wishes follow him into private life. It is generally supposed that the Government will take advantage of this resignation to carry into execution the reforms suggested by the Royal Commissioners of 1850. The Commissioners say:—"With respect to the executive management, your commissioners are unanimously of opinion that a change should be adopted involving the abolition of the offices of Principal Librarian and of Secretary as they now exist, and the establishment of a responsible Executive Council. The view which has met the approval of the majority of your commissioners is that an Executive Council should be formed, consisting of a Chairman to be appointed by the Crown, and who, if not already a Trustee, should become a Trustee by virtue of his office, and four members to be chosen by the Trustees from among their own number, and two other members to be appointed by the Crown, one distinguished for attainment in literature, and the other for attainment in natural history,—the former of whom should be considered as having a more immediate and especial supervision of those departments of the Museum connected with literature,—namely, the library, the manuscripts, the prints, antiquities, and medals; and the latter, of those departments which are devoted almost exclusively to natural history. The Chairman, in our opinion, should hold not for life, or merely during pleasure, but for a definite term, such as five years, being re-eligible if his re-appointment should be thought expedient. We think he ought to be a person of such position in society and influence as may be naturally looked for in any one holding so important an office, &c. The Executive Council, as we

have now proposed it, carries with it in the opinion of all of us this great and leading advantage, without attaining which all other reforms in the constitution of the Museum are in the view of your commissioners comparatively of little consequence—that it commits the ordinary and daily recurring business of the Museum to an Executive Council consisting of a number such as must leave upon each and all of them individual responsibility, insure knowledge and careful consideration of the business of the Museum in its whole course, and prevent that change in the view and uncertainty of decision which cannot but be the consequence of a fluctuating board." The Trustees abolished the office of Secretary soon after the publication of the report.

During the past year the *London University College* has received a valuable addition to its library, in the bequest of the collection of political and statistical books and pamphlets of the late Joseph Hume, M.P., arranged in order, and supplying a mine of historical materials for future students. In Mr. Greenough's geological specimens and maps a valuable acquisition to the Museum has been obtained. Other donations or bequests of the past year are described in the Report. The library of University College now contains upwards of 43,000 volumes, and nearly 8,000 pamphlets. In Oriental literature the collection is already peculiarly rich. Mr. Wm. Adams has deposited a collection of Oriental books with the intention of ultimately converting the deposit into a donation. The Chinese library of Dr. Morrison comprises more than 800 separate works, and above 10,000 volumes on every variety of subject, and interesting additions have recently been made by Dr. Benj. Hobson, formerly a pupil of the College, and now Superintendent of the Medical Hospital at Hong Kong.

An influential meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on the 16th Feb. for the purpose of promoting the erection of some public memorial to the memory of the late

**Joseph Hume.** Earl Fortescue was in the chair; and the first resolution was proposed by Lord Panmure, and seconded by Sir B. Hall, Bart. M.P. in the following terms: "That the disinterested services of Mr. Hume for above forty years in the House of Commons, his successful efforts to check the waste of public money, his constant support of all measures conducive to the spread of moral and intellectual improvement, and his unvarying advocacy of constitutional liberty, claim a lasting record of the gratitude of his countrymen." The subscriptions are limited to 10*l*.

The Committee of the Testimonial Fund to the late *James Elmes*, the distinguished architect, have invested the sum of their subscriptions, amounting to 1,400*l*. in a three per cent. bond of the Corporation of Liverpool, the interest to be paid to the widow during her life, and on her decease to her son for his life, and on his decease to found two scholarships, to be called the Elmes Scholarships, for Architectural Students, or Students of the Fine Arts, available for two years each, to pupils of the Royal, the Collegiate, or the Mechanics' Institution, as the trustees for the time being may decide.

A vacancy having occurred in Parliament in the representation of the city of Edinburgh, by the resignation of *Mr. Macaulay*, the historian, whose health would not allow him to give "efficient service," it has been supplied by another literary member, in the person of *Mr. Adam Black*, the very eminent bookseller and publisher.

*Mr. James Fergusson*, author of *The Illustrated Handbook of Architecture*, and of *The New System of Fortification* which bears his name, has been appointed General Manager of the Crystal Palace.

*Mr. Samuel Lover*, the Irish minstrel, has been placed on the Literary Pension List for 100*l*. a-year; and *Mr. John D'Alton* (whose recent work on the genealogies of Ireland we noticed last month) for 50*l*. The Queen has also granted a pension of 50*l*. a-year to *Miss Thomasina Ross*, best known by her translations from French, German, and Spanish.

The Dublin University has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on *Mr. Russell*, "The Times" correspondent at the seat of war, who was for some time at Trinity College.

The prize offered by the London Stereoscope Company, for the best essay on the Stereoscope, has been awarded by Sir David Brewster to *Professor Lowe*, of St. Andrew's.

The execution of the statue of *Mr. Baines*, about to be erected at Leeds, has

been entrusted to *Mr. Behnes*, of Osna-burgh-street. Exclusively of the pedestal, which is to be of Sicilian marble, the artist is to receive 800*l*. for his labours. When completed the statue will be placed in the vestibule of the new town-hall of Leeds.

The committee for the bust of the *Rev. Charles Simeon*, which is now placed in the public library at Cambridge, have made a report, from which we learn that the subscriptions received amounted to 160*l*. 17*s*. of which *Mr. Manning*, the sculptor, received 140*l*. 3*s*. for the bust and pedestal. The rest was expended in printing, postage, &c.

Shortly after the death of the late *Dr. Mill*, it was determined to commemorate his eminent services to the Church of England by a monument in Ely Cathedral. It was felt, however, by his old parishioners, at Brasted, in Kent, that, whilst a monument in such a locality would be a fitting tribute to his high position as a theologian, their own parish church ought also to contain some record of that relationship in which he was best known to them, viz., that of a parish priest. It was determined to restore a dilapidated lancet window in the chancel, and fill it with stained glass, as a memorial of *Dr. Mill*. The work was entrusted to *Mr. Wailes*, of Newcastle, and has recently been completed. The window contains a figure of the Good Shepherd, with the legend, "I know my sheep, and am known of mine."

The elegant cross at *Pocklington*, in Yorkshire, a cast of which is placed in the Crystal Palace, has been completely and beautifully restored by Rear-Admiral Sotheby, and *H. Willoughby, esq.* of Birdsall, and re-erected in the churchyard at the west end of the church. This ancient monument is believed to have been erected originally to the memory of the founder of the tower of Pocklington church. The monument is protected with a neat iron railing, and forms an object of peculiar attraction and interest.

Some difference of opinion having been entertained as to the best manner of re-decorating the waggon-roof of *Carlisle Cathedral*, it was at length determined to call in the advice of *Mr. Owen Jones*. Accordingly that gentleman visited Carlisle, and has sent in his recommendations, which have been adopted. The panels are to have a groundwork of bright azure, powdered with gold stars; the ribs and bosses are to be painted various colours, red, blue, &c., and the coats of arms and other armorial bearings accurately restored; the angels which surround the cornice are to be gilded and coloured, and the large angels on the hammer-beams are

to be treated in a similar manner. When completed, there will be nothing in this country that will exceed it for elegance and beauty. The cost will not be less than 700*l.* or 800*l.* The restoration of the other portions of the cathedral is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that before the close of the year the service of the Church of England will be resumed within its walls. A new organ will be placed in the gallery at the end of the choir, where the old one stood.

The pictures bequeathed by the late Samuel Rogers, esq. have been placed in the *National Gallery*. They consist of—1, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene, by Titian; 2, a Knight in Armour, by Giorgione; and 3, Ecce Homo, by Guido. The first was formerly in the Orleans collection, and was purchased by Mr. Rogers in 1820. The second belonged to Benjamin West, the President R.A.; and so also did the third, of which there is a beautiful engraving by William Sharp. A picture by Bassano has been recently presented to the National Gallery by Philip L. Hinds, esq. Its subject is, *Christ driving the Money Changers out of the Temple*; and is a characteristic specimen of the artist's style. The Trustees have purchased for the sum of 1,977*l.* P. Veronese's picture of the Adoration of the Magi, which was painted in 1573 for the church of San Silvestro at Venice, and was engraved by Carlo Sacchi in 1649.

Mr. Burford has opened, at his Panorama in Leicester-square, a view of the City of *Sebastopol*, as it appeared during the last days of the siege. The Malakhoff is the most conspicuous object in the picture. The attack on the Redan is somewhat concealed by the smoke of battle, but its position and the nature of the Russian fortifications are very clearly shown. The city, with its arsenals, docks, and public buildings; the harbour, creeks, and basins; the ravines and hills outside the Russian lines of defence; the forts on both sides of the bay,—one of which, Fort Nicholas, has since been destroyed; the Mamelon, the positions of the allied batteries, the trenches, Cathcart's Hill, Picket House Hill, and other well-known points, are strikingly represented. The picture is the work of Mr. Burford and of Mr. Selous, from sketches by Captain Verschoyle, of the Grenadier Guards, aided by photographic views.

After the *Queen's visit to France*, the Municipal Council of Boulogne, early in October last, voted unanimously the sum of 12,000 francs (480*l.*) towards the erection of a column, in the neighbourhood of the port, to commemorate the landing

of Queen Victoria as a guest to the Emperor of the French. This mode of commemorating the royal visit has now been abandoned: it has been resolved that the 12,000 francs be appropriated to a medal, for which His Imperial Majesty has recommended the following design: on one side, the effigy of the Emperor; and on the other side, an allegorical representation of the town of Boulogne, having the column of Napoleon on the right, and the royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert, on the left. The Town inscribes upon a slab the date of the Queen's arrival (18th of August, 1855). On the base of the allegorical figure of the Town will be placed an escutcheon, containing the arms of Boulogne. The legend will consist of these words:—"The Emperor receives the Queen of England at Boulogne." The exergue will exhibit the following words: "In memory of the 18th and 27th of August, 1855. The Municipal Council of Boulogne-sur-Mer." Two medals will be struck in gold for presentation to the Emperor and the Queen, 100 in silver for the ministers, ambassadors, and other high functionaries of the government, and 1000 in bronze.

*The Sarcophagus of Armunazar, King of Sidon*, which was discovered in the neighbourhood of Beyrout, has arrived in Paris, and been presented to the Louvre by the Duc de Luynes, by whom it was purchased. It has been placed in the gallery of Asiatic antiquities, next the Phœnician sarcophagus in white marble which was discovered some time ago, also near Beyrout, by M. Peretié, of the French consulate in that town. The new monument is of the same form as the Egyptian tombs of the 26th dynasty (the sixth century before Christ), and it bears on the upper part a long inscription in well-executed characters, in the Phœnician language, setting forth the name of the King, and his descent (as already described in our September Magazine, p. 282).

At a meeting of the Syro-Egyptian Society on the 12th Feb. Abraham Benisch, Ph.D. read an account of the Travels in the East of *Rabbi Petachia, of Ratisbon*. The Rabbi appears to have been a contemporary of Benjamin of Tudela, and his travels took place in the twelfth century, previous to 1187, since he describes the Holy Land as still in possession of the Christians. The itinerary, however, which goes by the name of Rabbi Petachia, must, as appears from internal evidence, be considered as an abridgment, and probably a meagre one, of the original work, which has not reached us. It is

written in the Rabbinical dialect, and both internal and external evidence show its genuineness. Several editions have appeared at various times on the Continent. There are also in existence Latin, German, and French versions. It does not appear, however, to have ever been translated into English. This Dr. Benisch proposes to do from the original Hebrew, with notes on the legends and social system and polity of the Jews, more especially of the Captivity, whom the Rabbi especially visited. The work will be an interesting addition in a very curious field of inquiry. The Rabbi appears to have enjoyed ease and affluence, and to have been prompted in his distant pilgrimage solely by the desire to become better acquainted with the state and condition of his distant brethren.

A very interesting and beautifully-illustrated work on *Pompeii* has been produced at Leipzig. It is from the pen of the learned Professor Overbeck, who is now engaged giving a series of lectures on art in Leipzig.

The Abbé Lalanne, author of a treatise on the parish of Saint-Sulpice d'Oiré, is engaged on a *History of Chatelleraud* (Vienne), to be published by subscription in two vols. 8vo. at 7 francs. This is the same place which gave the title of Chatelleraud to the family of Hamilton. Having been erected into a duchy by François I. in 1514, it was given by Henri II. in 1549 to James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland during the minority of Queen Mary.

The *Works of the Emperor Napoleon III.* are now completed. The third and fourth volumes contain the lesser productions of the Emperor:—the speeches, messages, proclamations, and public letters. Some extracts from an unfinished work; "On the Past and Future Conditions of the Artillery," are also included.

The *Natural History of Dee-side and Braemar*, by the late W. Macgillivray, LL.D. has been printed by command of Her Majesty, and copies have been graciously presented to the various societies throughout the kingdom devoted to natural history. Her Majesty was pleased to purchase the manuscript of this useful and elegant book, which is especially illustrative of the vicinity of her Highland palace of Balmoral.

The voluminous *Diary of Narcissus Luttrell*, so frequently quoted by Mr. Macaulay in his History, and which is preserved in the library of All Souls' College, is about to be printed at the Clarendon press. This step has been probably hastened by inquiries made on the part of the Camden Society.

Mr. Richard Caulfield, B.A. of Cork, author of the "*Sigilla Ecclesie Hibernice Illustrata*," is preparing for publication the *Pipa Colmanni*, a roll of the 14th century, preserved in the Diocesan Registry at Cloyne. It contains the enrolment of various charters, the earliest of which concerns the manor of Acros in the 17th John, and the latest is of the 3d Hen. IV. The original measures 27 feet: and is closely covered with writing on both sides. It has already been carefully transcribed by Mr. Caulfield, who proposes to illustrate it with accessory information. It may well be assumed that such a record must be of the highest value in elucidating the constitution and privileges of the Irish Church, and the peculiar tenures and exactions under which the land was then held. Mr. Caulfield will proceed to press as soon as he has received 300 names, the subscription being fixed at the small sum of five shillings. A facsimile of the record may be procured from Mr. Caulfield, North Mall, Cork.

We have on several occasions acknowledged the great utility of *Mr. Darling's Cyclopædia Bibliographica*, affording, under an alphabetical arrangement of authors' names, a very satisfactory account of all the most important works in Theology, Church History, and other kindred branches of literature. We have now the pleasure to announce that a corresponding volume arranged under subjects is in active preparation, and will be ready for the press before the end of this year. Besides being very complete in theological literature, it will embrace nearly all departments of knowledge, pointing out the best books on each subject.

Among the pleasant features of our modern literature are the volumes of local Transactions which are now continually issuing from the literary and archaeological societies established in the provinces. The *Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society* has been established for twenty years; and during that period has received about three hundred papers, upon a great variety of subjects. Some of the more important of these have been heretofore published distinctly; the rest no otherwise than in the local newspapers. A selection of the papers read before the Society since its formation, is now presented to us in the form of a convenient octavo volume.

The *Essex Archaeological Society* has also just issued the first part of its Proceedings, containing an interesting mass of information illustrative of the antiquities and history of that county. It contains fifteen papers, which are accompanied by a considerable number of excellent etchings.

The Illustrated London News announces that a second copy of the *Map of London*, engraved in 1658 by Faithorne, has been discovered, and is about to be engraved in fac-simile. Hitherto, one in the Imperial Library at Paris was supposed to be unique.

Some time ago a gentleman in the civil service of the East India Company offered a prize of 300*l.* for the best "Statement and Refutation of the Hindoo Systems of Philosophy," to be awarded by examiners appointed by the Archbishop of Canter-

bury and the Bishops of London and Oxford, who had agreed to act as trustees. Several essays were in consequence given in at the end of 1854; but on examination last summer none of them was found satisfactory, and the prize was not awarded. The trustees have given notice that a further period (till the 31st Dec. 1857) will be allowed to the old competitors and to new candidates for revising or composing their treatises, which are to be given in at the office of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

### HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*C. Julii Caesaris Commentarii, cum Fragmentis. Nova Editio Stereotypa. Lipsiæ (Tauchnitz), 18mo. pp. 554.*—The miniature editions of the classics, published by Tauchnitz of Leipzig, bear a deserved reputation, for their convenience as manuals and for the excellence of the texts, as they have been renewed, to keep pace with the progress of criticism and editorship. The principal supervisor is M. Carl Hermann Weise, but several are anonymous, nor are they all edited on the same plan. The Velleius, for instance, has explanatory notes and an index; the Nepos an appendix of critical notes; the Mela, a copious index, which occupies about one-third of the volume; the Palingenius (for the series includes a few moderns) a critical preface, exhibiting the variations, with a few personal particulars, collected from the poem. The Cæsar, to which our attention is now directed, contains a few critical notes interspersed with the fragments, and an historical and geographical index, in which the modern names of places are given.\*

The difficulties of editing Cæsar are great, owing to the corrupt state of the text and unhappy attempts at correcting it, so that Dr. Arnold candidly owned he dreaded having to follow it as the main authority of his narrative, whenever his history reached that period, without Niebuhr's sagacity for guidance. (Hist. of Rome, vol. i. preface, p. xv.) Harles complains that some of the editors, principally later ones, have injured the text, by altering it at their own supposition, to suit their

ideas of what the style should be. He allows that the remarks of copyists or grammarians have sometimes crept into the text, but "interea in illis resecandis cautione opus est." (Notitia Latina, ii. 198.) Niebuhr, who appears to have paid great attention to this particular, thus goes into a digressive detail. "Much yet remains to be done for the works of Cæsar, and a critical edition is still a desideratum. Our materials are of very different value. Many of the manuscripts which contain the *Bellum Gallicum* have already been collated, but a still greater number of them have not been consulted; and the collation of them is an undertaking which I can strongly recommend to young scholars, and which they will find of very great advantage. In Italy, and especially in the Vatican Library and at Florence, the manuscripts of Cæsar are very numerous, and mostly very old; many of them have never yet been collated. The English manuscripts have been consulted by Davis and others; but they are, on the whole, of much inferior value, and belong to a very recent time. The manuscripts of the *Bellum Civile* may be traced to a single family of manuscripts; with extremely few exceptions they have all the same gaps, and a collation would yield but few results. The work *De Bello Civili* is also *ἀσίστατος* in all MSS. The first sentences, as they now stand, were patched up in the middle ages to supply the deficiency, a fact which has been recognised by Davis and Oudendorp." (Lectures on Roman History, iii. 40, 41.)

Notwithstanding these difficulties the style of Cæsar places him indisputably in the first rank of Latin writers. Noltinius, a professed judge of composition, says, "Cujus dicendi ratio majestatem quamdam cum incredibili venustate et simplicitate conjunctam habet, qualis imperatorem tantum decet." (Lexicon Antibarbarum, ed. Venet. 1743, p. 695.)

\* The late Bishop Tomline (as we were told by a relative) used to travel with a set of classics, of the *Elsevir* form. The rapidity of railway travelling makes such an assortment less necessary, but at all events the scholar has an ample choice among Tauchnitz', Teubner's, and the Oxford "Pocket" editions.



Scheller says, "Lectio Ciceronis, Cæsaris, Livii, Terentii, debet esse crebra" (*Præcepta Styli*, 1787, p. 760); though in some respects he treats him as unceremoniously as Dr. David Irving does our own greatest writers in his "Elements of Composition." The question of style is mixed up with that of authorship. Niebuhr, who once proposed a prize essay on the subject, says, "The last book of the Commentaries on the Gallic War, and the book on the Alexandrine War, are, as is proved by their style and diction, the production of one and the same author, that is, of A. Hirtius. There is no ground whatever for ascribing them to Pansa. A. Hirtius was a highly educated man, and well able to execute such works. They belong to the most excellent compositions in the Latin language. They are in the highest degree classical; and the language, like that of Cæsar, is such as was spoken by the best educated and most eminent men of the time. The book on the African war I assign, without hesitation, to C. Oppius; it is very instructive, and the author is an intelligent man, a good officer, and highly trustworthy; but the language is quite different from that of the work on the Alexandrine war: there is a certain mannerism about it, and it is on the whole less beautiful.\* . . . The author of the book on the Spanish war is unknown: it is certainly the production of a person who did not belong at all to the educated classes; but it is, nevertheless, highly interesting on account of its language, which is nothing else than the common language of the Roman soldiers. It is an abridgment of a diary kept by some narrow-minded person during the war, and is altogether a remarkable and singular piece of composition." (pp. 41, 42.)

It remains to speak of Cæsar's character as an historian. Sir G. C. Lewis has strikingly remarked, that "the writings of Cæsar form the most ancient historical work in the Latin language which has descended to modern times." (*Credibility of Roman History*, i. 20.†) Dr. Liddell observes, "His Commentaries remain to prove that he was a great man." (*Roman History*, ii. 477.) Dr. Arnold says, "His Commentaries . . . are admirably calculated to answer the purpose for which they were designed, the impressing his readers with the most favourable notions of him-

self. Although the representations which they contain are a continued picture of his abilities and successes, yet, because they are written in a quiet and unpretending style, they have gained credit for truth and impartiality; and critics in their simplicity have extolled the modesty of the author, because he speaks of himself in the third person." (*Hist. of the Later Roman Commonwealth*, ii. 108.)

Cæsar is a writer who has furnished a subject for "Royal Authors." Louis XIV. at the age of 13 translated the first book, which was printed at the royal press in 1651: and Henri IV. is said to have made a translation, which has not been published, though the selection of a few specimens would have been interesting.

We should be glad to see an appendix undertaken to the "Classical Library," which is now appearing periodically, to consist of treatises and annotations that are not of common occurrence. The celebrated Duc de Rohan composed an analysis of Cæsar, called "*Le Parfait Capitaine*" (12mo. 1638), of which M. Durozoir observes, in the *Biographie Universelle* (vol. 38) "Il fait voir que la tactique des anciens pouvait fournir beaucoup de lumières pour celle des modernes." The reader will probably not object to a short extract. "Nul Capitaine Romaine n'a fait de plus beaux sieges que Cesar, ni ne les a descrits plus parfaitement. Il y a des exemples pour l'attaque de toutes sortes d'assiettes, et pour maintenir son siege contre toutes sortes de secours. . . . Quant au siege d'Alexie, c'est le modele sur lequel le Prince de Parme, le Prince d'Orange, et le Marquis de Spinola se sont formez, pour fair les leurs." (p. 135.)

The French edition by Turpin de Crissé, which is founded on Wailly's revision of D'Ablancourt's translation, contains a number of notes, historical, critical, and military, from which a useful selection might be made.‡ Brunet (ed. 1842, art. CÆSAR) says, "Les notes sont fort estimées des militaires." And M. Weiss, in the *Biog. Univ.* (vol. 47), observes, "Les notes sont également savantes et instructives." His military writings "sont tres-estimés, malgré les changemens que l'art militaire a éprouvés."

We can offer a short specimen from b. v. c. 9. "La prudence de César de ne pas permettre à ses soldats de poursuivre l'ennemi dans un pays de bois et fourré

\* He wrote from Rome in 1817, "I have collected some decisive proofs, principally from the style, that the author of the African War is not that of the Alexandrine." (*Life*, ii. 109.)

† See a notice of this work, Oct. 1855, p. 400.

‡ The translation itself is far from close, as we found, having had occasion to use it. Perhaps it is best adapted to such readers in the camp as have only time to use it as a history, without reference to the Latin.

qu'ils ne connoissaient pas, est un bel exemple pour ceux qui, enflammés par quelque succès, croient que rien ne peut leur résister, qu'ils peuvent tout oser, tout entreprendre, sans courir aucun danger et sans essayer aucun revers: souvent cette fougere impétueuse ne tarde pas à être arrêtée et punie." The separate publication of Mr. Turner's "Notes on Herodotus," and Mr. Wheeler's analysis of that writer, offers a suitable precedent for the suggestion we have made.

JU. ZACHER. *Das Gothische Alphabet Vulflas, und das Runenalphabet.* Leipzig, 1855. 8vo. pp. xiv. 120.—It is with great pleasure we draw attention to this important and most interesting work. For every class of philologists it is indispensable, and it will repay the labour of those who study our own tongue, the Old-English Rune-Alphabet being examined and illustrated with abundant learning and success.

The author treats the Gothic letter-names of the Vienna MS., the Runes of the Bracteates, the Golden Horn, and of the Anglo-Saxons, and then passes over to the Alphabet of Wulfila and various points connected therewith. He shows that this alphabet was essentially based on the old Gothic Rune-staves, and that it contained nothing taken from the Latin.

The disquisition on the Old-English Rune *romh* is very lengthy, and of a most attractive character. Without adopting every one of the many ingenious theories proposed by the author, we entirely subscribe to his great argument—that this Rune must originally have been used for the sound *hw*, afterwards obsolete, from being expressed by two letters, as is the case in other letter-compounds.

So accomplished a scholar will, we hope, be induced to continue his labours.

*Memoir of Amelia Opie.* By Cecilia Lucy Brightwell. (Published by the Religious Tract Society.)—It is little more than a year and a half ago since, in reviewing Miss Brightwell's Memorials of Mrs. Opie, the Gentleman's Magazine supplemented its own obituary of that excellent woman by heartily commending the affectionate tribute of a younger friend to an aged one. The present abridgment of the Memorials (for it is, with the exception of a different portrait and two original sketches, nothing more than this,) will extend the knowledge of Mrs. Opie, as she was in her latter days, much further than before. At the same time it must be said that the present work is no memoir, in any fair sense of the word. Even in the Memorials, although the volume was quite

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sufficiently long, little was done towards the procuring of correspondence which might have proved the estimation in which Mrs. Opie was held by many able men and women of her earlier days; there was, as we should have anticipated, a natural eagerness to hurry on to the period of her conversion. Only about twenty-six pages out of the two hundred and forty-four are, in the Memoir, awarded to the fifty-five first years of her life, and all the rest to the remaining thirty.

If required to measure the importance of a period devoted to the weightier duties of human beings, and to the study of the divine Word, against a life of pleasurable excitement, we of course should put aside in a moment the larger for the lesser figures. Still there is an individuality in every human character, and we, who knew Mrs. Opie under both aspects, find it impossible to speak or think of her under one only. The sweetness, the charm, and the grace,—the long cultivation of the most amiable propensities, we cannot doubt, greatly facilitated her after-progress; they also gave to her whole cast of thought that candour and tolerance for others for which she was eminent. As to her faults, while we bear earnest testimony to the increase of the Christian graces in her latter years, we are not sure that the characteristic foibles were ever conquered. To the last, we believe, they were there; exciting in the minds of her friends nothing resembling pain or displeasure, but rather adding by force of contrast to the zest of her character and conversation.

We venture on these few words, not to disparage an attempt to do good, and to do honour to an old friend; but because we have before us the *loute ensemble* of one we knew and loved during a considerable portion of her career, and are both unable and unwilling to retrace the end without the beginning.

*An Address delivered at the Annual Service of the Huddersfield Institute, Dec. 1855, by Richard Dawes, M.A. Dean of Hereford.*

*Lessons on the Phenomena of Industrial Life.* By the Same.—Again the indefatigable Dean of Hereford comes forward in his practical vocation of an encourager of every effort to raise the tone of popular education. The address at Huddersfield is particularly worthy of note, for two reasons: first, because it points out the example of an admirable institution, working for good purposes throughout a district; offering prizes and certificates of merit to its members and pupils; instituting examinations; dividing, sub-dividing its classes, so as to get rid of the

fiction of lecturing before the pupils are prepared to understand the subjects put before them; for instance, having no fewer than twenty-five classes in arithmetic alone,—seventeen being elementary, eight advanced; secondly, because the lecturer shows the practical results likely to ensue from such thorough instruction.

He brings out and reads to the Institute letters from the Treasury and Revenue Office, distinctly proving how anxious government is to receive and employ well-instructed young men from the best schools and mechanics' institutes, to let them pass fair examinations, to place them, if successful, in responsible subordinate posts, and give them the opportunity of rising according to merit. To those who believe in the tendency of such encouragement to raise up a set of men, scrupulous and watchful in character and habit, it appears that such openings are quite inestimable; that they will both allay discontent in one class, and compel serious attention to practical duties in others.

*Augustin, the Happy Child. From the French of Madame Clara Monnerod.*—The story of an amiable child of amiable parents. Every surrounding influence is favourably arranged for his moral benefit, and every circumstance is so disposed as to form some useful exercise for his kindly and virtuous instincts. The tone is uniformly good and religious; but there is just that amount of artificial arrangement which injures a pretty book, and is apt to make young people tired of goodness. It is not faultless as a translation; and we have been occasionally startled by an English vulgarism: but on the whole it reads better than a large proportion of our translated books. May we here own a distaste to translations for the use of children? With very few exceptions they appear to us bad in style, and inappropriate in the notions of life and morals which they convey. When they remove us indeed entirely out of the range of ordinary experience—when the book is a fairy legend, or a mere offspring of fancy—we do not feel this; but we would rather that our children's first acquaintance with foreign habits of thought and life came a little later, and through the medium of the foreign language itself. Our own child-literature is so rich in books of eminent beauty and talent, that it appears to us perfectly unnecessary to multiply volumes of middling value and very questionable taste, by the medium of translations.

*Rachel Gray. A Tale, founded in fact. By Julia Kavanagh.*—This is a melan-

choly tale, cheered by the light of Christian faithfulness, and a quiet hoping against hope. The characters are none of them out of nature; in fact they are for the most part painfully life-like. The endurance of the heroine, and her active as well as passive qualities, keep the reader's interest in her ever awake. We like the spirit and tone of the book, and can safely recommend it.

*The Beekeeper's Manual. By Henry Taylor, 5th edition.*

*The Hive and its Commonwealth. By S. S. S.*—Both these works are interesting; and the latter, though it will not materially assist any one who wants to learn the whole art of bee management, contains a number of curious particulars, and is very cheap.—Mr. Taylor's book has been published seventeen years, and has just received a complete revisal, and many additions, from the hand of its author, who has never laid aside the subject, and has been constantly in communication with Dr. Bevan, Payne, and all the best practical bee masters here and abroad. No trouble is spared, and every direction given for the choice of hives, and the management of their inhabitants.

*Sir Thomas; or, the Adventures of a Cornish Baronet in North Western Africa. By Mrs. R. Lee.*—The ideas conveyed by this little book on the subject of North-Western Africa are, we have no doubt, conformable to the past experience of the authoress, and the several pictures are given with vigour and considerable graphic power. The story itself, though it may be founded in fact, is ill-constructed and improbable.

*An Inquiry into Speculative and Experimental Science, &c. By A. Vera. 8vo.* This short essay is the work of a superior man, one very well qualified to discuss the difficult questions upon the threshold of which it enters. That much of the literature and many of the speculations of our day have a tendency to sink the consideration of what is in itself absolutely beautiful and true, in the search after the merely useful or practical, is, or rather has been till lately, perfectly correct. But we do not think this holds good to the same extent as heretofore. We have a large school of idealists. It is very possible M. Vera has not fallen much in their way; neither have many of them made large proclamation of themselves by any publication of weight. Still we are convinced that M. Vera's darling philosopher, Hegel, is as well known to some of our German stu-

dents—themselves well read in metaphysical science—as to himself, and that many of them are as strongly opposed to the merely Practical, as the “Docteur des Lettres of the faculty of Paris.”

*Annals of Christian Martyrdom.* 16mo. pp. iv. 389.—The author of this little work begins with the just and striking remark, that “amidst the innumerable glories which adorn our holy religion, this is one of the very chief, that in all ages its disciples have both been called and found ready to suffer and die in its defence.” It extends from the first century to the end of the 15th century, and may serve as a manual of ecclesiastical history in one particular respect, or as a chronicle of sufferers. If any of our readers should suspect this volume of hyper-enthusiasm, we would refer them to chapter 14, on “The Abuses of Martyrdom,” where they will find that

a judicious mode of treating the subject is fully compatible with a zealous one.

*Quintilian's Institutes of Oratory.* Translated by J. S. Watson, M.A. M.R.G.L. Vol. I. Post 8vo. pp. xx. 464. (Bohn's Classical Library).—We have sometimes found it expedient, in works of more than one volume, and published at intervals, to consider our notice of the first as an announcement only, and to reserve our remarks till the last. The translator of Quintilian (who is head master of the proprietary grammar school at Stockwell) has endeavoured to suit his version to English readers as well as to students. The text employed is that of Spalding, from whose valuable commentary many illustrative notes are introduced. This is, we believe, the first translation undertaken on a complete scale, the former ones being very imperfect.

Professor Worsaae has just completed his first course of public lectures in the University of Copenhagen on *Northern Archaeology*. A large audience has listened with great pleasure to these clear and instructive sketches on the earliest monuments of Denmark and the neighbouring lands. Commencing with the Stone Age, the period of the Barrow with its unburnt corpse, of stone, and flint, and bone tools and weapons, of the oyster-shell kitchen heap where the hamlet took their meals, the lecturer showed that these first stationary tribes in the North must have lived about 4000 years ago. He then passed over to the Bronze Age, when a new race partly exterminates and partly enslaves the primitive clans, perhaps about 2000 or 3000 years since, and when the Danish Bronze was the most elegant and perfect known in Europe. The Barrow of this period has the corpse generally burnt, exhibits weapons and tools, and ornaments, of only two metals, gold and bronze, but we nowhere find any marks of transition; the simple stone is at once followed by the perfect copper, this last cast and finished in Denmark itself, as variety of pattern, and numerous moulds, &c. indisputably prove. These lectures were illustrated by many drawings of cairns and similar monuments, and were perpetually checked by the antiquarian results come to in other countries. Two of the lectures were given, *stante pede*, in the magnificent Museum of Northern Antiquities. I am happy to add that Professor Worsaae boldly and indignantly de-

nounced the despicable aristocratic policy of the British Museum, and other authorities, in refusing to Great Britain a similar glorious centre for our national antiquities. In the next term he passes to the Iron Age.

After publishing the first volume of the *Zendavesta* (the Zend texts), and a profound but clear and instructive paper, of 140 quarto pages, in the Transactions of the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences, on The Second or Sakish variety of the Akhæmenidean Arrow-headed Writing, in which he has rectified many errors and added several new-decyphered letters to his older essay, Professor Westergaard has now advanced to a new and most important labour. He is actively engaged on his great *Zend Lexicon*, and no very great time will elapse before he commences printing. We are happy to add that, for the benefit of that great and accomplished public, which is not decidedly and deeply Oriental, Professor Westergaard has decided on printing the words in *Roman characters*, but with exact references to page and line in the text where they occur in their arrow-form. This will be an immense boon to all the wise in word-craft, a science which is daily becoming more important and better understood. We shall in this way have access to a new branch of Asiatic word-lore. It is to be hoped that this system of adopting Roman letters side by side with unintelligible signs will at last be universally adopted.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

*Jan. 31.* Edward Hawkins, esq. V.P.

Charles Warne, esq. of Upper Seymour Street, a gentleman known for his practical researches in the antiquities of England and France, and particularly in the primæval remains of Dorsetshire, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Sir Henry Ellis, Director, read a transcript from a paper in Sir Hans Sloane's collection of Manuscripts in the British Museum, being the "Story of a ship's boat which gave Peter the Great the first thoughts of building the Russian fleet." It was written by a person who was present at St. Petersburg in the year 1723 at a grand ovation which was given by the whole Russian fleet, in honour of this little boat. The outline of its history is as follows. Peter in his youth was walking in the grounds of a palace near Moscow, when he observed a small foreign vessel, in a decayed condition, and was curious to learn what it was. He was told it was an English boat, used by ships to bring and carry goods. It was built in a fashion better and stronger than the Russian boats; and when he asked why so, he was told "in order that it might go either with the wind or against it." He was anxious to have it repaired, but there was some difficulty in finding a workman, until at last one Carstons Brand was discovered, a Dutch carpenter who had come to the country to assist in building ships in the Caspian sea, an undertaking that had proved unsuccessful. It was this boat which gave the young Czar his first taste for naval architecture: a taste which he indulged for some years in inland waters, and in 1694 first brought to trial at sea from the port of Archangel. The story proceeds to relate how he afterwards visited the ship-yards of Amsterdam; and then, being there "not taught perfectly in the mathematical way," came to England, and in four months completed his studies in this country. He took back with him to Russia two Englishmen named John Dean and Joseph Noy, and by degrees succeeded in establishing a great fleet, which soon bore a material part in his successes over the Swedes. In the year 1723 the little boat which had attracted his youthful regards was brought from Moscow to St. Petersburg, where it was received by the whole fleet with great honour, being steered by the Czar himself, and rowed by the great admiral, two other admirals, and the surveyor of the navy. It is said to be still preserved, together with its sails, at St. Petersburg.

Richard Brooke, esq. F.S.A. then read a paper, On the field of the battle of Northampton fought in 1460. He remarked that the position of the Lancastrians was very ill chosen, having the river in their rear, which cut off all retreat in the case of distress.

*Feb. 7.* Edward Hawkins, esq. V.P.

Mr. Samuel Tymms, local secretary at Bury St. Edmund's, exhibited: 1. a painted wooden buckler, found in pulling down an old house in that town, and probably formerly used in some of the revels or popular festivals; 2. Tracings of mural paintings found on the east wall of the ancient chancel of Culford church, Suffolk, (lately rebuilt,) being various scenes in the legend of a martyr who appears to have suffered in a furnace; 3. a steel mace, richly chased, the handle of which has terminated in a pistol, but of which the breach alone remains; 4. portion of an enamelled horse-trapping, found in Norfolk or Suffolk.

William Boyne, esq. presented a rubbing from the sepulchral brass of an ecclesiastic, in Wensley church, Yorkshire.

The Rev. Thos. Hugo, F.S.A. exhibited three leaden signs or badges, found in the bed of the Thames in 1855: the first representing the Virgin and Child; the second a bishop; and the third a tau-cross surmounted by a crucifix. The two former probably came from the shrines of Walsingham and Canterbury; but the origin of the last is at present unknown.

Octavius Morgan, esq. F.S.A. then read a memoir On Episcopal and other Rings of Investiture.

*Feb. 14.* Joseph Hunter, esq. V.P.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Sec. exhibited the Deed of Conveyance, dated the 27th Jan. 1650, by which the Parliamentary Commissioners for the sale of the lands belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince, sold the royal palace and demesne of Holdenby, co. Northampton, to Adam Baynes, esq. of Knowstropp, co. York (as particularized in Baker's Northamptonshire, i. 197). The names of the commissioners were, William Steele esquire, Recorder of London, Thomas Coke, William Bosevile, John Sparrow, William Kenricke, Ralph Harrison, William Scot, Sylvanus Taylor, Thomas Hubbard, Cornelius Cooke esquires, John Hunt gentleman, and Sir Edward Barkham baronet. The instrument bears the signatures of Th. Coke, Will. Kenwricke, T. Hubbert, Cor. Cooke, and Joh. Hunt. Their seals; 1. Three bendlets (Coke); 2. Ermine, a lion rampant (Kenwrick); 3. gone; 4. a maunch, surmount-



ed by a hand; crest, a (wheat-sheaf?) (Cooke); 5. gone.

George R. Corner, -esq. F.S.A., then read a memoir on the Abbat of Waltham's house in the city of London, one of the few ancient structures in the metropolis unnoticed by the inquiring and indefatigable Stowe. It was situated in the parish of St. Mary at Hill, between that church and the "romeland," an open space at the wharf of Billingsgate. Several ancient charters of the abbey of Waltham show that its possession of this property was nearly cœval with the foundation of the monastery in the reign of Henry II. One of them mentions "the stone house which Walter first abbat of Waltham built" there. The early churchwardens' accounts of St. Mary at Hill speak of "the abbat's inn," in the years 1500, 1502, and 1503; and in 1501, the south aisle of the church is recorded to have been erected on the site of the abbat's kitchen. In 25 Hen. VIII. the Abbat's Inn was demised by the abbey to Roger Chaloner; and in the Minister's Accounts, 31 and 32 Hen. VIII. in the records of the Court of Augmentation, are mentioned the great court, the hall, the chapel, the chapel chamber above it, the great chamber, the dormitory, the new parlour (*conclavus*), &c. Roger was a substantial citizen and mercer, an inhabitant of the adjoining parish of St. Dunstan in the East, and progenitor of the Chaloners of Gisborough. His "great mansion in St. Mary Hill parish called Waltham" is mentioned in his will in 4 Edw. VI. before which he had acquired the freehold.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Feb. 1. Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P., V.P. in the chair.

A communication was received from the President and Council of the Royal Scottish Academy, announcing their intention to form during the ensuing summer an extensive collection of Scottish Historical Portraits, and to inaugurate by such an appropriate exhibition the new galleries recently erected by Government in the structure adjoining the National Gallery at Edinburgh. For some years past a project of this nature had been under consideration; the value and interest of such an Exhibition must obviously be very great in the illustration of the History of Art, the elucidation of National history, and as tending to encourage the development of an historical school of Painting in Scotland. The Academy have taken up the undertaking with energy, and the project having been submitted to the Hon. Commissioners of the Board of Manufactures, in Edinburgh, and to the Lords of H. M. Treasury, has received the entire sanction of the government, and the new galleries,

which from their position and security present many advantages for such an object, have been appropriated to this Exhibition, to be opened in June next. The Academy have undertaken to defray every expense attending the Exhibition, the conveyance of pictures, &c. Their accredited agent in London for the transmission of works of Art is Mr. C. Green, Charles-street, Middlesex-hospital, who has recently had the charge of conveying to Paris the numerous paintings sent from this country to the Great Exhibition of the last year. The proposed Historical Exhibition of Portraits in Edinburgh will form no ordinary attraction, and greatly contribute to the gratification of those who may visit Scotland during the meeting of the Institute, to take place in Edinburgh under the patronage of the Prince Albert, in July next. The Royal Scottish Academy expressed every desire to give furtherance to the purposes of the Institute on that occasion, and invited the co-operation of the Society in giving aid to the proposed Exhibition of Scottish Worthies, especially by information regarding such valuable portraits as may be preserved in private collections in England, and in any manner facilitating their transmission. There are doubtless numerous works of art scattered through the valuable collections in the South, which, if the consent of their respective proprietors could be gained, would materially augment the value of the contemplated Exhibition, a purpose almost to be recognised as of a national character.

The Hon. Richard Neville gave an account of the progress of his explorations at the extensive Roman station at Chesterford, where he had discovered in December last an extensive cemetery, the exploration of which had brought to light many interesting facts connected with the sepulchral usages of the Romans, the invariable uniformity in all countries subject to their dominion being shewn in a remarkable degree. A large number of coins, personal ornaments, and other reliques had been added to Mr. Neville's extensive museum at Audley End.

Mr. G. Scharf read a memoir on the Coventry Tapestries, of which he produced an elaborately-coloured representation which he had executed with the greatest care. After a few preliminary observations on the importance and rarity of positively historical tapestries, Mr. Scharf remarked that the date of the tapestry at Coventry appears to be towards the close of the 15th or early in the 16th century. It was evidently executed for the place it still occupies, and is most probably a Flemish design, wrought at Arras, a town which gave its name to the old English designation for hangings, and is still perpetuated in Italy

by the word "Arazzi." The compartments in this piece of tapestry correspond precisely with the mullions of the window below which it was placed, and it exactly fills the wall it hangs against. The design is divided into six compartments, first into two equal bands by a horizontal line the entire length of the tapestry, and this is again intersected by two upright divisions, leaving the two central portions narrower than the outer ones. The lower central division contains the Assumption of the Virgin, attended by the twelve apostles. Angels support the figure of the Virgin, who stands upon an angel holding the crescent moon. In the compartment to the left a monarch kneels at a priedieu on which lie a book and arched crown, and behind him stand numerous courtiers and noblemen in attendance; a cardinal kneels in front of them behind the king. On the opposite side a queen with a coronet on her head kneels at a priedieu attended with her ladies, to correspond with the opposite side. The upper division on the right side of the picture is filled with female saints, the foremost of whom are St. Katharine, St. Barbara, and St. Margaret. The corresponding division on the left side is occupied with male saints, the most prominent being St. John the Baptist, St. Paul, St. Adrian, St. Peter, and St. George. In the central compartment it is generally supposed that a personification of the Trinity was placed, for which a representation of Justice was substituted in Puritan times; but Mr. Scharf expressed his belief, from the remaining angels bearing the instruments of the Passion that it had been an enthroned figure of the Saviour in glory, called by the older writers a "Majesty," and as such mentioned in the records of the reigns of Henry III. and Richard II. This would accord with the subject of the compartment below, namely, the Assumption of the Virgin. The style of costume, and many of the accessories, clearly indicate the close of the reign of Henry VII. but the monarch represented is most probably Henry VI. In the ornamental border which surrounds the whole, large red roses are introduced, drawn heraldically as the Lancastrian badge. If relating to Henry VII., the rose would have been particularly coloured, as familiar to antiquaries on so many monuments of the period. In the spandril of an arch over the king's head, a red rose had been carefully introduced. No legend to afford explanations of the persons represented appears on the tapestry. The writing on the books before the king and queen, although indicated in lines and groups of letters, are not sufficiently intelligible. At the four angles, Mr. Scharf

discovered labels with letters and numerals on them, but unfortunately they have been too much torn by nails and careless treatment to afford conclusive evidence. The whole work is in fair preservation, and many of the colours surprisingly brilliant, especially in the draperies. Only two entries can be found in the guild accounts relating to the tapestry, one, dated 1519, of payment to two men for mending the arras; the other, in 1605, of payment of 4s. 6d., for cloth to line the cloth of arras in St. Mary's Hall. Mr. Scharf had been induced to make his elaborate drawing in the desire of preserving some minute record of so valuable a monument. When he accidentally visited Coventry in 1850, he saw a phantasmagoria and fireworks on a small scale played off in front of the tapestry, one single spark of which would have in a few moments reduced the whole to a heap of ashes.

From want of light the details of this curious tapestry can with difficulty be discovered, and the tissue is in a very perishable condition; the value therefore of so careful a memorial as the skilful pencil of Mr. Scharf has produced is considerable, and it well deserves a place where it might be accessible to the student of medieval art in some public depository.

Mr. Arthur Trollope gave an account of discoveries of Roman antiquities at Lincoln, of which he sent drawings for examination.

The Rev. W. Gunner produced some Saxon charters in the finest preservation, from the muniments of Winchester College, and relating to Hyde Abbey, near Winchester; they comprise grants from Edward the Elder, in the year 900, from Edmund and Canute. Mr. Gunner gave also a detailed account of the ancient library of Winchester College, and especially of books given by the founder, William of Wykeham, affording a very curious insight into the extent and character of the literature and the sources of knowledge regarded most suitable to a society, the first founded in this country in which the educational department held so prominent a part. The service books for the chapel are numerous, and there are not a few works of Divinity, Decretals and Constitutions, Civil Law and Moral Treatises. There were five copies of the Holy Scriptures. The class of Philosophy is a blank, and Natural History is represented by a Bestiary, and a treatise on the virtues of stones. There were some curious chronicles, especially a continuation of the Polycronicon of Higden, apparently by William of Chester, to the Coronation of Richard II. This volume was one of the gifts of Wykeham. Virgil is the only author of classical antiquity found in

the lists: there is a Metrical Praise of Beer and Wine, the Itinerary of Giraldus, an unpublished Life and Martyrdom of Becket, and treatises on Arithmetic and the Game of Chess. Mr. Gunner exhibited tracings from several singular drawings in one of the manuscripts, chiefly of an allegorical character, or moral symbolisms; amongst them was an early map of the world of pointed oval form, surrounded by the ocean, Jerusalem being placed in the centre.

A large assemblage of models and casts of the principal antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy were laid before the meeting. They had been prepared by direction of Lord Talbot de Malahide for presentation, through Mr. Kemble, to the Royal Museum at Hanover, a collection which under his intelligent care has assumed a most instructive and scientific character. It has been there an object to unite for purposes of study and comparison accurate models of remarkable types from all countries, where originals are not to be obtained, and it were much to be desired that any national collections in England might display such instructive exemplifications of the types of form and progressive modifications amongst the earlier objects of antiquity.

The Rev. R. Gordon exhibited a collection of spurs, of Norman and later periods, including one of bronze probably Roman, an object of very rare occurrence. They had been chiefly found near Oxford.

Lord Londesborough sent, by Mr. Fairholt, an exquisite production of the skill of the Italian armourers about the year 1550. It is the back of a war-saddle, of steel chased and richly damascened with inlaid gold. The subjects are battle scenes of very spirited design. This costly object is one of the most choice acquisitions by which the Armory at Grimston has recently been enriched.

Mr. Desborough Bedford brought a remarkable relique of feudal times, the Tutbury Tenure Horn, bearing the arms of John of Gaunt as lord of the honour of Tutbury, anciently held by the Ferrers family.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways exhibited some large photographs of an architectural example at Brussels, part of the ancient palace of the Dukes of Brabant and Burgundy, a structure possessing some interesting and peculiar features; he brought also a large family medal, of silver, commemorative of Sir Giles Strangways, of Melbury, a distinguished Royalist, imprisoned by the Parliamentarians in the Tower, 1645, through his devotion to the cause of Charles I.

Mr. Burges brought two early Italian

paintings on panel, obtained in Florence, productions of the fourteenth century; and Mr. Waring contributed a series of admirable drawings executed by him in Italy, and representing sacred subjects from painted glass in the cathedrals of Florence and Lucca.

A curious French altar-painting was sent by Mr. White, being portions of a folding triptych with legendary subjects painted on the shutters, large figures also of saints and evangelists, but chiefly curious on account of the legendary subjects, which have not been explained.

The Rev. W. Sneyd exhibited an enamelled brooch found in a tomb at Amiens, probably of Roman work in the times of the Lower Empire; also a sculptured ivory of very graceful design, the Virgin holding the infant Saviour, probably part of a group of the Presentation in the Temple.

Two very curious chessmen of jet were shewn, belonging to Dr. Kendrick, of Warrington, and found at that place in excavating a large tumulus. They have been assigned to the ninth or tenth century.

The Rev. S. Banks sent for examination a richly enamelled ornament of bronze, found with a skeleton, accompanied by a sword, boss of a shield, and other reliques, in Staffordshire.

Mr. Hewitt brought some iron objects found in Saxon graves in the Isle of Wight; and some medieval seals and other antiquities were brought by Mr. Franks, Mr. Fitch of Norwich, Mr. Willson, &c.

It was announced that at the next meeting, on March 7, Professor Buckman, of Cirencester, would give an account of the removal of the fine tessellated pavements at that place to the building erected for the purpose by Lord Bathurst, and of the mode by which that difficult operation had been effected.

#### BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 13. T. J. Pettigrew, esq. V.P. Mr. Eaton exhibited a fine paalstab, found near Kidwelly Castle, South Wales; a silver goblet, richly chased, said to have been used by Oliver Cromwell at an entertainment given to him at Swansea; and a small *plaque*, intended for a box-top, presenting in relief the story of Alexander the Great, and the family of the conquered Darius. Capt. Tupper exhibited a large collection of locks and keys belonging to various periods, and read a paper descriptive of them. A portion of this collection has, by the permission of Capt. Tupper, been deposited for view in Marlborough House. Mr. Thomas Gunston produced a fine collection of keys, upon which Mr. Syer Cuming made various remarks, and Mr. Gibbs also pro-

duced some fine specimens of the commencement of the seventeenth century.—Mr. Brushfield exhibited a drawing of a font, of the latter part of the fourteenth century, in Ashford Church, Derbyshire.—The Rev. E. Kell forwarded an account, with various drawings, of the discovery of a Romano-British pottery at Barnes, near Brixton, in the Isle of Wight.—Mr. Planché laid before the meeting the tracing of a pen-and-ink sketch, by Glover, Somerset herald, of the seal of William, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, by the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I. It forms an important addition to the royal seals of England, and will be engraved in the Journal. An interesting point in it is the appearance of the housings of the horse, the earliest instance on a royal seal previously met with being of the reign of Edward I.

#### MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This new Society, the plan of which was stated in our January magazine, at p. 52, has held two very successful and interesting meetings for the reading of papers and exhibition of antiquities connected with the county. The first took place at Crosby Hall on the 28th of January, when Lord Londesborough, the President, was in the chair.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A., read the first paper, which was "A General Introduction to the Antiquities of London and Middlesex, and to the objects of the Society." After alluding to the historical and architectural interest of the place in which they were assembled, he remarked that there was hardly a portion of the City of London that was not the scene of some act of heroism, of honour, or of love. To begin with the Tower of London, where age after age the bravest, the noblest, the purest of the land had found, some a palace, others a prison, and others a grave. Then Westminster Abbey, the Temple Church, Austin Friars, the Guildhall, what a host of recollections were connected with every one of these buildings! They could not excavate in any part of the City to the depth of a few yards without making some extraordinary discovery of relics of past ages. Indeed it was lamentable to see the carelessness with which the memorials of by-gone times were broken up, and every vestige of ancient occupation utterly obliterated. Antiquaries were well aware that improvements must be made, but they, at the same time, thought that antiquarian remains should not be wantonly destroyed. It was with this view that the present Society was established—to prevent the loss of antiquarian remains that was daily taking place. They did not

mean to make a museum of pretty trinkets, they had a far more important object in view—to obtain materials for the elucidation of history and of times long passed away. Mr. Hugo afterwards read another paper, entitled "Notes on Roman London," by C. Roach Smith, esq. After calling attention to the fact that a good deal connected with the original formation of the City must, from the lapse of time, necessarily be a matter of inference, the writer remarked that there could be no doubt that, in the time of the Romans, London was already a place of considerable importance, and that even in those early ages it rapidly increased in size and wealth, and was the resort of very considerable trade. This appeared from the writings of Tacitus and others; but so little had formerly been done for its history that a great many important details were left entirely to conjecture, and there was great difficulty in obtaining any positive information. The paper proceeded to refer to the discoveries of Roman remains that had been made in different parts of the City, and, without the walls, of a Roman amphitheatre, in Farringdon-street, near Seacoal-lane. Papers were afterwards read, by Mr. Hugo, "On the History and Architectural Remains of Crosby Hall;" by Mr. Deputy Lott, "On the Churches of the City, with particular reference to the adjoining Church of St. Helen's;" and by the Rev. C. Boutell, on a brass in Enfield Church, representing Joice Lady Tiptoft (engraved in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, and in Robinson's History of Enfield).

The second meeting was held at the French Gallery in Pall Mall, on the evening of the 26th Feb. Alex. Beresford Hope, esq. took the chair, and papers were read by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, the Rev. C. Boutell, and Sydney Smirke, esq. F.S.A., of which we shall be able to give an account in our next number.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Feb. 3. P. Colquhoun, LL.D. in the chair. Mr. Vaux read a paper on some antiquities at Kertch, lately forwarded to him by Capt. Loring, R.N. These antiquities, which consist of several glass vessels in excellent preservation, were procured by Capt. Loring, when the town was sacked by the Tartar and Turkish population, subsequent to the landing of the English troops last summer. They originally formed part of the collections in the museum of that town, and were almost the only remains of ancient art which had not been entirely destroyed before Capt. Loring landed with his men. There can be no doubt that these glass vessels were excavated from some of the numerous

tumuli with which Kertch is surrounded, and they in all probability belong to Greek graves of the first, or towards the latter end of the second century before Christ. The most valuable contents of the museum at Kertch had been removed to St. Petersburg before the allied armies landed there.

#### YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the January meeting of this Society the Rev. J. Kenrick stated that an altar had been deposited in the museum by Geo. J. Jarratt, esq. of Doncaster, which was discovered in the cellar of his house in 1781. Part of the inscription had created a great deal of controversy among antiquaries, Mr. Gough, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Roach Smith having written on the subject. In consequence of a suggestion made to the council of the Society by the last named gentleman, an application had been made to Mr. Jarratt, who had agreed to allow the altar to be deposited in the museum, on condition that if ever reclaimed it should be given up. With this condition the Society gladly complied, and Mr. Jarratt had accordingly sent the altar. The altar is that dedicated to the *Deæ Matres*—goddesses not known in the genuine pantheon of the Romans; but worshipped in Italy, in Gaul, in Germany, and in Britain.\* Mr. Kenrick stated that the Dean and Chapter of York had another altar to the *Deæ Matres* in their custody, and suggested that if this was placed along with Mr. Jarratt's and a third which the Society had, they would have a remarkable assemblage of remains of this description.

Mr. Kenrick then referred to three Roman coins which had been presented by Dr. Shann, found on the Castle Hill, Tadcaster; a penny of Henry III. and a York halfpenny, presented by the Rev. C. Wellbeloved; and a jetton, or counter, presented by J. Munby, esq.

W. Procter, esq. then read a paper "On the result of the examination of a tumulus lately opened at Sowerby, near Thirsk." It was some years ago since Lady Frankland Russell had some correspondence with Professor Phillips respecting the opening of this tumulus, called Pudding Pie Hill, which at that time was not effected. Last autumn, however, Lady Russell had it opened at her own expense, and further explorations have since been conducted by the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club, by permission of her ladyship, who had presented the remains she had in her possession to the museum. The tumulus

in question is a large mound, 140 yards in circumference, and 18 feet high. The excavations were commenced in September last by cutting a trench from its summit to the natural surface of the ground,† taking a direction from north to south, and afterwards another cutting was made from east to west. In the course of these explorations, three male skeletons were found, each laid east and west—two with their heads to the east, and one with the head towards the west. There were also discovered masses of calcined bones, fragments of pottery, three Roman coins, and a portion of Samian ware. Near one of the skeletons was found the boss of a shield, of the ordinary Saxon character, measuring seven inches across, and composed of iron, the bronze rivets by which it had been attached to the shield itself still existing, with portions of the wood. The head of a spear, seven inches in length, was also found by the side of the skeleton. Across the hip of the second skeleton was discovered the remains of a knife or a dagger of iron. Beneath the head of the third skeleton were portions of broken urns, and two feet lower two jaws of the boar. None of the bodies seem to have been buried in coffins, nor to have been placed in cists prepared for them. The antlers of a deer, the tooth of a horse, and the bones of other animals were also found.

Mr. Procter observed that one of the most important matters connected with investigations of barrows, as, in fact, of all other archaeological researches, is the decision of the question, to what class of people do the remains belong? If any excavated tumulus did not add fresh facts to the history, the manners, or the customs of that nation by whom it had been raised, it would at least afford additional evidence in corroboration and support of known facts, or give assistance in unravelling some point of dispute. The circumstances which enable the investigator to decide to what people sepulchral remains are to be referred must depend,—first, on the nature and character of the articles found, such as pottery, coins, weapons, and ornaments of various kinds; and, secondly, on the mode of interment of the body, and the manner in which the objects are placed in relation to the skeleton or remains.

The tumuli found in this country are either British, Saxon, Danish, or Roman. The absence of the peculiarly marked pot-

† It does not appear that excavations were made in the native ground *below* the mound—the spot where the original deposit must be sought for.—*Edit.*

\* Frequent reference to these deities may be found in former volumes of our Magazine.—*Edit.*



tery, coupled with the presence of coins, and weapons of iron, at once removed all notion that Sowerby Hill was of British origin; yet frequently much difficulty is experienced in distinguishing between British and Saxon barrows, from the fact that the burial place of the former not unusually formed the basis on which the latter people created their funeral mounds, thus leading, on excavation, to the discovery of a mixture of the relics of the two nations. This was the case at Driffield; but here no such difficulty presented itself. Danish barrows possess no well-defined character by which they can be readily distinguished, and they are probably few in number. In deciding whether the tumulus at Sowerby was a Roman or Saxon work, it might be remarked that one who has paid but slight attention to antiquarian objects, and was unacquainted with the results of excavations in various parts of England, might with apparent truth consider this mound to be one of the many enduring works which the Romans left, as the ruins are Roman, and the pottery probably Roman. A further consideration of the subject, however, would, he thought, prove the adoption of this view to be erroneous, and that the tumulus was rather to be referred to the Saxons than the Romans. It must be remembered that one of these nations immediately succeeded the other, and the successors would doubtless adopt, as there is reason to believe they did, any of the habits and customs of their predecessors, whom they found so superior to themselves in civilisation. In consequence of this practice a correct estimate of their works of art had been found a matter of difficulty, and could only be accomplished by a patient and systematic arrangement of the materials themselves, or the circumstances under which they are presented to us. Mr. Procter said that he believed the credit of such distinctions was due to Mr. Roach Smith: after which he proceeded to consider the objects in detail. The most striking one, he said, was the boss of the shield, an object characteristic, being found in no other graves than those of the Teutonic tribes. The importance of the shield among the Germans is often alluded to by Tacitus, who described it as being an essential part of equipment, never to be dissociated from the owner. In battle its abandonment was a serious crime, to be expiated only by deprivation of civil and religious rights. Another object they had found was the spear, which was a weapon constantly used by the Saxons; and this is why it is so frequently found in their graves. The remains of the knife measured seven inches in length.

The burial of coin with the dead was undoubtedly a Roman custom, and one which was probably adopted by the Anglo-Saxons, in imitation of their predecessors. Mr. Procter then, in order to determine what bearing the discovery of coins in the Sowerby tumulus had on the subject, referred to the records of the remains found in undoubted Teutonic sepulchres, and from the whole he arrived at the conclusion that the finding of Roman and Byzantine coins in Saxon graves was a fact of frequent occurrence. It would be erroneous, he submitted, to conclude that a sepulchre was Roman because Roman coins were found in it.

Mr. Procter next considered the pottery found in the barrow in question. Having indicated the characteristics of Saxon pottery, he said that the fragments found there had all the appearance of Roman manufacture, and the piece of Samian ware was a complete indication of the same people. It is important, however, in drawing the inference, to bear in mind that in this country the Saxons made use of Roman pottery principally at this period.

The presence of the bones of various animals is to be regarded as indicative of those feasts which our pagan ancestors were accustomed to celebrate over the graves of their dead, a practice severely denounced by some writers in the eighth century, who distinctly mention bullocks and goats as the animals immolated on such occasions; and Tacitus states that it was sometimes the custom of the Germans to commit to the flames both the warrior and his horse.

Mr. Procter then briefly considered the appearances which Roman barrows present. These mounds display a series of cists or large chambers; but the hill near Thirsk afforded no similarity. On the whole he was inclined to think that the mound owed its origin to the Anglo-Saxons, the general character of the interment resembling that of this people found at Driffield; but more especially the burials of arms and weapons with the dead must be insisted on, as among no other people than the Teutonic tribes did such a practice seem to have prevailed; and again, the finding of Roman pottery and coins could not, considering the circumstances under which they were discovered in all their relations, be looked upon as a contradiction, but rather as a corroboration of this opinion. It was most probable, he thought, that the remains of those slain in battle were here deposited, the absence of the female skeleton giving support to this conjecture. Among the Celtic nations three distinct modes of sepulture occur at

three different periods, viz. burial of the body entire; cremation, or the burning of the body and burial of the ashes; and, thirdly, a return to the first. A similar custom seems traceable among the Romans. With respect to the Anglo-Saxons, he was not aware of any evidence to show that the Teutonic nations practised any mode of disposing of their dead antecedent to the practice of cremation. With, or perhaps before, the introduction of Christianity, cremation, which was the predominant practice among the Angles, was gradually superseded by inhumation. He was disposed to refer the Sowerby tumulus to the sixth or seventh century, a mixture of the two modes being present. If he was correct in this conclusion, the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club had done good service by its exploration, for few such were known; and, though the place may contain in itself nothing important, it was an example, and would furnish corroborative facts, tending to increase our knowledge of the habits, manners, and customs of the Northern Angles, and make us further acquainted with a race of people, of whom at this period we learn little from the pages of written history.

#### DISCOVERIES AT CUMÆ.

The excavations at Cumæ, after a long suspension, were resumed, on the 19th of November last. The Necropolis, where the works have been carried on, is to the north of the Temple of Jupiter, and in the direction of Liternum; and the tombs are all regularly arranged one after the other, as if following the course of a road. In fact, recent observation has shown that there must have been three paths pursuing the same direction, and taking their rise from the wall of the city, on the borders of which, paths were erected to the numerous sepulchres. The first of these roads, at a short distance from the wall of the city, had on its left the Etruscan tombs, to the number of upwards of 200. Parallel to this was found what appeared to be another road, where 30 Greek tombs were met with, also a few Roman tombs, which had been rifled or broken. A third road pursued the same direction as the two others, and was also flanked by tombs. It was near this spot that Lord Vernon excavated and discovered a very beautiful vase, with bassi-relievi, and gilded. The excavations now resumed have

been commenced on the western side of the first of these three roads, and the following are the results. Up to a certain time, the tombs examined had evidently been rifled by the ancients; but past experience induced a hope that some precious remains might yet be discovered. The hope was not in vain: for within the last few weeks one of the most beautiful vases ever seen at Naples has been brought to light, and in a way which shows how carefully the work of excavation has to be conducted. A small fragment only was at first discovered, mingled with the *débris* of the desecrated tomb; still, it bore such evident marks of beauty that His Royal Highness the Prince of Capua determined to institute a rigid examination. Orders were, therefore, given to sift the soil; and the consequence was, that all the fragments of this very exquisite vase were found. In form, it must be confessed, that it has nothing remarkable. It is similar to those of that figure called *Lecythus*—or, by the Italians, *Unguentarius*—and hundreds of the sort are continually met with. But that which awakens the admiration of all who have seen it is the minute delicacy, the finished elegance, and the perfect ease, which distinguish the thirteen figures which surround the vase. It is marvellous to observe the life and vigour which seem to animate them. They are full of exultation or despair, dying or triumphing, and yet nothing is forced or exaggerated, every movement is natural and easy. The subject is as common as the form. It represents the battle of the Greeks and Amazons; but, common as it may be, it never was better described; and in the whole of the grand collection in the Museo Borbonico (says the Prince) there is not a vase which can be compared with it. Each figure has its name overhead; with the exception of two, where the letters are obliterated. Much conjecture has arisen as to where this beautiful vase was made. The varnish is evidently not that of Nola, and the designs are of a much superior description to any which came from that place. At the same time, classical writers of antiquity speak of the excellence of the fictile works of Cumæ and Rhegium; and Pliny says that by such works they “*nobilitantur*.” Nor, apart from other evidence, is there any violence in an opinion which supposes them to have been made where they were found.

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**Paris.**—The negotiations.—The names of the Plenipotentiaries for the Conferences are as follows:—France: Count Colonna Walewski, Baron de Bourqueney. England: Earl of Clarendon, Lord Cowley. Austria: Count de Buol-Schauenstein, Baron de Hubner. Turkey: Aali Pasha, Mehemmed Djemil Bey. Sardinia: Count Cavour, the Marquis Villamarina. Russia: Count Orloff, Baron Brunow. The Earl of Clarendon arrived in Paris on the 16th, and was received by the Emperor on the next day (Sunday). On Monday the presentation took place of the Count de Buol, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the Count de Cavour, President of the Council in Sardinia, and of the Baron de Brunow, one of the Plenipotentiaries from Russia. Count Orloff arrived in Paris on Thursday night. Aali Pasha reached Marseilles the same day. The Conferences opened on Monday the 25th, and an armistice was signed which is to last till the 31st March. This armistice is to have no effect on the blockades now established or that may be established.

**Spain.**—A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, dated the 7th inst., announces the commencement of a change in the Cabinet. M. Bruil has left the Ministry of Finances, and on Thursday M. Francisco Santa Cruz took the oaths as Minister of Finances.

**Vienna.**—A protocol embodying the five points as the basis of negotiations for peace was signed here on the 1st Feb. by the representatives of the Allies and of Russia. The Concordat has been made the pretext of a priestly crusade against heretical books in several towns of the Italian provinces of Austria. This is said to have given rise to a very angry correspondence between the Vatican and Austrian Government. It is stated that at the time of the signature of the Concordat a letter containing a detailed explanation of each separate article of the convention was addressed to the Pope by order of the Emperor, in which was a mention of certain demands made by the Papal Chair which were refused by the Imperial Government. One of them was, that the "preventive censure" should be re-established in Austria, which was rejected, on the ground, "that long experience had proved it to be of little real use."

The Town Council of Vienna has applied to the Archbishop of Vienna for permission to erect a monument to the memory of

Mozart in one of the churches, but the Archbishop refused to grant it, as he cannot countenance the worship of genius, which is but a kind of idolatry.

**Turkey.**—Conferences have been held at Constantinople by the representatives of the Allied Powers relative to the fourth point, the amelioration of the position of the Rayah population in Turkey. Twenty-one articles have been adopted, which have been forwarded to Paris, in order to be annexed to the Treaty of Peace.

**Constantinople, Jan. 31.**—The conferences about the fourth point have advanced another step, and that a very decisive one. At a great council at the Grand Vizier's on Saturday, the 26th January, the propositions submitted by the Ambassadors to the Porte were discussed. Not only the principles laid down for the insurance of perfect equality of all the subjects of the Porte, without exception, but likewise all other suggestions intended to secure the improvement of the internal administration of Turkey, were accepted. One alteration in the position of the Christian population will consist in their being relieved from the tax called the Haradj, and becoming subject to military service. This important decision places, with one stroke of the pen, the Rayah side by side with the Mahomedan, and which, if carried out, must become the keystone of a new social and political organization in Turkey.

The Conferences relative to the Danubian Principalities have, it is confidently stated, been suspended, that the questions involved in them may be decided at Paris. The intelligence from Asia is to the effect that the head-quarters of Omar Pasha continue at Redout-Kaleh, and that the force under his command amounts to 32,000 men.

A new Bank has been announced, to be founded at Constantinople, and to be called the Ottoman Bank, with a capital of 500,000*l.* in 20*l.* shares. The board includes members of leading London banking establishments, and the chairman is Mr. Layard, M.P.

**Sebastopol.**—General Codrington writes under date of the 2nd February,—“The destruction of the docks of Sebastopol is now completed; the sides of the last dock were blown in yesterday morning, small parts of the wall here and there only remaining. Thus the whole of the canal of entrance and north docks, the basin, and

the south docks, are shapeless masses of dirt; heavy broken stones, split beams of timber, and shattered gates protruding from the heap of confusion."

Fort St. Nicholas was blown up and completely destroyed on the 4th. This large fort is supposed to have originally carried 119 guns in three tiers. Part of the mines used for its destruction had been sunk by the Russians, and the quantity of powder employed was 119,000lbs. The spectacle is said to have been remarkably fine.

On the 11th Fort Alexander was blown up by three explosions at one o'clock in the afternoon. The destruction was very complete, but the sea face was intentionally left standing. The Russians continued to fire from the north side, but with little effect.

*Russia.*—Prince Paskiewitsch, the Lieutenant of the kingdom of Poland, died at Warsaw on the 1st February. His decease had been for some time expected. (See a memoir of him in our Obituary, p. 299.)

Prince Gortschakoff, the late Commander in the Crimea, arrived at Warsaw on the 13th, and assumed the functions of the Emperor's Lieutenant in Poland.

The Russian "*Gazette de l'Académie*" announces the departure of Colonel Lake and Captain Thompson from Tiflis to St. Petersburg, and the inability of General Williams to leave the former city by reason of illness.

The following account is given of the Russian preparations for the reception of the allied fleets in the event of another campaign.

The steam fleet will consist of 18 line of battle ships and frigates, 14 corvettes, and 70 gunboats, which will ride secure behind an impassable barrier, planned by Admiral Schanz, at which 30,000 men are now working under his direction. This formidable work consists in a triple row of piles across the Gulf of Finland, about six miles from Cronstadt, and should the ice be strong this spring it may be finished this year. This maritime bulwark, 12 miles across, will have but few openings, which can be easily closed or defended in time of need.

*United States.*—Congress was at length organised on the 2nd Feb. by the election of Mr. Banks, on the plurality method of voting. The final ballot stood—Banks, 103; Aiken, 100; Scattering, 11. Subsequent to the declaration of the result, and the announcement by the tellers of Mr. Banks's majority, objections were started by the Know-Nothings as to the legality of the whole proceeding, whereupon a resolution affirming the course taken was proposed and adopted. For

several minutes the disorder was beyond description. On the 4th the formality of swearing in the members took place.

In the Senate, on the 5th, the Central American Question was again under discussion, the tone of the debate being somewhat hostile to England.

George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, is appointed to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to her Britannic Majesty, in the place of Mr. James Buchanan, who has been recalled at his own request.

*Persia.*—A rupture of diplomatic relations has taken place between the British Mission at Teheran and the Court of Persia. On Mr. Murray's arrival he found a dismissed Persian *employé*, named Mirza Hashim, under the protection of the British Mission. Mr. Murray removed the Mirza to an agency at Shiraz, and notified the same officially to the Persian Minister, who, in return, intimated that he claimed Mirza Hashim as a Persian *employé*, and that if he attempted to leave the Mission he would be seized and detained. The British Minister insisted upon making the appointment. The Sadr (Vizier) then seized Mirza's wife, whose liberation was demanded by Mr. Murray, and refused. The Sadr, not content with this insult, spread reports of Mr. Murray's having a personal interest in the liberation of Mirza's wife. On satisfaction being refused, Mr. Murray struck his flag, and left Teheran.

The occupation of Herat by the troops of Persia has been announced in the Teheran official gazette.

*India.*—The Santhal insurrection is now completely suppressed. A proclamation notifying the fact has been circulated, martial law withdrawn, and the ordinary courts of justice have resumed their authority. The Queen steamer has been dispatched to quiet some disturbances amongst the Turks and Arabs of Jeddah and the Red Sea. A terrific conflagration broke out at Rangoon on the 10th of Dec., which destroyed a vast number of private dwellings and warehouses, the loss occasioned by which was estimated at 150,000*l*. The Governor-General retires from his government of India on the 1st of March; and his successor (Lord Canning) was expected to arrive at Calcutta about the 26th Jan. The new Commander-in-Chief of India (General Anson) was to commence his duties on the 1st of Feb. His salary is to be 10,000*l*. a-year, instead of 20,000*l*. paid to his predecessors. Letters of a recent date from Persia state that Dost Mahommed was close upon Herat, and that the Shah had mustered an army to meet the invader.

*Australia.*—The colony of Western Australia has been constituted a bishop's see and diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Perth, and the Ven. M. B. Hale, Arch-deacon of Adelaide, will be ordained and consecrated bishop of the said see.

Rich veins of quartz have been discovered about twenty miles from Geelong. An assay by crushing and amalgamation gave at the rate of 880 ounces to the ton.(?) There was a great rush of miners to the spot.

The papers contain accounts of considerable rioting and robbery, and are directing attention to the insecurity of

life and property in consequence of the number and ferocity of outlaws at large throughout the country.

*New Zealand*—The General Assembly is expected to be convened in April, when it is anticipated there will be much discussion relative to the seat of government, and the separation of Auckland from the united provinces. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Taranaki on the 22nd Oct., by which several buildings were destroyed. The season in New Zealand has been unusually mild, and larger tracts of land were under cultivation than ever known previously.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On the 31st Jan. her Majesty opened Parliament in person, and delivered the following most gracious Speech from the throne:—

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—Since the close of the last Session of Parliament, the arms of the Allies have achieved a signal and important success. Sebastopol, the great stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea, has yielded to the persevering constancy and to the daring bravery of the allied forces. The naval and military preparations for the ensuing year have necessarily occupied my serious attention; but, while determined to omit no effort which could give vigour to the operations of the war, I have deemed it my duty not to decline any overtures which might reasonably afford a prospect of a safe and honourable peace. Accordingly, when the Emperor of Austria lately offered to myself and to my august ally, the Emperor of the French, to employ his good offices with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to endeavour to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters at issue between the contending Powers, I consented, in concert with my Allies, to accept the offer thus made, and I have the satisfaction to inform you that certain conditions have been agreed upon which I hope may prove the foundation of a General Treaty of Peace. Negotiations for such a treaty will shortly be opened at Paris. In conducting those negotiations I shall be careful not to lose sight of the objects for which the war was undertaken; and I shall deem it right in no degree to relax my naval and military preparations until a satisfactory Treaty of Peace shall have been concluded.

Although the war in which I am engaged was brought on by events in the south of Europe, my attention has not been withdrawn from the state of things in the north; and, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded, with the King of Sweden and Norway, a Treaty containing defensive engagements applicable to his dominions, and tending to the preservation of the balance of power in that part of Europe.

I have also concluded a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation with the Republic of Chili. I have given directions that these Treaties shall be laid before you.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*—The Estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you.

You will find them framed in such a manner as to provide for the exigencies of War, if Peace should unfortunately not be concluded.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—It is gratifying to me to observe that, notwithstanding the pressure of the War, and the burthens and sacrifices which it has unavoidably imposed upon my people, the resources of my Empire remain unimpaired. I rely with confidence on the manly spirit and enlightened patriotism of my loyal subjects for a continuance of that support which they have so nobly afforded me, and they may be assured that I shall not call upon them for exertions beyond what may be required by a due regard for the great interests, the honour, and the dignity of the Empire.

There are many subjects connected with international improvement which I recommend to your attentive consideration.

The difference which exists in several important particulars between the Commercial Laws of Scotland and those of the other parts of the United Kingdom, has occasioned inconvenience to a large portion of my subjects engaged in trade. Measures will be proposed to you for remedying this evil.

Measures will also be proposed to you for improving the Laws relating to Partnership by simplifying those Laws, and thus rendering more easy the employment of capital in commerce.

The system under which the Merchant Shipping is liable to pay Local Dues and Passing Tolls, has been the subject of much complaint. Measures will be proposed to you for affording relief in regard to those matters.

Other important measures for improving the Law in Great Britain and in Ireland will be proposed to you, which will, I doubt not, receive your attentive consideration.

Upon these and all other matters upon which you may deliberate, I fervently pray that the blessing of Divine Providence may favour your councils, and guide them to the promotion of the great object of my unvarying solicitude—the welfare and happiness of my people.

In the House of Peers the Address was moved by the Earl of Gosford, and seconded by the Earl of Abingdon; in the Commons it was moved by Mr. Byng, and seconded by Mr. Baxter; and in both Houses it was carried *sem. con.*



## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Jan. 22. The Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole to be a Church Estates Commissioner.

Jan. 23. Charles Edward Hopton, esq. late Capt. 26th Fusiliers, to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Rice, retired.

Jan. 26. Knighted, Richard Graves MacDonnell, esq. C.B. Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of South Australia.

Jan. 29. The Hon. William John Vernon, second son of George-John fifth Lord Vernon, son of George-Charles fourth Lord Vernon by Frances-Maria his wife, only child and heir of Adm. the Right Hon. Sir John Bortase Warren, to take the surname of Bortase-Warren, before his family name of Venables-Vernon, and be called William John Bortase-Warren-Venables-Vernon, and to bear the arms of Bortase and Warren quarterly with those of Venables and Vernon.

Jan. 30. Knighted, George Bramwell, esq. one of the Barons of H. M. Court of Exchequer; William Carpenter Rowe, esq. Chief Justice of Ceylon; Wm. Edmond Logan, esq. Director of the Geological Survey of Canada; and Peter Benson Maxwell, esq. Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island.—The Rev. George Robinson Moncreiff, M.A. to be one of H. M. Inspectors

of Hospitals, Thomas Alexander, esq. Dep.-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, J. Rob. Taylor, esq. Dep.-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, Dr. Archibald Gordon, Staff Surg. of the First Class, James Mount, esq. Staff Surg. of the First Class, Geo. Adams, esq. Deputy-Commissary-Gen., J. W. Smith, esq. Deputy-Commissary-Gen., W. H. Drake, esq. Dep.-Commissary-General. To be Companions (Civil Division): Edward Deas Thompson, esq. Colonial Secretary for New South Wales, Alex. Stewart, esq. late Master of the Rolls for Nova Scotia, Lieut.-Col. R. E. Dawson, R. Eng., Lieut.-Gen. Mark Cubbon, Commissioner for the Government of Mysore, and John Hall Maxwell, esq.

Feb. 6. George de la Poer Beresford, esq. late Capt. 16th Foot, to be one of H. M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Hobson, retired.

Feb. 7. Major-Gen. Sir William Fenwick Williams, K.C.B. to accept the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the First Class, conferred in approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy during the present war, and particularly of his gallant defence of Kara.—Lieut.-Col. Henry Atwell Lake to accept the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the Second Class; Capt. H. L. Thompson, Major in the Turkish Service, Capt. C. C. Teesdale, Lieut.-Col. in the Turkish Service, Humphrey Sandwith, esq. M.D. Acting Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals in the Turkish Service, and Henry Adrian Churchill, esq. a volunteer, to accept the Third Class of the same Order; and James Zohrab, esq. and Thomas Robert Kennison, esq. Interpreters, to accept the Fourth Class of the same Order, conferred in approbation of their distinguished services before the enemy during the defence of Kara.—Capt. A. B. Bolton, late 51st Regt. to be one of H. M. Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Feb. 8. Thomas Richardson, esq. Surgeon-Major Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Surgeon to H. H. H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Feb. 9. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Fox Burgoyne, G.C.B. created a Baronet.

Feb. 12. Sir William Carpenter Rowe, Knt. to be Chief Justice of Ceylon, and Christopher Temple, esq. to be a Pulane Judge of the Supreme Court of that island.—David Wark and Charles Watters, esqrs. to be Members of the Executive Council of New Brunswick.—Henry Augustus Tudor, and Robert Grimes Feeder, esqrs. to be Members of the Executive Council of the Virgin Islands.—George Bagnall, and John Wright, esqrs. to be Members of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island.—George Adderley, esq. to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Bahama Islands.

Feb. 13. The Hon. George Warren Edwards,

DEY ARMY, JOHN LEUNG MEET LAWRENCE, esq. Chief Commissioner and Agent to Governor.

tary Order of Savoy, conferred by the King of Sardinia in approbation of his eminent services before the enemy.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard England, G.C.B. to accept the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the First Class; Lieut.-Col. J. L. A. Simmons, C.B., and Major J. H. Burke, to accept the Third Class of the same Order.

#### Members returned to serve in Parliament.

*Cambridge Univ.*—Rt. Hon. S. H. Walpole.  
*Edinburgh.*—Adam Black, esq.  
*Leeds.*—Rt. Hon. M. T. Baines, *re-el.*  
*Leominster.*—Gathorne Hardy, esq.  
*Midhurst.*—Sam. Warren, esq. Q.C.  
*Newcastle.*—George Ridley, esq.  
*Rochester.*—Philip Wykeham Martin, esq.  
*Tamworth.*—Viscount Raynham.  
*Taunton.*—Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere, *re-el.*  
*Wigtonshire.*—Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart.

#### BIRTHS.

Oct. 27. At Hobarton, Tasmania, Lady Young, a dau.

Dec. 22. At Agra, the wife of the Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, a son.

Jan. 7. At Pare Behan, the wife of Colonel Aylmer, R.A. a dau.—15. At Radnage rectory, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. George Philimore, a son.—17. In Eaton sq. the wife of William Jones Loyd, esq. a dau.—22. At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Charles F. Thompson, esq. M.D. of Sussex gardens, Hyde park, a dau.—24. At Brussels, the wife of J. T. Houlton, esq. of Farleigh castle, Som. a son.—27. At One Ashe, Rochdale, the wife of John Bright, M.P. a dau.—27. At Oak Bank, Sevenoaks, the wife of the Hon. William Borlase Warren Vernon, a son.—29. At Runwell hall, the wife of Thomas Kemble, esq. a dau.—At Tew park, Ox. the wife of M. P. W. Boulton, esq. a dau.—30. In Grosvenor st. the Viscountess Holmesdale, a son.—31. At Brighton, the wife of Col. Kemeys Tynte, M.P. a son.—At Chesterfield house, the Countess of Lichfield, a son and heir.—At Malta, the wife of Capt. John Whitehead, Adj. East Kent Militia, a son and heir.

Feb. 1. At Talacre, Flintsh. the Hon. Lady Mostyn, a dau.—At Kilkenny, the Hon. Mrs. Bury, a dau.—2. At Leytonstone house, the wife of T. Fowell Buxton, esq. a dau.—At Redhill, near Reigate, Mrs. Robert Jacob Hood, a son.—3. At Cambridge terr. Hyde park, the wife of Geo. Whitlock Nicholl, esq. of Llanbadoes, a son.—5. At Manston house, Dorset, the wife of Thos. B. Hanham, esq. a dau.—6. In Amen court, St. Paul's, the wife of the Rev. W. Calvert, a son.—At Firlie place, the Hon. Mrs. Vereker, a dau.—7. At Efford, Hants, the wife of Warren Peacocke, esq. a dau.—8. At Oxford, the wife of Dr. Bulley, President of Magdalen, a dau.—10. At Castle hill, Viscountess Ebrington, a son.—At Trowscoed house, co. Montg. the wife of E. S. R. Trevor, esq. a son.—At Westwood house, Lanc. the wife of W. G. Walmesley, esq. a son.—11. At the deanery, Carlisle, the wife of the Very Rev. Dr. Tait, Dean of Carlisle, a dau.—At Ivybridge, the wife of Charles Francis Ommanney Davis, esq. a dau.—At Wake's Colne, Essex, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Grimston, a son.—12. At Rendcomb park, Glouc. the wife of David Fullerton, esq. a dau.—13. In Grosvenor sq. Lady Louisa Mills, a dau.—14. In South Audley st. the Lady Adelaide Cadogan, a dau.—At Ogmiston hall, N.B. the Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple, a son.—At Gosfield place, the wife of Basil Sparrow, esq. a son.—At Clifton, the wife of Herbert Mackworth, esq. a dau.

#### MARRIAGES.

Dec. 11. At Chelsea, the Rev. Edward Hale, of Eton college, eldest son of Edward Hale, esq. of Hambledon, Hants, to Emma-Rosa, youngest dau. of Samuel Lahee, esq. of Hans place.—At Harmston, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Frederic Simcox Lea, M.A. Fellow of Brasenose college Oxford, and Incumbent of Trinity church, Stepney, to Elizabeth-Catharine, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Clark, Vicar of Harmston.—At Clapham, the Rev. Thomas Mills, of Coval hall, Essex, to Helena, eldest dau. of E. J. P. Whitford, esq. of the National Debt Office.—At Kensington, John Walker Goodall, esq. of Longsight, Manchester, to Sarah-Walker, third dau. of Chas. Taylor, esq. of Pembroke sq. Kensington.—At All Souls' Langham place, William Ireland Blackburne, esq. (now William Ireland Blackburne Maze), eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Blackburne, M.A. Rector of Prestwiche, Lanc. to Charlotte-Emma, only child of Peter Maze, esq. of Portland pl.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Capt. Edward Belfield, Royal Eng. third son of Thos. Daniel Belfield, esq. of Blagden, Torquay, to Frances-Anne-Cadogan, second dau. of Wm. Barron, esq. of Gloucester pl. Portman sq.—At Wandsworth, Thomas Oliver, esq. of Stratford place, to Augusta-Emily, fifth dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Hatch, of Walton-on-Thames.—At St. James's Paddington, George Jones Barker, esq. of Albrighton hall, Salop. to Sarah, younger dau. of the late James Cunliffe, esq. of Lombard st.—At Crudwill, Wilts, William Brookes, esq. of Elmstree, near Tetbury, to Ann, widow of Charles Paul, esq. solicitor, of Charlton, near Tetbury, and dau. of the late William Maskelyne, esq. of Oaksey park, Wilts.—At Upper Clapton, John Garrett Morten, esq. younger son of William Morten, esq. of Amersham, Bucks, to Margaret-Jane-Quarrier, only dau. of John Black, esq. of the Priory, Lower Clapton, Middlesex.

12. At Stokenham, Devon, Frederick Gonnemann Dalgety, esq. of Hyde park terrace, to Blanche-Elizabeth-Troese, only dau. of John Allen, esq. of Coleridge house.—At Bothamsall, Notts, Capt. Thomas Knar, Royal Art. youngest son of the late John Knox, esq. of Rushbrooke, Londonderry, to Mary-Katherine, only surviving dau. of the late Clinton James Fynes-Clinton, esq. barrister-at-law.—At All Saint's St. John's wood, Hugh O'Rielly, esq. late 7th Dragoon Guards, only son of Hugh O'Rielly, esq. J.P. of Rathaldron castle, co. Meath, to Louisa-De-la-Pere, only child of the late De la Pere A. J. Robinson, esq. of Ballynevin castle, co. Tipperary.—At Earley, Berks, the Rev. J. Manley Hawker, Incumb. of Earley, M.A. eldest son of W. H. Hawker, esq. of Plymouth, to Emily, third dau. of W. C. Loraine, esq. of Earley.

13. At Eastbourne, Sussex, John Forster P. Osborne, esq. eldest son of J. P. Osborne, esq. of Colchester, and Ardleigh, Essex, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Henry Scott Floud, esq. of Withycombe Rawleigh, Devon.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Reginald John Cust, esq. third son of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Cockayne and Lady Anna Maria Cust, to the Lady Elizabeth Bligh, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Darvelley.—At All Saints' St. John's wood, George Frederick McDougall, esq. R.N. to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Edgcombe Chevallier, esq. of Ipswich.—At Clapham, Surrey, Montagu George Burgoyne, esq. formerly of the Coldstream Guards, second son of the late Sir Montagu Roger Burgoyne, Bart. of Sutton park, Beds. to Louisa-Theodosia-Frances, only dau. of the late Edward Vernon, esq. of Occleston, Cheshire.—At St. Mary's Haggerston, Thomas Clarkson, esq. of Playford hall, Suff.

to Sarah-Ann, youngest surviving dau. of William Bloomfield, esq. of Playford.—At King-ton, William Henry *Griffin*, esq. son of John Palk Griffin, esq. of Clapham rise, Surrey, to Louisa-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Miles Marley, esq. surgeon, of Cork st. Burlington gardens.

14. At Folkestone, John *Mennie*, Assistant-Surgeon E.I.C.S. second son of R. O. Mennie, esq. of the War Department, to Jane-Elizabeth, second dau. of Stephen Godden, esq.

15. At Kensington, John *Chippendale*, esq. F.R.C.S. of London, to Ann, only child of the late Deputy-Commiss.-Gen. Rayner, of Park pl. Regent's park.—At Streatham, Augustus-Frederick, eldest son of the late Wm. *Porter*, esq. R.N. to Mary-Ann, only dau. of the late J. Etheridge, esq.—At Canterbury, Major *Adams*, 2nd Light Inf. British German Legion, to Margaret, dau. of the late G. Farley, esq. of Henwick house, and Crowle priory, Worc.—At Southsea, Edward King *Fordham*, esq. of the Bury, Ashwell, Herts, eldest son of Edw. Fordham, esq. of Odsey grange, Camb. to Anna-Maria, third dau. of the late Bernard Geary Snow, esq. of Highgate, Middlesex.—At St. George's Hanover square, Alfred-George and Henry-James, twin-sons of Alfred *Lapworth*, esq. of Old Bond st. and of Wilton, to Jane and Matilda, daus. of Thomas Stroud, esq. of Victoria sq. Belgravia.—At St. Sepulchre's Snow hill, Thomas *Elkington*, esq. of Fenny Compton, Warw. to Ada-Pauline, eldest dau. of Victor Collin, esq. of Skinner street.—In London, James Wolfe *Aylward*, esq. of Exton, Hants, to Caroline, youngest dau. of John Shrimpton, esq. of Old Alresford.

18. At West Coker, William *Brodie*, esq. of the Gore, Eastbourne, Sussex, son of the late Alex. Brodie, D.D. to Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Robert Moore, esq. of West Coker, near Yeovil, Somerset.—At Chichester, the Rev. Edward *Ford*, Curate of Harrow, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late George Shurlock Smallpiece, esq. of Guildford, Surrey.—At Dalma-hoy, Henry Lee *Harvey*, esq. second surviving son of the late Col. Harvey, of Castlesemple and Mousewald, to the Lady Elizabeth Erskine, fourth dau. of the Earl of Buchan.—At Stoke, Capt. E. S. F. G. *Dawson*, 93rd Highlanders, to Blanche, youngest dau. of Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B.—At Great Dunham, Norfolk, Henry-Charles, son of the late Thomas Arthur *Forde*, esq. Assistant-Barrister for co. Roscommon, to Catherine-Elinor, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. F. Jex Blake, Rector of Great Dunham.—At St. Thomas's Stamford hill, Patrick Henry *Fraser*, esq. of Warwick terrace, Upper Clapton, to Anne-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Gorton, esq. of Queen st. place.—At Helstone, Cornwall, George *Appleton*, esq. surgeon, of St. Keverne, to Martha-Maria, fifth dau. of the late John Ellis, esq.—At Bath, Alfred *Bankart*, esq. of Bradford, Yorksh. to Emily, widow of Charles Horsfall, esq. of Ravensthorpe.

19. At the Roman Catholic chapel Weston Underwood, and afterwards at the church of Newport Pagnel, Ignazia *Piotti*, M.D. late Physician to the French Army at Rome, to Sophia-Margaret, youngest dau. of Edward Daniell, esq. of Newport Pagnel.—At Norwich, the Rev. Charles B. *Scott*, M.A. Head Master of Westminster School, to Susan-Georgiana, youngest dau. of Edward Smyth, esq. of Norwich, and of Hurdfield, Cheshire.—At Hallaton, Thomas Walley *Vowe*, esq. of Orange River Free State, youngest son of the late Capt. Hungerford Vowe, R.M. of Wynburgh, Cape of Good Hope, to Anna, third dau. of Thomas Vowe, esq. of Hallaton, co. Leic.—At Hull, Elphinstone Pourtales *Robertson*, esq. Bombay Civil Serv. son of the late Major-Gen. Archi-

bald Robertson, Bombay Army, to Margaret, youngest dau. of Humphrey Sandwith, esq. M.D.—At Mellor, George *Horrocks*, esq. of Magdalen hall, Oxford, to Jane-Anne, youngest dau. of Jonathan Jowett, esq. of Lougher hall, Derbysh.—At Knaresborough, Yorksh. J. T. *Norgate*, esq. Bengal Army, eldest son of the late Rev. Burroughes Thos. Norgate, of Park lodge, Streatham, to Elizabeth-Frances-Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Howell W. Powell, Rector of Ripley, Yorksh.—At Cambridge, George Booth *Palman*, esq. of Clare hall, Cambridge, to Ellen-Rose, eldest dau. of Mr. Alderman Henry Smith.

20. At St. James's Piccadilly, John *Tompsett*, esq. of the Lower house, Mayfield, Sussex, to Mary-Pullen, widow of Geo. Cox, esq. of Torbay house, Devon, and dau. of the late Wm. Jones, esq. of Corsham, Wilts.—At Reading, the Rev. Frederick *Young*, of Cambridge, second son of the Rev. W. B. Young, to Mary-Ellen, only dau. of William Payne, esq. of Fremantle lodge.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Evan H. *Baillie*, esq. of Gloucester pl. Portman sq. to Emma, widow of Lieut.-Col. Baillie, of Bombay Army, and youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir William Douglas, K.C.H. of Timperdean, Roxburghsh.—At St. John's Notting hill, Frederick *Wildbore*, esq. late Assist.-Surg. Coldstream Guards, to Henrietta-Jane, eldest dau. of George Grindle, esq. of Linden grove, Notting hill.—At Marylebone, Wm. Percival *Salmon*, esq. late Capt. 60th Rifles, to Alicia-Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert S. Battiscombe, Vicar of Barkway, Herts.—At Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, the Rev. Alexander John *Cridland*, Incumb. of Hensale, Yorksh. to Amelia-Caroline, youngest dau. of the late James Daniels, esq. of Witham, Essex.—At Moscow, Thomas *Major*, esq. to Phoebe-Grave-nor, youngest dau. of the late Capt. William Larkins Pascall, E.I.C.S.—At Bovingdon, Herts. the Rev. Henry Cooper *Key*, Rector of Stretton Sugwas, Herefordsh. and Rural Dean, to Ellen-Arabella, only dau. of the late Rev. Henry Wrey Whinfield, Rector of Filgrave-cum-Tyringham, Bucks.—At Christ church, St. Pancras, W. T. *Wade*, esq. of Dunmow, Essex, to Jane-Leer, third dau. of the late John Boys Tucker, esq. of Shaftesbury.—At Belfast, the Rev. J. *Steen*, Professor of Mathe-matics, and President of Royal college, Belfast, to Dorothy, youngest dau. of the late William Peile, esq. of Harrington, Cumberland.—At Aughrim, Edward Hyde *Clarke*, esq. of Hyde hall, Chesh. to Maria-Anne, dau. of Thomas Wade, esq. of Fairfield, co. Galway.—At Elm cottage, Forres, Lieut.-Col. Chas. D. *Campbell*, to Mary-Anne-Catherine, dau. of the late Chas. Gordon, esq.—At Trinity church St. Mary-lebone, the Rev. Frederick *Fanshawe*, Head Master of the Bedford Grammar School, to Mary-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Goldfinch, K.C.B.—At Wood-bastwich hall, Norfolk, the seat of John Cator, esq. Charles Morgan *Norwood*, esq. of Hull, to Anna-Maria-Jane, youngest dau. of John Henry Edw. Blakeney, esq. of Abbert castle, Blakeney, co. Galway.

21. At Felkirk, the Rev. Godfrey Pigott *Cordaux*, M.A. Fellow of Worcester coll. Oxf. and Incumb. of St. Leonard's New Malton, to Sarah, only dau. of Robert Hoyland, esq. of Brierley, near Barnsley.

25. At Brighton, Capt. Chas. Hesketh *Case*, E.I.C.S. to Caroline, youngest dau. of Rowland Alston, esq.

26. At St. George's Bloomsbury, T. H. *Bear*, esq. late of Victoria, to Emily-Henrietta, eldest surviving dau. of Charles Morgan, esq. of Bedford pl. Russell sq.

27. At Bebington, Chesh. the Rev. Arthur *Beard*, B.A. Curate of Hints and Weaford, co.

Staff. to Eliza-Isabella, fifth dau. of the late Richard Willis, esq. of Rock park.—At St. Stephen's Shepherd's Bush, Walter John Plunkett *Wade*, esq. late Lieut. Royal Art. to Caroline-Eliza-Marianne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John W. Hughes, M.A. Rector of St. Clement's, Oxford.—At Southgate, Middx. the Rev. F. W. *Young*, of Merton coll. Oxford, to Eliza, eldest dau. of J. R. Rumsey, esq.—At St. James's Paddington, Alexander George *Bax*, esq. Lieut. 50th Bengal Nat. Inf. to Irene-Eleanor, younger dau. of Walter Buchanan, esq. of Sussex place, Hyde park.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. George *Bulstrode*, B.A. of Radditch, Worc. third son of C. Bulstrode, esq. of Park pl. Regent's park, to Mary-Timbrell, second dau. of James Parker Pierce, esq. of Camden road villas.—At St. Pancras New road, Charles James *Mitchell*, esq. youngest son of the late Peter Mitchell, esq. of Camberwell, to Louisa-Harriet, second dau. of the Rev. Edward Osborn, Vicar of Asheldam, Essex.—At Birmingham, the Rev. C. B. *Hutchinson*, M.A. Fellow of St. John's coll. Cambridge, to Gertrude, youngest dau. of James Turner, esq. of Winson.—At Penge, Surrey, Comm. Geo. Manley *Aldridge*, R.N., H.M.S. Asp, Pembroke, to Fanny-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Law, Rector of Bradworthy, Devon.—At Eton college chapel, George *Jervis*, esq. 9th Bengal N. I. to Léoni de Rosen, youngest dau. of Robert Baron de Rosen, of Lehet, Esthonia, Russia.—At Winchester, the Rev. William *Laidlay*, M.A. Vicar of Madehurst, to Margaret-Sarah, second dau. of C. R. Thomas, esq. of Winchester.—At Chepstow, Richard *Peake*, esq. youngest son of the late Thomas Peake, serjeant-at-law, to Gertrude, dau. of Thomas King, esq.—At Leeds, John-Digby, eldest son of J. D. *Fowell*, esq. of Regent's park terr. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Henry Jennins, esq.—At Hargrave, Northamptonsh. the Rev. George *Rowe*, Vice-Principal of the Training college, York, to Harriet-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. L. Baker, Rector of Hargrave.—At All Saints' Poplar, Dr. A. R. *M'Kenzie*, Ross-shire, to Emily, dau. of the late Col. Grogan, 13th Lancers.

29. At St. James's Piccadilly, Arthur *Noverre*, esq. of Great Stanmore, Middx. to Emma-Otway, eldest dau. of Charles Otway Mayne, esq. of the Manor house, Great Stanmore.—At Heavitree, Henry *Heard*, esq. of Abergavenny, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of M. Helmore, esq. of Exeter.

Jan. 1. At Sythney, Hender John Molesworth *St. Aubyn*, esq. Capt. Royal Miners Art. and eldest son of the Rev. H. M. St. Aubyn, to Kythe-Catharine, youngest dau. of C. Wallis Popham, esq.—At Egham, the Rev. William *Gilbert*, of St. George's Wigan, to Mary-Ann, dau. of James Oades, esq. of Prospect house, Egham hill.—At Etchilhampton, Wilts, the Rev. Freeman *Wilson*, to Sarah-Giddings, only surviving child of the late Edmund Hitchcock, esq.—At Chard, the Rev. John *Marsh*, M.A. of Thorncombe, Dorset, to Emma-Jane, second dau. of C. B. Tucker, esq.—At Camberwell, Staples, second son of the late J. B. *Chapman*, esq. of Clarendon lodge, to Elizabeth-Louisa, elder dau. of John Bond, esq. of Woodlands, Peckham, Surrey.—At St. Bartholomew-the-less, Edward F. B. H. *Sawyer*, esq. eldest son of Capt. John Sawyer, Indian Navy, to Fanny, second dau. of Thos. Litchfield, esq. of Twickenham.—At Rochdale, Samuel *Crompton*, esq. of Manchester, to Harriet, dau. of the Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth, D.D. Vicar of Rochdale.—At Little Stanmore, Middx. Harry Smith *Parkes*, esq. H.M. Consul at Amoy, China, to Fanny-Hannah, dau. of the late Thomas Hall Plumer, esq. of Canons park, Middx.—At

Fairford, Brevet-Major Lumley *Graham*, 41st Regt. second son of the late Sir Sandford Graham, Bart. to Augusta, eldest dau. of John Raymond Barker, esq. of Fairford park, Glouc.—At Bedford, Henry Wilson *Sharpin*, esq. of Bedford, to Edith-Esther, only dau. of the late John Nicolle, esq. of Jersey.—At Kells Manse, Stewarty of Kircudbright, Elliot Voyle *Davies*, esq. M.D. Bengal Estab. to Katharine-Margaret, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Maitland, D.D. Minister of Kells.—At Croyland abbey, Henry Worgan *Marshall*, B.A. of Christ's college, Cambridge, to Georgiana, dau. of P. Phillips, esq.

2. At Eldad, Charles *Wilson*, esq. to Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Sir Thomas Fellowes.—At St. Marylebone, Capt. John Lort *Stokes*, R.N. second son of Henry Stokes, esq. of Scotchwell, Pemb. to Louisa-French, relict of Henry John Garratt, esq.—At Highbury, Alfred Croshaw *Johnson*, esq. of Glasgow, to Adelaide, dau. of John Kennerley, esq. of Argyle st.—At Brighton, Reynold *Harwood*, esq. of Tiverton, to Charlotte-Lee, third dau. of the late Henry Patteson, esq.

3. At Lee, Kent, Arthur *Vandeleur*, esq. of Balahine, co. Clare, Capt. Royal Art. to Mary, eldest dau. of James Molony, esq. of Kiltanon, Deputy-Lieut. co. Clare.—At Camberwell, Arthur H. *Rolls*, esq. eldest son of Arthur Rolls, esq. of Camden square, to Sophia-Hill, youngest dau. of Frederick Dawson, esq. of the Middle Temple.—At St. Peter's Pimlico, Salisbury, youngest son of Joseph *Barendale*, esq. of Woodside, Whetstone, to Edith-Marion, third dau. of Lieut.-General Sir Harry Jones, K.C.B.—At Lewisham, Henry, second son of John *Bonus*, esq. of Point house, Blackheath, to Emily, second dau. of Charles Kingsford, esq. of Belmont house.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Rev. Henry Charles Raymond *Barker*, Rector of Daglingworth, Glouc. to Sophia, widow of Samuel Bosanquet, esq. and dau. of the late James Shudi Broadwood, esq. of Lyne, Sussex.—At St. Mary's Lambeth, John *Smith*, esq. of South Lambeth, to Marianne-Forbes, eldest dau. of J. J. Mason, esq. of West Brixton.—At Kensington, the Rev. Henry *Martin*, B.A. to Eleanor, eldest dau. of John Eldad Walters, esq. of Hyde park gate south, and Lincoln's Inn.—At Romford, Essex, Alfred, third son of the late H. *Highton*, esq. of Leicester, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Henry Tweed, esq. of Romford lodge.—At Enfield, Jonathan *Stackhouse*, esq. of Pinner, to Sarah-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Jonathan Rashleigh, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.—At Brompton, the Rev. Saml. Hall *Pearen*, of Harewood, Leeds, to Miss Sophia Smith.—At St. John's Notting hill, Richard *Blayn*, esq. M.A. Fellow of Trinity coll. Cambridge, and Second Master of the School, Charterhouse, to Marianne, dau. of the late George Hall, esq. of Ely.—At Torquay, the Rev. R. W. *Barnes*, Vicar of Probus, Cornwall, and Prebendary of Exeter, to Anne-Catharine, dau. of the late Pulteney Mein, esq. of Airth castle, Stirlingsh.—At Stronmagachan, Inverary, the Rev. Stewart *Wright*, of Saint George's-in-the-Fields, Glasgow, to Alice, eldest dau. of the Rev. Colin Smith, D.D.—John George *Dodson*, esq. only son of the Right Hon. Sir J. Dodson, to Caroline-Florence, second dau. of W. S. Campion, esq. of Danny.

4. At Guernsey, Major *Singleton*, R. Art. to Catharine-Marianne, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Barry, R. Eng.

7. At Thimbleby, Lincolnsh. the Rev. C. W. *Moore*, M.A. only son of Dr. Moore, LL.D. of Blackheath, to Lucy-Fanny, dau. and heiress of the late Benjamin Parker, esq. of Thimbleby house.

OBITUARY.



tery, coupled with the presence of coins, and weapons of iron, at once removed all notion that Sowerby Hill was of British origin; yet frequently much difficulty is experienced in distinguishing between British and Saxon barrows, from the fact that the burial place of the former not unusually formed the basis on which the latter people created their funeral mounds, thus leading, on excavation, to the discovery of a mixture of the relics of the two nations. This was the case at Driffield; but here no such difficulty presented itself. Danish barrows possess no well-defined character by which they can be readily distinguished, and they are probably few in number. In deciding whether the tumulus at Sowerby was a Roman or Saxon work, it might be remarked that one who has paid but slight attention to antiquarian objects, and was unacquainted with the results of excavations in various parts of England, might with apparent truth consider this mound to be one of the many enduring works which the Romans left, as the ruins are Roman, and the pottery probably Roman. A further consideration of the subject, however, would, he thought, prove the adoption of this view to be erroneous, and that the tumulus was rather to be referred to the Saxons than the Romans. It must be remembered that one of these nations immediately succeeded the other, and the successors would doubtless adopt, as there is reason to believe they did, any of the habits and customs of their predecessors, whom they found so superior to themselves in civilisation. In consequence of this practice a correct estimate of their works of art had been found a matter of difficulty, and could only be accomplished by a patient and systematic arrangement of the materials themselves, or the circumstances under which they are presented to us. Mr. Procter said that he believed the credit of such distinctions was due to Mr. Roach Smith: after which he proceeded to consider the objects in detail. The most striking one, he said, was the boss of the shield, an object characteristic, being found in no other graves than those of the Teutonic tribes. The importance of the shield among the Germans is often alluded to by Tacitus, who described it as being an essential part of equipment, never to be dissociated from the owner. In battle its abandonment was a serious crime, to be expiated only by deprivation of civil and religious rights. Another object they had found was the spear, which was a weapon constantly used by the Saxons; and this is why it is so frequently found in their graves. The remains of the knife measured seven inches in length.

The burial of coin with the dead was undoubtedly a Roman custom, and one which was probably adopted by the Anglo-Saxons, in imitation of their predecessors. Mr. Procter then, in order to determine what bearing the discovery of coins in the Sowerby tumulus had on the subject, referred to the records of the remains found in undoubted Teutonic sepulchres, and from the whole he arrived at the conclusion that the finding of Roman and Byzantine coins in Saxon graves was a fact of frequent occurrence. It would be erroneous, he submitted, to conclude that a sepulchre was Roman because Roman coins were found in it.

Mr. Procter next considered the pottery found in the barrow in question. Having indicated the characteristics of Saxon pottery, he said that the fragments found there had all the appearance of Roman manufacture, and the piece of Samian ware was a complete indication of the same people. It is important, however, in drawing the inference, to bear in mind that in this country the Saxons made use of Roman pottery principally at this period.

The presence of the bones of various animals is to be regarded as indicative of those feasts which our pagan ancestors were accustomed to celebrate over the graves of their dead, a practice severely denounced by some writers in the eighth century, who distinctly mention bullocks and goats as the animals immolated on such occasions; and Tacitus states that it was sometimes the custom of the Germans to commit to the flames both the warrior and his horse.

Mr. Procter then briefly considered the appearances which Roman barrows present. These mounds display a series of cists or large chambers; but the hill near Thirsk afforded no similarity. On the whole he was inclined to think that the mound owed its origin to the Anglo-Saxons, the general character of the interment resembling that of this people found at Driffield; but more especially the burials of arms and weapons with the dead must be insisted on, as among no other people than the Teutonic tribes did such a practice seem to have prevailed; and again, the finding of Roman pottery and coins could not, considering the circumstances under which they were discovered in all their relations, be looked upon as a contradiction, but rather as a corroboration of this opinion. It was most probable, he thought, that the remains of those slain in battle were here deposited, the absence of the female skeleton giving support to this conjecture. Among the Celtic nations three distinct modes of sepulture occur at

three different periods, viz. burial of the body entire; cremation, or the burning of the body and burial of the ashes; and, thirdly, a return to the first. A similar custom seems traceable among the Romans. With respect to the Anglo-Saxons, he was not aware of any evidence to show that the Teutonic nations practised any mode of disposing of their dead antecedent to the practice of cremation. With, or perhaps before, the introduction of Christianity, cremation, which was the predominant practice among the Angles, was gradually superseded by inhumation. He was disposed to refer the Sowerby tumulus to the sixth or seventh century, a mixture of the two modes being present. If he was correct in this conclusion, the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club had done good service by its exploration, for few such were known; and, though the place may contain in itself nothing important, it was an example, and would furnish corroborative facts, tending to increase our knowledge of the habits, manners, and customs of the Northern Angles, and make us further acquainted with a race of people, of whom at this period we learn little from the pages of written history.

#### DISCOVERIES AT CUMÆ.

The excavations at Cumæ, after a long suspension, were resumed, on the 19th of November last. The Necropolis, where the works have been carried on, is to the north of the Temple of Jupiter, and in the direction of Liternum; and the tombs are all regularly arranged one after the other, as if following the course of a road. In fact, recent observation has shown that there must have been three paths pursuing the same direction, and taking their rise from the wall of the city, on the borders of which, paths were erected to the numerous sepulchres. The first of these roads, at a short distance from the wall of the city, had on its left the Etruscan tombs, to the number of upwards of 200. Parallel to this was found what appeared to be another road, where 30 Greek tombs were met with, also a few Roman tombs, which had been rifled or broken. A third road pursued the same direction as the two others, and was also flanked by tombs. It was near this spot that Lord Vernon excavated and discovered a very beautiful vase, with bassi-relievi, and gilded. The excavations now resumed have

been commenced on the western side of the first of these three roads, and the following are the results. Up to a certain time, the tombs examined had evidently been rifled by the ancients; but past experience induced a hope that some precious remains might yet be discovered. The hope was not in vain: for within the last few weeks one of the most beautiful vases ever seen at Naples has been brought to light, and in a way which shows how carefully the work of excavation has to be conducted. A small fragment only was at first discovered, mingled with the *débris* of the desecrated tomb; still, it bore such evident marks of beauty that His Royal Highness the Prince of Capua determined to institute a rigid examination. Orders were, therefore, given to sift the soil; and the consequence was, that all the fragments of this very exquisite vase were found. In form, it must be confessed, that it has nothing remarkable. It is similar to those of that figure called *Lecythus*—or, by the Italians, *Unguentarius*—and hundreds of the sort are continually met with. But that which awakens the admiration of all who have seen it is the minute delicacy, the finished elegance, and the perfect ease, which distinguish the thirteen figures which surround the vase. It is marvellous to observe the life and vigour which seem to animate them. They are full of exultation or despair, dying or triumphing, and yet nothing is forced or exaggerated, every movement is natural and easy. The subject is as common as the form. It represents the battle of the Greeks and Amazons; but, common as it may be, it never was better described; and in the whole of the grand collection in the Museo Borbonico (says the Prince) there is not a vase which can be compared with it. Each figure has its name overhead; with the exception of two, where the letters are obliterated. Much conjecture has arisen as to where this beautiful vase was made. The varnish is evidently not that of Nola, and the designs are of a much superior description to any which came from that place. At the same time, classical writers of antiquity speak of the excellence of the fictile works of Cumæ and Rhegium; and Pliny says that by such works they “*nobilitantur*.” Nor, apart from other evidence, is there any violence in an opinion which supposes them to have been made where they were found.

latter of which he resigned in 1827, he gave the greatest satisfaction, not only to those who had the honour of serving under him, but also to the inhabitants of the county generally. Both regiments were kept in the most efficient state of discipline, and the militia bore a high character among the officers of the army, as furnishing to the line a supply of men on whom they could always depend for activity and soldier-like conduct.

In private as in public life the steadiness and consistency of his lordship's principles merit commemoration. The faithful discharge of his social and domestic duties, his kindness and liberality as a landlord, his earnestness in forwarding the interests of religion, gained him universal respect while alive, and consecrate his memory now that he is no more.

The Marquess of Ailesbury was twice married: first, at Florence, on the 10th April, 1793, to the Hon. Henrietta Maria Hill, eldest daughter of Noel first Lord Berwick; she died on the 2d Jan. 1831; and the Marquess married secondly, at Ham House, Petersham, on the 20th Aug. 1833, Maria-Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Charles Tollemache, third son of Louisa Countess of Dysart. His second Marchioness survives him.

By his first marriage his Lordship had issue two sons and six daughters: the eldest were twin daughters, born at Florence, 1794, one of whom, Emily, died an infant at Naples, and the other, Lady Maria-Caroline-Anne, died at Mons, in the department of Indre and Loire, 1835, without issue, having married, 1819, Colonel Le Comte de Mondreville (who died a General in 1843); 3. Lady Augusta-Frances-Frederica-Louisa, born at Ham-burgh, in 1795, married, 1826, Frederick William Thomas Vernon-Wentworth, of Wentworth Castle, co. York, esq., and has issue; 4. Lady Mary-Ann-Jemima, born in London 1797, and died at Paris, unmarried, 1841; 5. Emily-Henrietta-Matilda, born in London 1799, and died 1803; 6. George-William-Frederick, now Marquess of Ailesbury; 7. Lady Elizabeth, born in London 1807, married, at St. George's Hanover-square, 1833, His Excellency Count Christian Conrad Sophus Danneskiold-Samsøe, of Samsøe, in the kingdom of Denmark, Knight Grand Cross of Dannebrog and Master of the Horse to the King of Denmark; she died at Copenhagen 1847, and was buried at Gissselfeld, in Zeeland, leaving issue; 8. The Right Hon. Lord Ernest Augustus Charles Bruce (of Trinity college, Cambridge, M.A.), Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, a Privy Councillor, and M.P. for Marlborough from the year

1832, born in London 1811, married, at St. George's Hanover-square, 1834, the Hon. Louisa Elizabeth Beresford, second daughter of John second Baron Decies, and has issue five sons and two daughters. By his second marriage the Marquess had further issue one son, 9. Lord Charles William Bruce, of Christchurch, Oxford, B.A. and an officer in the 1st Life Guards, born, in Grosvenor-square, 1834.

The present Marquess, formerly of Christchurch, Oxford, was elected M.P. for Marlborough in 1826, but resigned in 1829. In 1839 he was summoned to sit in his father's barony of Bruce of Tottenham. He was born in 1804, and married in 1837 Lady Mary-Caroline-Herbert, third daughter of George-Augustus 11th Earl of Pembroke, but has no children.

The body of the late Marquess was deposited in the family vault in the parish church of Great Bedwyn, Wilts, on the 12th January.

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CAPT. SIR T. G. CARMICHAEL, BART.

Dec. 30. At Civita Vecchia, aged 38, Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, the 12th Baronet, of Skirling, co. Peebles, (1628,) Commander R.N., and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Peeblesshire.

He was born at Castle Craig, Peeblesshire, in 1817, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, the tenth Baronet, by his second wife the Hon. Anne Napier, second daughter of Francis seventh Lord Napier.

He entered the navy June 22, 1832; passed his examination in 1836; and for his services in China, where he commanded the Louisa tender at the first and second capture of Canton, and landed at the taking of Amoy and Chinghae, he was awarded a commission, dated June 8, 1841. From the 28th Feb. 1843, he was further employed on the South American station, in the Curaçoa 24, until promoted to the rank of Commander Nov. 9, 1846.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his half-brother Sir Alexander, May 8, 1850; and was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Peeblesshire in 1854.

Sir Thomas Carmichael married in 1849 a daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Story, of Bingfield, co. Cavan; but has left no issue.

He is succeeded by his only brother the Rev. William H. Carmichael, born in 1827.

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SIR HENRY EVERY, BART.

Dec. 28. At Egginton hall, Derbyshire, in his 79th year, Sir Henry Every, the ninth Baronet (1641), a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of that county.

He was born on the 4th June, 1777,

the eldest son of Sir Edward the eighth Baronet, by Mary, daughter of Edward Mosley, esq. of Horsley, co. Derby, and widow of William Elliott, esq. and also of Joseph Bird, esq. and who subsequently married for her fourth husband, Aston N. Mosley, esq. of Park hill, Derbyshire. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Dec. 28, 1785; and passed the life of an English country gentleman, much and deservedly beloved and respected.

He married Dec. 22, 1798, Penelope, youngest daughter of Sir John Parker Mosley, Bart., by whom he had issue four sons and one daughter: 1. Henry Every, esq. of Beaumont Lodge, near Windsor, sometime an officer in the Life Guards, who died Feb. 27, 1853, having married, first, in 1826, Maria Charles, daughter of the Very Rev. Charles Talbot, Dean of Salisbury, by his wife Lady Elizabeth Somerset; secondly, in 1829, Caroline, younger daughter of Henry-Jeffrey fourth Viscount Ashbrook, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters; and thirdly, in 1844, Jane, daughter of the Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart. and widow of George Powney, esq.; 2. Edward Every Clayton, esq. who has assumed that additional surname, having married Elizabeth only child of the late Colonel Clayton, of Carr hall, Lancashire; 3. John, who died in 1830, aged twenty-eight; and 4. Frederick Simon Every, esq. who married in 1833 Mary daughter of William Brutton, esq. of Dawlish. Sir Henry's daughter, Penelope, is unmarried.

He is succeeded in his title by his grandson, now Sir Henry Flower Every. He was born in 1835, and married in Feb. 1855 Gertrude, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Wriothsley Noel.

#### SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, BART.

*Jan. 3.* At Coul, co. Ross, aged 51, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the eighth Baronet of that place (1673), a Deputy Lieutenant of Ross-shire.

He was born Jan. 10, 1805, the eldest son of Sir George Steuart Mackenzie the seventh Baronet, Vice-President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, by his first wife Mary, fifth daughter of Donald Macleod, esq. of Geanies, Sheriff of Ross-shire.

He entered the service of the East India Company in 1824 as a cadet on the Bengal establishment, and was appointed to the 11th Native Infantry, in which he became a Captain in 1845.

Besides minor campaigns for which medals were not given, he was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1825-6, and received the medal. He served as Deputy Judge Advocate-general with the army of Gwalior, and had a horse killed

under him at the battle of Maharajpore Dec. 29, 1843. He took part also in the first campaign on the Sutlej 1845-6, but was not engaged in any of the battles. He was appointed Fort-Adjutant at Chunar in 1847, and retired from the Bengal army Aug. 1, 1851.

Upon the death of his father, Oct. 20, 1848, he succeeded to the baronetcy; and during the few years that he enjoyed the patrimonial estate he was much esteemed as a landlord, and took an active interest in county and rural affairs. At the last general election he was a zealous supporter of the Liberal interest. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Ross-shire in 1853. He had suffered severely from organic disease, under which his constitution, enfeebled by a long residence in India, has sunk at a comparatively early age.

Sir Alexander was not married. His title and estate descend to his next brother William, born in 1806, and also unmarried.

#### SIR THOMAS L. MITCHELL, F.R.S.

*Oct. 5.* In New South Wales, aged 63, Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, Knt., Surveyor-general of that colony, D.C.L., Fellow of the Royal and the Royal Geographical Societies.

He was the eldest son of John Mitchell, esq., by the daughter of Alexander Miln, esq., of Carron Works; and was the chief of the family of Mitchell of Craigend, which took the name of Livingstone on a marriage with the heiress of a brother of Lord Viscount Kilsyth, attained in 1716.

He joined the army in the Peninsula when only sixteen, and served on Wellington's staff to the close of the war. He was sent back to survey the battle-fields of the Peninsula. His model of the Lower Pyrenees is in the United Service Museum, Whitehall. In 1827 he was sent to survey Eastern Australia, having the appointment of Deputy-Surveyor-General, under Mr. Oxley, whom he succeeded as Surveyor-General. A Report of all his surveys is to be published by the Australian legislature. Sir T. Mitchell made several exploring expeditions into the interior of the country, of which valuable narratives have been published. The titles of his works are as follow:—

*Outlines of a System of Surveying for Geographical and Military Purposes.* London, 1827, 8vo.

*Two Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia; with descriptions of the recently explored region of Australia Felix.* 1838, 8vo. Second edition, 1839.

*Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia, in search of*

a route from Sidney to the Gulf of Carpentaria. 1848, 8vo.

Sir Thomas was also the inventor of a new propeller for steam-vessels, called the Boomerang propeller, which excited considerable interest at the time it was first introduced; and upon which he published "A Lecture," in 8vo. 1853.

Nor was he a stranger to the lighter branches of literature, having also published a translation of the *Lusiad* of Camoens.

He was knighted by her Majesty in 1839, in presenting a map of his surveys and discoveries; and in the same year he received from the university of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L. In 1854 he was advanced to the rank of Colonel.

Sir Thomas Mitchell married, in 1818, the eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Blount.

His funeral was a public one.

#### ADMIRAL CURRY, C.B.

*Dec. 27.* At Stoke, Devonport, aged 83, Admiral Richard Curry, C.B.

He was the son of Thomas Curry, esq. of Gosport, for more than twenty years a zealous and active magistrate for Hampshire, and cousin of the late Captain Jonathan Faulknor, R.N. He entered the navy March 22, 1780, as captain's servant on board the *Amphitrite*, Capt. Robert Biggs; and afterwards served as midshipman and master's mate in the *Goliath* 74, *Phaeton* 38, *Actæon* troop-ship, *Royal George* 100, *Barfleur* 98, *Iphigenia* 32, and *Venus* 38, the last commanded by his relative Capt. Jon. Faulknor. Whilst in the *Iphigenia*, he conducted into port *l'Elizabeth*, the second privateer captured during the war; and in the *Venus*, in the same year (1793) he took part in a severe action, which lasted two hours and a half, with the *Semillante* of 40 guns.

Obtaining his first commission in March 14, 1794, he accompanied Capt. Faulknor into the *Diana* 38. He was afterwards first of the *Sans Pareil* 80, flag-ship of Lord Hugh Seymour in the Channel; and on the 30th Nov. 1798, he was promoted to the command of the *Fury* bomb. In that vessel he took a conspicuous share in the expedition to Holland in 1799, during which he bombarded a military post near the Helder Point—covered the landing of the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby—accompanied Vice-Adm. Mitchell's flotilla to the Zuyder Zee—co-operated with Capt. Wm. Carthew in removing a large quantity of naval stores from Medenblik, the dock-yard at which place and two frigates were burnt—and was the last but one to quit the Texel on its evacuation.

On afterwards repairing to the Mediterranean, Captain Curry, early in March, 1801, joined in the hostilities then commencing against the French in Egypt. After assisting at the debarkation of the troops, he bombarded and reduced the castle of Aboukir, on the 8th of that month, by which event twelve guns and 190 of the enemy fell into the hands of the British. On the 19th of April, with a division of gunboats under his orders, he further contributed to the surrender, at the close of a siege of three days, of the castle of Jullien, although defended by fifteen pieces of cannon and a garrison of nearly 400 men. Ascending the Nile, he subsequently, on the 9th of May, commanded a force of four flats and three launches in an action of six hours with the enemy's fort at Rahmanieh, the eventual capture of which, after occasioning the British a loss of four men killed and seven wounded, cut off all communication between the French armies at Grand Cairo and Alexandria, secured the command of the Nile, and contributed in a great degree to the final expulsion of the enemy from the country. For these services Captain Curry was presented by the Capitan Pacha with several pieces of rich silk stuff, embroidered with gold in various patterns, and, as a mark of particular distinction, he received from the Grand Vizier a handsome pelisse of camel's hair lined with rich fur. On the capitulation of Grand Cairo, towards the close of June, a few days previously to which he had constructed a bridge for the passage of the army across the Nile, Captain Curry was sent in his cutter down the river with the intelligence to Lord Keith, then in Aboukir Bay. In consequence of the strong recommendations of which he was the bearer he was immediately ordered home with the despatches, and on his arrival at the Admiralty he was awarded the sum of 500*l.* usually given on such occasions, and he also received the Egyptian war-medal in gold.

Having rejoined the *Fury* in the Mediterranean, Capt. Curry was, by commission dated Jan. 7, 1803, promoted to post rank, and appointed to the *Tigre*, of 74 guns, which ship he brought home and paid off in October following. He was afterwards successively appointed,—April 13, 1803, to the command of the *Royal Sovereign* 100, attached to the fleet in the Channel; April 30, 1805, to the *Tribune* 32, stationed off Cherbourg; Jan. 23, 1806, to the *Roebuck* 44, and Sept. 24, 1811, to the *Solebay* 32, the two latter both flag-ships at Yarmouth, where he remained until the peace of 1814. From May 1830 to May 1833, in the *Caledonia* 120, *Foudroyant* 80, and *San Josef* 100, he officiated as flag-Captain to



Sir Manley Dixon, commander-in-chief at Plymouth.

He was promoted to flag-rank on the 10th Jan. 1837; to Vice-Admiral in Nov. 1846; and to the full rank of Admiral in July 1851. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath Sept. 26, 1841.

Admiral Curry married, Jan. 18, 1804, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Daniel Blatchford, esq. of Lower Tooting, Surrey, and has eleven children now living. His son Douglas is a Captain R.N.; another, Robert Murray, first Lieutenant R.N. commanded, while attached to the *Thunderer* 84, a company at the storming of Sidon, and served at the siege of Acre in 1840.

#### REAR-ADMIRAL F. J. THOMAS.

Dec. 19. At Hill, near Southampton, Rear-Admiral Frederick Jennings Thomas.

Rear-Admiral Thomas was great-uncle to the present Sir William Sidney Thomas, Bart. a Commander R.N., being the younger son of Sir John Thomas the fifth Baronet of Wenvoe Castle co. Glamorgan, by Mary, daughter of John Parker, esq. of Harfield Court, co. Glouc.

He was born in April, 1787, in the New Forest. He entered the Navy March 1, 1799, as first-class volunteer on board the *Boston* 32, Capt. John Erskine Douglas, with whom he continued to serve on the American and West India stations, as midshipman and master's mate, until August, 1803. During that period he proved a volunteer on every occasion that involved difficulty or danger; and in one instance, while conducting a valuable prize to Bermuda, his coolness, intrepidity, and promptitude had the effect of thwarting a plan laid by the prisoners, who were greatly superior to the British, for re-taking the vessel. Joining in Sept. 1803, the *Prince of Wales* 98, bearing the flag of Sir Robert Calder, he took part in that ship in the action fought, July 22, 1805, with the combined fleets of France and Spain off Cape Finisterre. He was nominated Sept. 19 following, acting Lieutenant of the *Spartiate* 74, Capt. Sir Francis Laforey; and on Oct. 21 in the same year shared in the glories of Trafalgar. His appointment to the *Spartiate* being confirmed Feb. 14, 1806, he continued employed in her off Rochfort and in the Mediterranean, where he assisted at the blockade of Toulon, contributed to the defence of Sicily, and partook of a variety of operations on the coast of Italy until Nov. 1809. In the course of the ensuing month he joined the *Antelope* 50, bearing the flag of Sir J. T. Duckworth; and shortly afterwards proceeded with his Majesty's ambassador to Cadiz, where he succeeded, although the French army had surrounded the city, in

procuring information relative to their movements in the interior of Andalusia, which proved of advantage to the interests of Spain, and was by him forwarded to the British government. He also, at imminent hazard, made a survey of the enemy's lines and fortifications; and this, with a description of their naval position and forces, and the soundings they occupied, he communicated in a chart to the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Mulgrave, whose thanks he obtained in return. Continuing at Cadiz (with the exception of a few months in 1810, during which he was first Lieutenant of, and equipped for foreign service, the *Nereus* 36, Capt. Peter Haywood,) Mr. Thomas was enabled, through resources peculiarly his own, to furnish government with the first information of the enemy's intention of attacking the valuable fortresses of Tarifa and Ceuta. While successfully engaged with a detachment of armed vessels under his orders in counteracting their projected enterprises by water, he boarded, and after a desperate resistance re-took, two valuable Spanish ships, which had been beguiled by the French under their batteries. In towing these from the shore he was for four hours exposed to a galling fire. He was subsequently presented with the thanks of the inhabitants of Cadiz in a gold box, for his "energy and personal risk in defence of the trade." Although surrounded for many weeks by hardships, which materially injured his health, Mr. Thomas, by his unexampled vigilance, prevented a junction between the enemy's land and sea forces. In his determination, indeed, to effect this object he resolutely maintained the station he had taken up throughout two tremendous gales, during which several vessels of the same class as that he commanded foundered alongside.

In an unsuccessful attack made in Oct. 1810, by the troops under Lord Blayney, supported by part of the flotilla, on the Castle of Frangerola, the gun-boat he was in sunk after an action of two hours, and he himself was wounded. Nevertheless, he landed and remained with the army, still engaged with the enemy, until obliged to repair on board the *Rambler*, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Robert Hall, who conferred upon him a high eulogium, and gave him up the temporary command. He remained, therefore, on deck, and in action, until the orders he had received were fulfilled; and for his conduct he received the thanks of the commander-in-chief.

After he had for some time had charge of a division of the Cadiz flotilla, and had afforded fresh proofs of "gallant intrepidity" and "sound judgment," he was

awarded a second commission dated March 4, 1811, and was appointed second in command of the flotilla. He removed on this occasion to the *Rambler*, which had been rated as a sloop of war. On the 5th July following, he made a valiant but ineffectual attempt to capture a French armed schooner in the River Guadalquivir. He subsequently, having volunteered his services, bore an important part in the expulsion of the French from Seville; and about Aug. 1812, he became senior commander of the flotilla. To sum up his services on the coast of Spain, we may observe that he was present at the storming and annihilation of twelve batteries, and at the capture of several hundred pieces of ordnance and upwards of 150 sail of vessels; that he fitted out at his own expense two armed vessels, resembling in rig and construction the French privateers of Rota and San Lucar, which proved of great protection to trade, and succeeded in often decoying the enemy; that he co-operated with the Spanish naval and military forces in every enterprise undertaken against the French in the South of Spain; and that he was particularized by its government for his "patriotism, bravery, and zeal." Notwithstanding that several strong applications had been made to the Admiralty in his favour, especially by Lord Fitzroy Somerset, military secretary to the Marquess of Wellington, and by the British ambassador at Cadiz, Captain Thomas was not promoted to post rank until Dec. 8, 1813; some time previously to which he had been ordered to act as Captain in the *San Juan* 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral S. H. Linzee, at Gibraltar. He returned to England with that officer in 1814, in the *Eurotas* frigate, and did not afterwards go afloat. He accepted the rank of a retired Rear-Admiral Oct. 1, 1846. Although he had served longer at Cadiz than any other commander, and had signalized himself, as we have shown, in a very remarkable manner, he appears to have been the only one suffered to remain without honorary distinction.

Adm. Thomas invented, in 1818, a life-boat to pull and sail at the average rate, with three keels (the two outer supporting the bilge and preventing the vessel from upsetting or sinking). In 1820 he suggested some plans for constructing a pier at Brighton, similar to that at Ryde in the Isle of Wight, and for sheltering it by a breakwater to be formed of forest timber. In 1821 he tendered a scheme for the opening of a communication between the south-east and south-west parts of Sussex by means of a bridge across the River Arun, with the view of obviating the circuitous route through Arundel. He

was the author of a work entitled "*England's Defence*."

He married, August 7, 1816, Susannah, only daughter of the late Arthur Atherley, esq. and sister of Arthur Atherley, esq. formerly M.P. for Southampton, by whom he leaves issue two sons, John and Barclay, and two daughters, Mary and Susannah.

The remains of the venerable and gallant officer were buried at Millbrook, near Southampton.

#### CAPT. W. H. HENDERSON, C.B.

Nov. 26. Capt. William Honyman Henderson, C.B. Comptroller-general of the Coast Guard.

Capt. Henderson was the third son of the late Alexander Henderson, esq. of Stemster, co. Caithness, who was himself a midshipman in early life in the *Royal George*, served under Duncan and Lord Howe, and in the relief of Gibraltar, 1782; of whose five sons, four have borne arms in the public service, three as soldiers.

He entered the Navy Dec. 25, 1808, as first-class volunteer on board the *Hero* 74, Capt. J. N. Newman, employed on the North Sea and Baltic stations; where, and in South America, he afterwards served as midshipman and master's mate in the *Ardent* 64, and *Aquilon* and *Ceres* frigates. He was for some time employed in the *Plover* sloop at Newfoundland; after which he joined the *Tonnant* 80, bearing the flag of the Hon. Alexander Cochrane, and assisted in the boat action on Lake Borgne and in the expedition against New Orleans. Between June 1815 and Jan. 1820 he was employed on the Home and South American stations in the *Royal Sovereign* 100, *Childers* 16, *Rivoli* 74, *Dover* 28, *Creole* 42, and *Superb* 74. On leaving the last ship he became acting Lieutenant on board the *Creole*, and received a commission on the 10th May, 1820. In the course of 1824 he was appointed to the *Seringapatam* frigate, *Albion* 74, and *Tribune* frigate, on the Portsmouth and Lisbon stations; on the 20th Feb. 1826, to the *Forte* 44; on the 22nd March, 1826, to the *Blonde* 42, in the Pacific; and on the 14th Sept. 1827, to the *Columbine* sloop on the Halifax station, when he returned home and was paid off on the 1st June, 1830. In March 1831 he was appointed to the *Barham* 50; on the 7th May following, as first, to the *Dublin* 50, in which he again served in South America until Oct. 1834, when she was put out of commission.

On the 19th Dec. following Mr. Henderson was advanced to the rank of Commander, and on the 9th Sept. 1835, he was appointed to the *Phoenix* steamer, and

ordered to the coast of Spain. His services there during the civil war were acknowledged by the order of San Fernando of the second class; and he was advanced to post rank on the 27th June, 1838.

On the 19th June, 1839, he was appointed to the *Gorgon*, another steam-vessel, which was employed for three years in the Mediterranean, and during that period participated in the operations on the coast of Syria, including the attacks on Sidon and St. Jean d'Acre. He was in consequence nominated a Companion of the Bath, Dec. 18, 1840, and received the Ottoman order, and scimitars both from the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt.

On the 25th Aug. 1846, he was appointed to the *Sidon* steam-frigate, in which he took an effective part in the suppression of the insurrection in Portugal, and afterwards went to quiet the Azores. Early in 1848 he carried out Lord Dalhousie to India as Governor-general, and brought back Lord Hardinge to Trieste. The *Sidon* was paid off on the 30th March, 1849. Soon after, Capt. Henderson was placed in charge of the steam reserve, to which duty he devoted himself with his wonted energy and usefulness; and, after some two years in that position, he was appointed Comptroller-general of the Guard, which office he filled with equal zeal and integrity until his decease, which occurred when on a tour of inspection in Lincolnshire.

Captain Henderson married, Sept. 4, 1844, Elizabeth-Martha, daughter of P. Wallis, esq. of Nova Scotia, and widow of Lord James Townshend, under whom he served in the *Columbine* and the *Dublin*.

#### CAPT. C. A. BARLOW, R.N.

Dec. 31. At Hammersmith, in his 56th year, Captain Charles Anstruther Barlow, R.N. C.B. and K.S.F.

He was born on the 5th Feb. 1800, the second son of Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bt. G.C.B. Governor of Fort St. George, Madras, by Elizabeth, daughter of Burton Smith, esq. of the co. Westmeath.

He entered the navy on the 14th Nov. 1812, as first-class volunteer on board the *Victorious* 74, on the North American station; and was afterwards midshipman in the *Mæander* 42, *Queen Charlotte* 100, *Rochfort* 74, and *Revolutionnaire* 46. In the *Queen Charlotte* he was present in the battle of Algiers. He was made Lieutenant July 1, 1822, in the *Despatch* 18, on the Mediterranean station. On the 6th Dec. 1822, he was appointed to the *Prince Royal* 120, flag-ship at Chatham; on the 20th Feb. 1826, to the *Forte* 44, on the coast of South America; and on the 25th Feb. 1831, to the *St. Vincent* 120, flag-ship.

ship in the Mediterranean; on the 25th Jan. 1834, as senior of the *Malabar* 74, on the same station; and on the 15th Dec. following, to the *Royalist* 10. This last vessel he commanded off the north coast of Spain, from the siege of Bilbao, in June 1835, until made Commander on the 10th Jan. 1837, and for his exertions during that period he received the first-class of the Spanish order of San Fernando. On the 2nd Dec. 1839, Captain Barlow assumed the command of the *Nimrod* 20, in which he sailed for the East Indies, and ultimately enacted a very prominent part in the operations on the coast of China in the spring of 1841, particularly in the capture of Canton; upon which occasion he was sent by Sir Le Fleming Senhouse as bearer of despatches to the Commander-in-chief Sir Gordon Bremer, and to the Governor-general of India, and thence overland to England. He was advanced to post rank by commission bearing date June 8, 1841, and on the 14th Oct. was nominated a Companion of the Bath. After having served on full-pay for twenty-two years, he has from that time remained unemployed.

He was unmarried.

#### CAPTAIN S. E. WIDDRINGTON, R.N.

Jan. 11. At Newton hall, near Felton, Samuel Edward Widdrington, esq. Commander R.N., K.T.S. a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Northumberland, F.R.S. and F.G.S.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Cook, M.A. of Newton, by Sarah Brown, grand-niece and coheir to Nathaniel Widdrington, esq. who died in 1780, the last of the male line of the ancient family of Widdrington, of Hauxley, co. Northumberland.

He obtained his first commission on the 10th June, 1809. While serving as First Lieutenant with Capt. E. R. Sibly, in the *Swallow* sloop, he attacked with three boats belonging to that vessel, on the 16th Sept. 1813, the *Guerrière* French brig, carrying 4 guns and 60 stand of arms, which had been taken in tow by several boats belonging to Porto d'Anzio. On this occasion two seamen were killed and four severely wounded in Mr. Cook's boat.

He next served with the same Captain in the *Niemen* 28, on the peace establishment; and was then appointed in the same capacity to the *Windsor Castle* 74, Capt. Charles Dashwood. The *Windsor Castle* being at Lisbon during a popular commotion, Dom John of Portugal took refuge on board her; Mr. Cook was in consequence presented with the order of the Tower and Sword, and at the earnest request of his Royal Highness he was pro-

moted to the rank of Commander on the 3d June, 1824. After that date he was not further employed.

In 1840 he took the name of Widdrington; as did the other coheir of that family, Colonel Tinling, afterwards General Sir David Latimer Tinling Widdrington, K.C.H. Subsequently, by purchase, the subject of this memoir became possessed of the whole Widdrington estate, and he served the office of High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1854.

In October, 1829, Capt. Cook went to Spain; and, having subsequently resided for three years in that country, he published, in 1834, in two volumes, octavo, "Sketches in Spain, during the years 1829, 30, 31, and 32; containing Notices of some districts very little known; of the Manners of the People, Government, recent Changes, Commerce, Fine Arts, and Natural History." [A typographical error occurs on the title-page, whereby he is designated Captain S. S. Cook.] This work, which was dedicated to Lord Prudhoe, was the most complete account of Spain which had then been published in our language.

In 1843 (having then assumed the name of Widdrington) he repaired to Spain again, and in the following year he published another book, entitled "Spain and the Spaniards in 1843," also in two volumes, octavo, and dedicated as the former to the present Duke of Northumberland.

The Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, in their recent annual report, "deplore the loss of Captain Widdrington, a gentleman of an elevated mind and taste, and who ever took much interest in the proceedings of the Society."

He married, in 1832, Dorothy, second daughter of the late Alexander Davison, esq. of Swarland Park, Northumberland; but has left no children. He is succeeded in his estates by his nephew Shalcross Fitzherbert Jacson, esq. son of Shalcross Jacson, esq. by Frances, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Cook.

#### CAPT. WILLIAM ROWLATT, R.N.

Jan. 18. At Belfast, in his 48th year, William Rowlatt, esq. Commander R.N.

Although not a war officer, yet his career offers some points not unworthy of notice. He was born in London, May 5, 1808, and was son of the Rev. William Henry Rowlatt, well and favourably known for many years as Reader of the Temple Church. His boyish inclinations had pointed to the sister service, and the commercial and legal professions were proposed for him by his family; but, whilst about to study for the latter, an oppor-

tunity was presented, and embraced by him, of entering the royal navy, although he had the disadvantage of being nearly sixteen years of age on March 18, 1824. He passed his examination in 1830, and obtained his first commission Dec. 27, 1838. His succeeding appointments were—Aug. 31, 1839, as additional Lieutenant to the Niagara 20, Capt. Williams Sandom, on the Lakes of Canada, whence he returned in 1842; Feb. 20, 1843, to the post of Agent on board the Senator emigration transport; Oct. 16, 1845, again as Additional to the Penelope steam-frigate, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Wm. Jones, on the coast of Africa; and Dec. 19, 1845, as senior Lieutenant to the Waterwitch 10, Capt. Thos. Fras. Birch, on the same station. Shortly after the paying off of the last-named vessel he was advanced, Dec. 23, 1847, to the rank of Commander. In all this there is indeed at first sight nothing brilliant, yet the zealous service of many years on the western coast of Africa (always attended by danger, independent of the terrible fever peculiar to that region, and which had twice brought the subject of this sketch to the brink of the grave) may be held perhaps scarcely less meritorious than the more exciting and splendid career which active warfare affords. Capt. Rowlatt's journals, letters, and sketches (for although untaught he handled his pencil well) give a more vivid idea of the strange combination of the horrible, the disgusting, and the ridiculous which a slaver's deck presents, than anything upon the subject which has come under the writer's observation. To these services, unaided by patronage, he owed his promotion, and was so far fortunate that they were appreciated and acknowledged at the Admiralty. Subsequently, his repeated efforts to obtain a command during the present war were unavailing; but in this he doubtless shared the fortune of many officers of equal and even superior claims. He bore, however, in the profession the character of a fair seaman and a good officer, uniting suavity with firmness, and he enjoyed the favourable opinion of Sir Charles Sullivan, Sir George Lambert, Admiral Sandom, and other distinguished officers. For several years past, having failed in obtaining more active employment, he had accepted the post of emigration officer, in the West Indies, St. Helena, and Ireland; but the effects of his long and arduous services, chiefly in tropical climates, had much enfeebled a naturally vigorous constitution. To a tall and robust frame, he united a strongly-marked countenance, which had indeed in youth been eminently handsome. He was a good

horseman, and fond of manly exercises, in several of which (especially swimming) he excelled. His talents were naturally strong and versatile, and enabled him so thoroughly to overcome the disadvantages arising from an imperfect education, that he was for several years past the author of many of the ablest articles in professional journals; also of an excellent little work, entitled, "Sketches by a Sailor; or, Things of Earth and Things of Heaven. (Longmans, 1853)". The order of merit, now about to be tardily adopted in the united services, he repeatedly advocated with great zeal and force; and it is by no means improbable that his efforts had their share in attracting the attention of the government to this important subject.

Commander Rowlatt was exemplary in all the relations of life. He had many friends, and probably few men have died more regretted. Yet, with many excellent and amiable qualities, he had originally his share of error. It required the correcting hand of misfortune (and it fell heavily) effectually to subdue the evil and develop the better qualities of his nature. How earnestly and successfully he laboured during the latter years of his existence (at least a fourth of his whole life), to "throw away the worser part of him," is well known to all who were his intimates within the period alluded to, and in which his conduct eminently displayed that steady progressive improvement which is the surest mark of the existence of a Christian spirit, each succeeding year leaving him a wiser and better man than the foregoing. His widow and large family are very slenderly provided for.

#### GEORGE BUCHAN, Esq.

Jan. 3. George Buchan, esq. of Kelloe, co. Berwick.

Mr. Buchan was the son and heir of George Buchan, esq. of Kelloe, by Anne, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas of Arniston, President of the Court of Session, and sister to the late Lord Chief Baron Dundas.

For several years Mr. Buchan held the office of Chief Secretary at Madras, where, from his commanding talents and high-toned public and private character, he left a name of distinguished reputation and honour. The same aptitude and intelligence for which he had been conspicuous when in office he continued to evince in the transaction of county business, when, after his return from India, he became resident at his family seat in Berwickshire, where he was much loved for his benevolence and charity.

Mr. Buchan's estate descends to his nephew, Lieut.-Colonel George W. Fordyce, of the Scots Fusileer Guards.

#### JAMES BAILLIE FRASER, Esq.

Jan. — Aged 72, James-Baillie Fraser, esq. of Reelick, co. Inverness, a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county.

Mr. Fraser was born on the 11th June, 1783, the eldest of four brothers, all remarkable men, sons of the late Edward Satchell Fraser of Reelick. One of those brothers, William Fraser, enjoyed great celebrity in India as Commissioner at Delhi, where he was assassinated by a native prince in 1835. James-Baillie went early to the West Indies, but after a short residence there, he resolved, like his brothers, to proceed to the East. He returned to this country about the year 1822, and next year was married to Jane daughter of Lord Woodhouselee, and sister of the late sheriff of Inverness-shire, Mr. Fraser Tytler. This lady survives to lament her loss.

Mr. Fraser was again in India, and was employed in a diplomatic mission, in the course of which he rode on horseback from Constantinople to Ispahan, the fatigues and hardships of which gave the first shock to his vigorous constitution. When the Persian princes visited this country, he was requested by Government to accompany and take charge of them, and on their return he went with them as far as Constantinople.

Latterly, Mr. Fraser became a zealous improver of his Highland estate, which is almost unequalled, though on a limited scale, for its magnificent woods and romantic burn scenery.

The literary works of Mr. Fraser are numerous, but they all spring out of his personal history and experiences. In 1820 he published a Tour through the Snowy Range of the Himalaya Mountains; in 1825, a Narrative of a Journey into Khorasan in the years 1821 and 1822, including an Account of the Countries to the North-east of Persia; and in 1826, Travels and Adventures in the Persian Provinces. In 1828, like his contemporary Mr. Morier, he described the life and manners of the Persians in a fictitious narrative, "The Kuzilbash, a Tale of Khorasan." In 1838 appeared his work, "A Winter Journey from Constantinople to Teheran, with Travels through various parts of Persia." He wrote also a History of Persia for the Cabinet Library of Oliver and Boyd, contributed various short pieces to the annuals, and ventured once more into the regions of fiction by a Scottish story, "The Highland Smugglers." His last work was a military Memoir of Colonel Skinner—a distinguished Indian officer, who died at Delhi in 1841, and was buried by the side of his friend William Fraser.

This imperfect list shows the intellectual activity of Mr. Fraser but writing



formed only one of his employments. He was as accomplished as an artist as he was as an author. He was an exquisite painter in water-colours, and several of his drawings of Eastern scenes have been engraved.—*Inverness Courier*.

CAPT. THOMAS PRICE.

Jan. 29. At York, aged 72, Thomas Price, esq. a Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding.

In this gentleman the city of York has to lament the loss of one of its most honoured and respected citizens, who, by a long career of public usefulness, by his unswerving integrity, his moral worth, and amiability of character, had won for himself the esteem and regard of all who had the good fortune to make his acquaintance.

Mr. Price was the fourth son of Sir Charles Price, Bart. of Spring Grove, Richmond, Surrey, an eminent banker in London, an Alderman and Lord Mayor of the metropolitan city, and also the representative of that important constituency in three successive parliaments. In early life he entered the army, and bore his Majesty's commission in the 8th Light Dragoons; subsequently he exchanged into the 23rd Light Dragoons; and afterwards into the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards. Having formed in 1814 a matrimonial alliance with the daughter of Hall Plumer, esq. of Stockton Hall, Mr. Price retired from the army, and, thirty-nine years ago, took up his residence in the city of York, where he continued to reside until the close of his valuable life. Mr. Price took an active part in the direction of several important commercial undertakings. He had been a director of the Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Company since its establishment in 1824, and many years ago he succeeded the late Mr. Pemberton as chairman, in which position he remained up to the time of his death. He was one of the earliest proprietors, and a managing director, of the York City and County Bank. In several other public companies he also took a prominent share in the direction, applying his active mind with energy to the promotion of any undertaking in which he embarked.

Mr. Price was a zealous and warmly-attached member of the Church of England, and a liberal supporter of various religious societies. He was treasurer to the York Church Missionary Society, the York Branch of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Irish Scripture Readers' Society, the Hibernian Society, the Naval and Military Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society. He was strongly impressed with the importance of maintaining our Protestant institutions; and

boldly advocated at all times and seasons the Protestant cause, whenever the opportunity presented itself for raising his voice in its behalf. In politics Mr. Price was a Conservative of the old school. He acted on principle, and he detested expediency. He was firm and unbending in his opinion on public affairs, and ever ready to defend and support his principles in the various political struggles which have occurred in this locality, whether for the city or the county representation.

Mr. Price was a magistrate, in the commission of the peace for the city of York, and also for the liberty of St. Peter. He was also a Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding, a trustee of the York Municipal Charities, a manager and trustee of the York savings bank, and as a supporter of the local charitable institutions held various other appointments, thus benefiting them by his personal exertions as well as by his pecuniary aid.

He was in his usual health up to within a few hours of his death. On Sunday, the 27th Jan. he attended divine service at St. Helen's church, and on Monday morning he repaired to the parlour of the City and County Bank, where he was conversing with his brother directors on general matters, when he was suddenly struck with alarming illness—apoplexy, attended with paralysis. He was removed to his residence in St. Leonard's-place, where he was attended by Dr. Swaine and Mr. Husband, but the attack was so severe that medical aid was in vain, and he expired the following morning at six o'clock.

His widow survives him, and he leaves a numerous family—five sons and two daughters—all settled in the world. His eldest son, the Rev. Thomas Charles Price, is Vicar at St. Augustine's church, Bristol; and his other sons are all distinguishing themselves in their several professions by that energy and ability for which their parent was so deservedly esteemed.

The mortal remains of Mr. Price were interred in the family vault at the York Cemetery, attended by four of his sons, the Rev. T. C. Price, Edwin-Plumer, Hall-Rokeby, and Clement Uvedale Price, esqs.—the fifth, Captain Spencer Cosby Price, being abroad (on his return from his regiment at Gibraltar). An unusually large assemblage of the most influential inhabitants of the city were also present.—*Yorkshire Gazette*.

JOHN DICK BURNABY, ESQ.

Dec. 29. At Torquay, after a short illness, John Dick Burnaby, esq. B.C.L. of Asfordby Hall, Leicestershire, Barrister-at-Law, Justice of the Peace for that

County, and Judge of the County Courts for the Leicester district.

Mr. Burnaby was the son of John Dick Burnaby, esq. of Evington, co. Leicester, Colonel of the 1st Grenadier Guards (third son of Andrew Burnaby, D.D. Archdeacon of Leicester, and Vicar of Greenwich), by Henry-Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Fowke, Bart. His father died on the 15th June, 1852, and his mother, surviving, has died (since her son) on the 5th of January in the present year.

Mr. Burnaby was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, Nov. 21, 1828, and went the Midland circuit. He was for some time a Commissioner of Bankrupts for Leicester, Nottingham, and the districts attached.

Mr. Serjeant Miller, who has been appointed successor to Mr. Burnaby as Judge of the County Court, on taking his seat, paid a tribute to the memory of his deceased predecessor, in the course of which he remarked: "As one of the late Mr. Burnaby's professional brethren, I had the happiness of associating with him on the Midland Circuit for several years; I believe I may add, I was honoured with a share of his regard: and I sincerely say that it has seldom been my lot to know a man whose nature was extolled and ennobled by so large a combination of admirable qualities as that of the lamented friend who so recently filled and adorned this seat. With a fine, frank, manly spirit, he united the utmost kindness of heart; to a lofty and refined sense of honour he joined the simplest, the purest integrity; and, while he unswervingly acted up to the dictates of duty and justice, he always strove to temper and soften their rigour by the gentlest sympathy, and the most amiable and conciliatory manner."

#### VERY REV. THEOPHILUS BLAKELY.

Dec. 1. In Dublin, at an advanced age, the Very Rev. Theophilus Blakely, Dean of Down.

The Dean of Down was of an English family. He was a member of Trinity hall, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1794. In early life he was alternate morning preacher at Berkeley and Fitzroy chapels. He afterwards held a small living near Dublin; and in 1811 he was preferred to the deanery of Connor, thence in 1824 to that of Achonry, and in 1839 to that of Down.

The Dean was an able preacher and a powerful writer. He was an earnest supporter of all measures of public improvement: he was among the first advocates for the Irish National System of Education. In the pulpit the Dean's eloquence was persuasive and fervid, and he was eminently successful in charity sermons.

He married, first, Miss Catherine Ball, of Ball's Grove, co. Meath, by whom he had a son and several daughters; one of whom, Louisa, was married to Henry Metcalfe, esq. M.P. for Drogheda; but who all died young. The Dean married, secondly, Mary Stewart, daughter of John, the youngest brother of the late Alexander Stewart, esq. of Ballyedmond, co. Down; by whom he leaves a son, Theophilus Alexander, Major in the regular cavalry of the Turkish contingent, formerly Captain in the Royal Artillery; and two daughters, Mary-Stewart, married to Robert Spankie, esq. magistrate and collector at Cawnpore, and Isabella-Chalmers.

#### REV. JAMES THOMSON, D.D.

Nov. 28. In London, in his 88th year, the Rev. James Thomson, D.D., of Eccles.

He was born in May, 1768, at Crieff, in Perthshire. After obtaining the elements of a classical education at the parish school, at the age of sixteen he went to College at Edinburgh, where he speedily acquired the friendship of Professors Hardie and Finlayson, the latter of whom was distinguished for the kindness and assistance which he afforded to young men of ability in their early progress. After being licensed to preach, Mr. Thomson frequently acted as assistant to his uncle, the Rev. John Ewan, minister of Whittingham, in East Lothian. In 1795 he became colleague with the late Bishop Gleig in the editorship of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, having succeeded the late Bishop Walker in the office; and during his connection with that publication he wrote the articles—Thomas Ruddiman, Scripture, Septuagint, Spectre, Suicide, Superstition, Thrashing, Water—all in the year 1796. The article Scripture was republished in several of the subsequent editions, and is a very valuable *resumé* of the history of the peculiarities and sources of the books of the Old and New Testaments. When editing this great work he had a free house, with coal and candle, and 50*l.* a-year, with payment for his articles, 3*l.* 3*s.* per sheet, remuneration for which, however, he never claimed. The house was the most northerly on the east of the Advocates' Close, the windows looking to the New Town.

Mr. Thomson edited an edition of the *Spectator*, and wrote the biographies of the authors, which are still prefixed to many editions of that work. He wrote likewise a work entitled, "The Rise, Progress, and Consequences of the New Opinions and Principles lately introduced into France," 8vo. 1799, which met with a rapid sale.

Having become tutor to Stirling of Kip-

pendavie, he placed his brother the late Dr. Thomas Thomson, afterwards the celebrated Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow, in his own situation on the *Encyclopædia*. He had taught his brother arithmetic and Latin, and had sent him to the grammar-school of Stirling, then presided over by Dr. Doig, the friend of Lord Kames, and the author of *Letters on the Savage State*. It is an honourable trait in the character of Dr. Doig, that, when asked to receive his fees from the elder brother, he requested that he might be allowed to be compensated by the younger brother, when the latter should have entered upon life, and been enabled to disburse the debt from his own resources. It is almost unnecessary to state that the obligation was so liquidated most scrupulously. During his residence in Edinburgh Mr. Thomson likewise attended the medical classes, and became a volunteer, regularly attending to his military duties. He was an active member of the Forenoon or Saturday Select Theological Society, and acted as its secretary. He was also a member of the Select Society for General Subjects, which consisted of six individuals—Dr. John Barclay, Dr. Miller, Dr. James Thomson, Dr. Thomas Thomson, Mr. James Mill the historian of India, and a gentleman, afterwards minister of Carlisle. This association was the origin of valuable results to science and literature.

At the beginning of 1802 James Mill removed to London, where, on the 1st of January of the following year, he set on foot "*The Literary Journal, a Review of Literature, Science, Manners, and Politics*," published weekly at the price of one shilling. For this paper Mr. Mill wrote the political and general articles, while the scientific department was managed by Dr. Thomas Thomson, and the Philosophy of Mind and Literature by Mr. James Thomson. His first article appeared on the 20th Jan., 1803, and is entitled the *Philosophy of the Mind*. The journal continued its existence for several years, Mr. Thomson continuing his contributions to it until 1805, when he was presented by the crown to the parish of Eccles, where he devoted himself with unceasing energy to the study of his Bible, which he considered to constitute theology, and to the duties of his parish. In the earlier years of his ministry he was in the habit of merely making notes for his discourses, but latterly he wrote them out with great care; and, after obtaining an assistant and successor, he devoted his time, from his eightieth to his eighty-seventh year, to revising and re-writing them, and brought many of them out at a great personal ex-

pense, in his three volumes on the Gospel of St. Luke, and in his volume on the Acts of the Apostles. In 1842 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of St. Andrew's, and in the same year was presented with a splendid testimonial, in the form of a silver urn, by the landowners and parishioners. He continued to perform his parochial duties, with the exception of preaching, till 1847, in his eightieth year, when he went to live in Edinburgh, where he remained till 1854. During the last year he resided with his eldest son in London, where he breathed his last.

Dr. Thomson was a model of a Christian pastor and gentleman, and was looked up to by a large circle of relations and friends with love and veneration. He was most benevolent and kind to the poor, was a generous contributor to all the schemes of the Church, and to the Bible Society from an early period, under the title of "*A Friend near the Tweed*."

Dr. Thomson married in 1805 the eldest daughter of Captain James Skene of Aberdeen, the second son of George Skene, Esq., of Skene. She died in 1851, being the last of the name of that ancient family in the direct line, the estates being now in possession of the Earl of Fife, the grandson of her uncle. He lived to see his eldest son, Dr. R. D. Thomson, Professor of Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and his nephew, Dr. Thomas Thomson, Superintendent of the East India Company's Botanic Gardens at Calcutta, occupying prominent positions in their respective sciences, both having been elected Fellows of the Royal Society of London; while his second son, James Thomson, Esq., was recently chairman of the Government Bank of Madras.—*Abridged from the Literary Gazette.*

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REV. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, M.A.

*Dec.* —. At Brighton, after a few days' illness, in his 49th year, the Rev. Robert Montgomery, M.A. Minister of Peroy Chapel, St. Pancras, Middlesex, author of *The Omnipresence of the Deity*, *Satan*, and many other poems.

Mr. Montgomery was the son of Gomery a celebrated theatrical clown. Whether the latter name was one assumed by the father, as is usual on the stage, whilst his real name was Montgomery, or whether the son elongated his true name into Montgomery, we are not informed. He was brought into notice, and raised in his position in society, on producing "*The Omnipresence of the Deity*," his first important poem, in the year 1828. This is said to have been originally written at the

age of nineteen, that is, about two years before. It was not, however, his first poetical publication, for at the commencement of the previous year he had published, anonymously, in an octavo volume, "The Age Reviewed: a Satire, in two Parts;" to which was added, "The Runaways, a Political Dialogue." The satire was illustrated with notes, after the fashion of *The Pursuits of Literature, &c.* These productions are not among Mr. Montgomery's collected works; but a still earlier poem, *The Stage Coach*, which was written in 1827, is placed there.

We have before us the second edition of "The Omnipresence of the Deity," revised and enlarged, 1828. It is dedicated to Dr. Howley, Bishop of London, and at the end is announced as to be published "during the month,"—"What you Please, by the same Author:" but this work appears to have been suppressed.

In the same year, Mr. Montgomery issued another volume, entitled, "A Universal Prayer; Death; A Vision of Heaven; and A Vision of Hell." The first edition in 4to.; the second in 8vo. 1829. This was dedicated to Sharon Turner, esq.

In 1830 he published "The Puffad: a Satire."

We think it was probably in the year 1830 that Mr. Montgomery was encouraged, by his poetical success, to repair to the university of Oxford, in the hope that a muse so devoted to the sublimest of religion might be rewarded by preferment in the Church. He entered himself as a member of Lincoln college, and graduated B.A. 1833, M.A. 1838. His name was placed in the fourth class *In literis humanioribus* at the examinations of Easter term 1838.

He had scarcely made the acquaintance of his *alma mater* before he resolved to volunteer as her laureate, and sing her glories in immortal verse. His poem entitled "Oxford" appeared in 1831. It was provided with a large apparatus of historical notes; and there was also an embellished edition, adorned with eleven original views in Oxford, designed for the purpose, by Mr. Joseph Skelton, F.S.A. to illustrate the poem, as well as a portrait of the author. Our poet had before that time received the severe check from the pen of Mr. Macaulay to which we shall refer hereafter; and unfortunately it was not at Oxford that his productions were most esteemed. From the shop of Mr. Tailboys, one of the Oxford booksellers, there shortly after issued "A Poetical Epistle addressed to Robert Montgomery: an Hyperborean Sacrifice. 1831." In this satire it was declared that the poem of

Oxford and its author's name had passed into a bye-word in the university

For all that is vacant, and vague, and inane.

Mr. Montgomery's muse was not, however, yet to be deterred from her aspiring flights. In 1832 he published "The Messiah, a Poem, in six Books: dedicated to her Majesty Queen Adelaide." This was succeeded, in 1833, by "Woman, the Angel of Life."

On the 3d May, 1835, he was ordained at St. Asaph; and we believe his first curacy was at Whittington, in Shropshire. His residence in that county suggested the contents of a small volume of poetry entitled, "Ellesmere Lake; the Pistyll Rhaidr; and the Vale of Clwyd;" which was printed at Chester, and dedicated to Mrs. Mainwaring, wife of Charles Kynaston Mainwaring, esq. of Oteley Park, near Ellesmere. In May 1836 he left Whittington, having received an inkstand and two goblets, "Presented to the Rev. Robert Montgomery, by the inhabitants of Whittington, and the congregation of St. Andrew's Frankton, in token of esteem and admiration for his professional exertions while Curate of the parish."

At the close of 1837, or beginning of 1838, Mr. Montgomery became Minister of the episcopal congregation assembling in Buchanan-street, Glasgow, for whose accommodation the new church of St. Jude was then about to be erected in that city. During the years 1838 and 1839 Mr. Montgomery visited Leeds, Bath, Cheltenham, and other places, in which he was very successful in preaching sermons in aid of the funds required to erect his new church. He remained at Glasgow until Dec. 1842, and published some of his books there.

He then came to London: and in Oct. 1843, he became the minister of Percy Chapel, in the parish of St. Pancras. He was there much esteemed by his congregation; but the neighbourhood is not one of the richest in the metropolis, and the pew-rents disappointed him. As early as March, 1845, we find mention of his receiving a purse of 200*l.* in aid of this precarious income. However, we believe that his popularity as a preacher was fully maintained, and that he acquired the affectionate regards of many devoted hearers. He was ever ready to devote his oratorical talents to charitable institutions, and among others the St. Anne's Society Schools, at Brixton, which was among his greatest favourites, was very materially benefited by his advocacy. Nor was he less persevering as a theological than he had been as a poetical author, as the fol-

lowing list of his professional works will shew :

Eight Sermons ; being Reflective Discourses on some Important Texts. 1843. 8vo.

The Gospel before the Age : or, Christ with Nicodemus. Being an Exposition for the Times. 1844. 8vo. To this a rejoinder was published under the title of "The System behind the Age. By C. H. Crewe. 1846." 12mo.

Christ our All in All : being the substance of Four Sermons preached in Percy Chapel. Published by request, and inscribed to the Congregation. Second edit. 1845.

A Letter on recent Schisms in Scotland, with a Documentary Appendix, and an Introduction addressed to the Lord Bishop of Llandaff. 1846. Third edition, under the title of "The Scottish Church and English Schism." 12mo. pp. 72. 1847.

The Ideal of the English Church : a Sketch. 1845. 8vo.

The Great Salvation, and our Sin in neglecting it : a religious Essay, in three parts. 1846. 8vo.

The Church of the Invisible ; or the World of Spirits : a Manual for Christian Mourners. 1847. 8vo. Fourth edition, enlarged. 1851. 16mo.

The Gospel in advance of the Age : being a Homily for the Times. Third edition. Edinburgh. 1848. 8vo. (The contents of this, and others of Mr. Montgomery's theological works, will be found in Darling's Cyclopædia Bibliographica.)

God and Man : being outlines of religious and moral truth, according to Scripture and the Church. 1850. 8vo. Second edition, considerably enlarged. 1854.

Mr. Montgomery also edited a translation of C. J. Nitzsch's System of Christian Doctrine. 1849. 8vo. ; Edmund Burke : being First Principles selected from his Writings, with an Introductory Essay. 1853. 8vo. ; and The Church Catechism, with Christian Proofs. 1853. 12mo.

In 1842 he produced another ambitious poem, in blank verse, entitled, "Luther ; or, The Spirit of the Reformation." It was dedicated to Merle D'Aubigné ; and reached a fourth edition in 1845.

We have still also some minor poetical productions to enumerate :—

Montgomery's Sacred Gift ; a series of

Meditations upon Scripture Subjects, with twenty engravings after paintings by the Great Masters. 1842. (Published by Fisher, Newgate Street.)

Scarborough : a Poetic Glance. 1846. 8vo.

Sacred Meditations and Moral Themes in verse. 1847. 8vo.

Religion and Poetry : being 'selections, spiritual and moral, from his Poetical Works, with an introductory Essay, by Archer Gurney. 1847. 8vo.

The Christian Life ; a Manual of Sacred Verse. 1849. 12mo.

Lyra Christiana : Poems on Christianity and the Church, original and selected from the works of R. M. 1851. 32mo.

Forty Lines on Wellington. 1852.

The Hero's Funeral. 1852. 8vo. (On the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.)

The Sanctuary ; a Companion in Verse for the English Prayer Book. 1855.

An edition of Mr. Montgomery's Poetical Works was published in six volumes, 1840 ; one, in a single large octavo volume 1853, with a doctrinal and analytical index by the Rev. J. Twycross ; and fresh "editions" of his principal religious poems were continually announced. Of "The Omnipresence of the Deity," it is stated that twenty-six editions have been published. This success, however, whether real or artificial, was in defiance of a considerable amount of adverse criticism. As early as the year 1830 a defence of the poet was volunteered in a thick pamphlet of 164 pp. entitled "Robert Montgomery and his Reviewers : with some Remarks on the Present State of English Poetry, and on the Laws of Criticism. By Edward Clarkson, esq. author of Lectures on the Pyramids, &c." Mr. Clarkson professed no personal acquaintance with Mr. Montgomery, but had reviewed his early productions favourably in the British Traveller and Sunday Times. The reviews whose judgments he examined and disputed were those of Fraser's Magazine and the Edinburgh Literary Journal. But just before Mr. Clarkson published his pamphlet there appeared in the Edinburgh Review a far more damaging article. The critic's object was to expose the practices of literary puffing ; and he took Robert Montgomery's poems as his example.\* This article, which appeared in

\* That the charge of "puffing" was justified, and that the propensity was not cured by the article in the Edinburgh, is proved by the following paragraphs from subsequent newspapers :—

"(ADVERTISEMENT.)—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to honour the Rev. Robert Montgomery with a **SPLENDID SILVER MEDAL** in token of her Royal approbation of his beautiful poem intitled 'THE MESSIAH,' of which a new and elegant edition, being the fifth, is announced for immediate publication.—(Jan. 1836.)



the *Edinburgh Review* for April, 1830, has been reprinted in Mr. Macaulay's *Miscellaneous Essays*. The following are the most remarkable passages:—

"We have no enmity to Mr. Robert Montgomery. We know nothing whatever about him, except what we have learned from his books, and from the portrait prefixed to one of them, in which he appears to be doing his very best to look like a man of genius and sensibility,† though with less success than his strenuous exertions deserve. We select him, because his works have received more enthusiastic praise, and have deserved more unmixed contempt, than any which, as far as our knowledge extends, have appeared within the last three or four years. His writing bears the same relation to poetry which a Turkey carpet bears to a picture. There are colours in the Turkey carpet out of which a picture might be made. There are words in Mr. Montgomery's writings which, when disposed in certain orders and combinations, have made, and will again make, good poetry. But, as they now stand, they seem to be put together on principle in such a manner as to give no image of anything 'in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth.' "

A recent critic writing in the *Illustrated London News*, has spoken of Montgomery with no less contempt. After alluding to the ambitious productions of Blackmore on the like sacred subjects, he pronounces this judgment:—

"Posterity will place Mr. Robert Mont-

gomery in a lower order of poets than even Sir Richard Blackmore. There is some poetry in the 'Creation' of Blackmore; there is none that we could ever find in the numerous effusions of Mr. Robert Montgomery. He looked like a poet, and that is all."

Still, we believe it to be unjust to deny any credit to this much abused author. The truth was that he wrote too hastily, and too much; and that his wiser part would have been to have limited himself to the correction and elaboration of one or two of his earlier works, the rest being little else than repetitions of his former ideas. The *Literary Gazette*, in attempting to account for the extensive sale of his books, remarks—"The real cause, we believe, of the popularity of his poetry lies in the importance and interest of the subjects, and in their religious tone and spirit, by which the sympathies of large classes of readers are affected. Some truly poetical merits his writings undoubtedly possess, and his popularity might have been as solid and enduring as it has been rapid and extensive, had greater time and labour been bestowed on the elaboration of his works. As they now stand, they have too much the appearance of hasty extemporaneous effusions by a writer possessing unusual facility of composition in verse. There are, however, many beautiful passages, and the volume of selections, made by the author himself, deserves a place in the libraries of literary men. With the general public we have no doubt that 'Luther,' 'The Omnipresence of the

"THE QUEEN AND THE REV. R. MONTGOMERY.—The following Letter, lately received by the Rev. R. Montgomery, the author of 'The Omnipresence of the Deity,' 'The Messiah,' 'Woman,' &c. is a delightful proof of the interest her Majesty takes in the character of our national literature:—

'Sir,—I have made inquiries, in consequence of the receipt of your Letter, desiring to know whether the Queen ever received a copy of 'The Messiah,' and am now honoured with her Majesty's commands to thank you for it in her name; and to inform you, that in proof of her approbation, she has ordered a MEDAL to be sent to you, having the King's head on one side, and her Majesty's on the other. I have only now to request you to let me know whether you can empower any one to call for the MEDAL, at Harrington House, St. James's, or whether I shall give instructions for having it sent to you in Shropshire.

'I am, Sir,

'Your obedient humble servant,

'Windsor Castle, Sept. 2, 1835.

'WILLIAM ASHLEY.

'To the Rev. R. Montgomery.' "

It will be observed that this "delightful proof" of Queen Adelaide's interest in "our national literature" was extracted by a letter written by the Poet himself to inquire whether her Majesty had "ever received" his book.

In the *Life* of his namesake Montgomery of Sheffield, recently published, the biographers of the latter represent him as having been annoyed at the way in which "*the poet Montgomery*" was trumpeted forth, and some of Robert Montgomery's publishers are accused of having taken unfair advantage of the fame of the elder bard (also in the class of religious poetry), by announcing merely "a new work by Montgomery," omitting the mention of any Christian name. Robert Montgomery had the assistance of various publishers in succession.

† That by Hobday, mentioned at the close of this memoir.

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Deity,' and other of his poems, will continue to be favourites. They express feelings and opinions with which Christians and Protestants will always sympathise; and we cannot but rejoice in the wide circulation of books so completely on the side of truth, freedom, and religion. In 'Luther' there are some fine passages, and it is the only attempt at all worthy of attention yet made to write an epic on the subject of the great Reformation."

"The Omnipresence of the Deity" received, on its first publication, the commendations of Professor Wilson, the poets Crabbe, Bowles, Southey, of Sharon Turner, and other distinguished literary men. We have also seen the testimony of Sir Archibald Alison quoted in Mr. Montgomery's favour:—

"He was the perfection of intellect without moral principle,'—an expression of the Rev. Robert Montgomery, who has unconsciously but graphically portrayed, in the character of the Prince of Darkness, in his noble poem, of 'Satan; or, Intellect without God,' much of what historic truth must ascribe to the ruling principles and leading characters of the Revolution." *History of Europe*, vol. ix. p. 284.

Mr. Montgomery's personal vanity was naturally not averse to portraiture. His earliest portrait is that alluded to in Mr. Macaulay's review, the open neck-collar à la Byron, and upward gaze, all in too direct parody of the well-known picture of the author of *Childe Harold*: it was painted by Hobday, engraved by Thomson, and published Oct. 1828. Another painted by C. Grant, engraved by J. Romney, 8vo. size, March 1831, is a remarkable contrast to the preceding in the matter of neckcloth. More recently an excellent likeness has appeared, representing him preaching: it is a large print, in lithography.

A Sermon has been published preached at Percy Chapel on the Sunday after the death of the Rev. Robert Montgomery, M.A. by the Rev. Francis Trench, B.A. Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Reading.

#### REV. T. W. A. BUCKLEY, M.A.

The Rev. Theodore William Alois Buckley, M.A. late one of the chaplains of Christ Church, Oxford, was born July 27, 1825, and died Jan. 30, 1856. He now lies in the cemetery at Woking with this inscription on his tomb—

The love of learning made thee early known;  
But Death as early struck the flow'r half-blown,

from the pen of his earliest literary friend; and on whom has fallen the sad task of giving a memorial of one, who in his earlier years proved not only what diffi-

culties that person has to surmount, who attempts almost alone to climb the Parnassus of ancient literature, but what success will sometimes repay the efforts of him, who, although he feels the full force of a well-known remark of Juvenal, yet is not deterred from attempting to disprove the truth of the doctrine that—

*Haud facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus obstat  
Res angusta domi.*

Rarely to rise from low estate is seen [been.  
The man, whose pow'rs by penury cramp'd have

It is now about eleven years since I first saw at the British Museum a fresh-coloured youth with flaxen and slightly curling hair, poring over works of which many a scholar who has gained a high place in the classical tripos at Cambridge, or been in the first class "in Literis Humanioribus" at Oxford, knows scarcely more than the name. On making myself known to the youth, earnestly employed in the perusal of authors, who, living in the decline of Latin literature, have a tendency rather to deteriorate than improve the taste of the reader, I learned from him that he was then occupied on the little known treatise of Apuleius "De Deo Socratis," for which he had collected a mass of materials with a view to publication. But on my inquiring about the means he possessed for printing a work, that I felt confident would, in this country at least, fall still-born from the press, I heard to my astonishment that he had none. And I was still more surprised to hear, in answer to my inquiries, how it happened that he had become conversant with ancient literature, that from the age of twelve he had been self-taught; and that the library, which I subsequently saw in his room, when I paid him a visit, had been picked up chiefly at book-stalls, at the price almost of waste paper; although he had amongst them nearly a complete set of the 4to. Dutch Latin classics; while of such as were beyond his means, or had not appeared in that form, like the Cicero by Grævius, he got copies of the 8vo. collection; and such was his good fortune in obtaining valuable works at a ridiculously low price, that he once purchased an Aldine Aristophanes for 4s. because the title-page was supposed to be wanting, which had been merely misplaced; and the three volumes of the Basil Eustathius for 25s.; and what is, perhaps, the most curious part of his history, that his sole means of buying books were furnished by the money, which his parents gave him for teaching his younger brothers; while to such an extent had his library increased, that when it was transferred to Oxford it weighed a ton and a half, and

formed such a collection, as no young man, I suspect, ever carried to college, even with all the power of purchasing books with his own money or a father's still fuller purse. Struck with the account I had heard, and the truth of which I had verified with my own eyes, I made an application to various well-known patrons of ancient literature, who felt the same interest, as I had done, in behalf of so remarkable a youth; and as the expense of printing the treatise of Apuleius alluded to was defrayed by the late Right Honourable Thomas Grenville, to whom it is dedicated, I was enabled to appeal to that volume, small indeed, but full of recondite and extensive reading, as a proof of what the precocious youth had done already, and what he was likely to do still more at a riper age, if he had only the means of benefiting by a University education, that could not fail to supply the defects to be found in a self-taught one; and, as the late Dean of Christchurch had promised to give him a Servitorship, if funds were forthcoming sufficient to support him in that situation at college, enough was collected to carry out with economy the object in view.

Unluckily however the very step on which so much had been reckoned, for the aid it would afford him in his University career, led to results directly the reverse of what had been anticipated from it, and verified the language of Virgil:—

*medio de fonte leporum*

*Surgit amari quid, quod in ipsis floribus angat.*

*E'en from the source, whence sweetness seems to flow,*

*Bitters arise 'midst flow'rs of fairest show.*

For the Freshman, who, previous to his appearance at the University, had published a work, that scarcely any Graduate,

With all his blushing honours thick upon him—

the rewards of what he had done during his Undergraduate's and Bachelor's career at Oxford,—would have had the courage, even if he had the talent, to put forth—for at Cambridge such precocity has not been equally rare—could hardly escape the good fortune, as some would deem it, of notoriety, but, as it turned out in the Servitor's case, a misfortune. For his head was actually turned—and whose would not have been?—by the avidity with which his company was sought by the young men of a grade above his own; who found in him a young scholar, who could knock off on the instant, what only a few tutors could do after hard study, a speech in Latin, as readily as Theodore Hook could improvise couplets in English, and of whose Latin prose it is stated in the

Critic, that the late Dean of Christ Church said it was the purest he had ever met with; and, what was a still more rare accomplishment, he could sit down and rattle off on the piano the last new favourite air in the fashionable opera of the day, or amuse his admiring audience with the chords of a sacred melody, according as the party

Were in a merry vein or graver mood.

For his proficiency in this agreeable art he was indebted to the precepts and practice of his mother, who appears to have inherited some of the musical talents of her father Dussek, and was not only a very pleasing composer herself, but in early life had performed at public concerts with considerable éclat.

But, while he was thus wasting the precious moments of early life in administering to the amusement of others, he was not aware that he was undermining at once his health and reputation; and instead of aspiring to become the leading star to, if not the patron of, other young men, doomed, as he had been, to struggle on with slender means and only a few friends, he was content to take a chaplaincy in Christ Church, the highest grade to which a Servitor has been known to rise since the days of Cyril Jackson; whose example, it is to be hoped, the present Dean will not hesitate to follow; for he can scarcely fail to see that it is only by calling forth the energies of the less wealthy but more clever men that Christ Church can hope to recover the place it once held, but has evidently lost, as a nursery of talent in the University.

Disappointed thus in his college career, or, it may be, impelled by the desire to find another and a wider sphere for the talents, which he fancied he possessed, Mr. Buckley repaired to London; and there became, what is vulgarly called a bookseller's hack, or, in more elegant phrase, one of the fourth estate—for such the press is considered now-a-days, or, as some have named it, the intellectual steam-engine of society; and in his new calling he has exhibited such varied powers, as a very few of that fraternity, like the late Dr. Maginn, can boast of, as is evident from the following list of works which he has edited or written, and of the periodicals to which he has contributed articles, that have been frequently attributed to every writer but the real one.

Amongst the translations from classical authors published by Mr. H. G. Bohn, Mr. Buckley revised and suited to modern texts of the original those relating to Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristotle's Rhetorics and Poetics, Horace

and Virgil; of which the second volumes of Homer and Euripides were first translated into literal prose by Mr. B. and the whole published in the years 1849—1853. He then transferred his services to Messrs. Routledge and Co. for whom he edited Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Milton's Poetical Works, New Elegant Extracts in Verse, and abridged Calmet's Biblical Dictionary, and translated the Catechism of the Council of Trent and the Decrees of the Council of Trent, and wrote the Adventures of Sydenham Greenfinch, The Great Cities of the Ancient World, Dawnings of Genius, The Great Cities of the Middle Ages, History of the Council of Trent, The Boys' First Help to Reading and the The Girls' do. and Routledge's Exhibition Guide to the Crystal Palace. He edited, likewise, for Mr. Cooke, Pope's Iliad and Odyssey, with Flaxman's designs; for Parker and Son, of Oxford and London, he chiefly edited six plays of Æschylus, the Oration of Demosthenes "On the Crown," and Sallust, all with short notes in English; and first for Mr. Black, and subsequently for Mr. Nutt, he translated the Latin notes of Wunder's Sophocles into English; and for Mr. Bogue he wrote The Natural History of a Tufthunter and Toadies. Of the contributions to periodicals his articles will be found in Dickens's Household Words, Eliza Cook's Journal, Sharpe's Magazine, Freemason's Journal, Parker's Miscellany, The Press, and Punch, where was inserted his Ode to Miss Florence Nightingale, copied subsequently into the Times, and remarkable as being the only instance I know of where he tried his hand at any thing in the shape of poetry.

That he had failed to profit by the self-reproach of Cassio,

Oh! that men will put a thief into their mouths,  
To steal away their senses,

must be admitted. But I have lately had reason to believe that there was some organic disease in his system, which compelled him in early life to have recourse to opium, and subsequently to alcohol, to keep up that excitement, which, if suffered to subside, in persons, such as he was, of a peculiarly nervous temperament, has a tendency to lead to madness of a violent or idiotic kind, both of which are to be dreaded even worse than death.

Should any of the kind friends, who are still living—for not a few are now no more—by whose assistance Mr. B. was enabled to go the University, ever see the list of the works he has done, they will, it is hoped, not deem their kindness entirely thrown away; and though they will feel, no doubt, some disappointment at the di-

rection which his talents took, they can scarcely fail to compassionate his early death.  
G. B.

JABEZ ALLIES, Esq. F.S.A.

Jan. 29. At Cheltenham, aged 68, Jabez Allies, esq., F.S.A.

This gentleman, well known for his devotion to antiquarian researches and scientific pursuits, was born at Alfrick in Lulsley, Worcestershire, 22nd Oct., 1787, being the second son of William Allies, esq., of that house, where his family had resided for several generations. His youth being passed in this secluded and romantic woodland country, he imbibed that fondness for folklore and ancient English pastoral manners which continued through life, and caused him to collect many valuable particulars of customs, &c., now rapidly passing away. After serving his clerkship in London, he practiced there for some years as a solicitor, during which time he was well known at the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries at Somerset House, and afterwards at those of the Archaeological Institute; in the transactions of both are several communications made by him; he also attended the annual reunions of the Institute at Salisbury, Oxford, Bristol, &c., entering fully into the history and antiquities of those cities. He married Catharine, daughter of William Hartshorn, esq., of Clipston, co. Northampton, and had an only child, the present William Hartshorn Allies, esq., of Tivoli House, Cheltenham.

Upon quitting London he resided for some years in Worcester, taking part in the literary societies there, and investigating the natural history and antiquities of his native county. He printed (chiefly for private distribution) several pamphlets on his favourite subjects, and in 1852 he collected and amplified these, and published them in a volume entitled, "The Ancient British-Roman and Saxon Antiquities and Folk-lore of Worcestershire." This work was favourably received and reviewed, and reached a second edition. To this volume, of about 500 pages, he gratuitously circulated amongst the subscribers a supplement in 1853.

The Worcester Chronicle and the Gloucester Journal thus conclude their notice of the deceased:—

"Nothing bearing upon the theme he so much delighted to pursue escaped his attention, and many is the dark point in the early history of Worcestershire which his labours have cleared up; a large circle of literary friends will regret the loss of so modest and unobtrusive a votary of science; and the Antiquarian Society loses

an efficient member." In literature Mr. Allies was distinguished by willingness to give assistance to the labours of those engaged in similar pursuits with himself, and in the Societies of which he was a member no man more carefully abstained from all connection with feuds or parties.

A few years since he purchased Tivoli House, in Cheltenham, to which he retired, and there he died. He was buried in Leckhampton churchyard, with his wife, who predeceased him on the 28th May, 1855, aged 74 years.

JOHN MARTIN, ESQ. F.S.A.

*Dec.* 30. At Froxfield, near Woburn, aged 64, John Martin, esq. F.S.A.

John Martin, son of John Martin, of 112, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, was born Sept. 16th, 1791. Having acquired the knowledge requisite for a bookseller under Mr. Hatchard, of Piccadilly, he commenced business in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, but soon after entered into partnership with Mr. Rodwell, in Bond-street, and published various interesting illustrated books, such as Gell and Gandy's *Pompeiana*, 1817-19; Capt. Batty's *Foreign Scenery*, in several volumes, 1820-26; Major Cockburn's *Swiss Scenery*, 1820; *Sicilian Scenery*, the drawings by Dewint, from sketches by Major Light, 1823, &c.

Mr. Martin retired from business in 1826, but still continued his bibliographical pursuits, editing many publications and suggesting others, which he conducted through the press, though his name did not appear to all of them. Among them may be mentioned, *The Diverting History of John Gilpin*, with illustrations by George Cruikshank, Tilt, 1832, 12mo.; *the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours*, 1833, folio; *the Calendar of Nature*, with numerous woodcut illustrations from designs by George Cattermole, 1834, 12mo.; *Illustrations to the Waverley Novels*, 8vo.; *Illustrations to Sir Walter Scott's Poetical Works*, 1834, 8vo.; *Gray's Elegy Illustrated*, 1836, 8vo., of which there have been several editions, one polyglot; *Gray's Bard*, with illustrations from drawings by the Hon. Mrs. John Talbot, 1837, 8vo.; *The Seven Ages of Shakespeare*, illustrated with wood engravings, 1840, 4to.; *The Vicar of Wakefield*, with illustrations by Mulready, R.A. 1843, 8vo. The production of these illustrated books was the means of introducing Mr. Martin to the leading artists of the day, with many of whom he contracted friendships which lasted through life. He was for many years secretary to the Artists' Benevolent Fund; and upon his resignation of that office in 1845 a silver inkstand was

presented to him by the committee as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services.

In 1834 was published "A Bibliographical Catalogue of Books Privately Printed, by John Martin," with woodcut illustrations, 8vo., the result of years of labour and research, and one of the most accurate and valuable publications of the class to which it belongs; a second edition appeared in 1854.

In the year 1836 Mr. Martin was appointed librarian to the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, when he quitted London to reside at Froxfield, in the parish of Eversholt, near Woburn. In addition to the duties of this appointment, he interested himself most actively to promote the welfare and improve the social condition of all within his reach. From his great love of archæological pursuits, especially ecclesiastical architecture, Mr. Martin visited during his residence in Bedfordshire nearly every church in the county, and wrote a description of each edifice, and of the state in which he found it, forming a series which appeared in the *Bedford Times* and the *Northampton Mercury*; and to these local newspapers he also contributed occasional articles on various subjects. In 1852 he compiled an Inquiry into the Authority for Echard's Statement in his *History of England*—that Lord Russell interfered to prevent the mitigation of the barbarous part of the punishment for high treason in the case of Viscount Stafford, upon the presentation of the petition of the Sheriffs Bethel and Cornish to the House of Commons, 23rd December, 1680; this was privately printed. He furnished some notes to the recent edition of *Rachel Lady Russell's Letters*; and, in 1855, translated M. Guizot's *Essay on the Married Life of Rachel Lady Russell*, published by T. Bosworth, 215, Regent Street.

Mr. Martin became a widower in 1836, and of six children three only survive him, two sons and a daughter. His eldest son, John Edward Martin, is sub-librarian to the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.

His body was interred in the churchyard of Eversholt.

MR. JAMES BENNETT.

*Jan.* 29. At Tewkesbury, aged 70, Mr. James Bennett, author of the *History of that town*.

This very excellent and useful man was born at Falfield, in the parish of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, on the 10th of May, 1785. His father, Mr. John Bennett, was a respectable yeoman, and his mother a daughter of Mr. John Collins, who, at the time of their marriage, occu-



pied the farm of Falfield Green. Of the thirteen children of that marriage, the subject of this memoir was the eighth. Having been sent to the school of Mr. Daw, at Stone, near Berkeley, he remained there until his 15th year, when he was removed to Bath, to be apprenticed for seven years to Mr. George Robbins, a printer and bookseller, of that city. In consequence, however, of the insolvency of Mr. Robbins, the young apprentice was transferred to Mr. Meyler, then proprietor and printer of the Bath Herald, to serve the remainder of his term of the seven years; after which Mr. Bennett proceeded to London, where, during a short stay, he was employed in the printing office of Mr. Thomas Davison, of Whitefriars. On leaving London, in 1807, Mr. Bennett repaired to Gloucester, where he obtained the appointment of overseer of the printing office of Mr. David Walker, publisher of the Gloucester Journal. In that situation he remained between three and four years, conducting himself to the entire satisfaction of his employer. In Sept. 1810 he commenced business as a printer and bookseller in Tewkesbury, a position which he continued to occupy with credit and well-merited success, until the year 1852, when he finally retired from business with a competent independence.

Early in the year 1830, Mr. Bennett published his *History of Tewkesbury*, a work of considerable merit, replete not only with much useful and detailed information respecting the borough and parish of Tewkesbury, but comprising likewise many interesting details in regard to the neighbouring districts, its antiquarian relics, and traditions. From this publication, so creditable to the author, it is not likely that Mr. Bennett derived much emolument, inasmuch as the sale of topographical works in general, and especially such as relate to a small locality, must needs be very limited. In the same year (1830) appeared the first number of Mr. Bennett's very useful and amusing periodical, entitled *The Tewkesbury Register and Magazine*, a publication which was admirably conducted, and continued in annual numbers to the year 1849. In our Magazine for Oct. 1837, we expressed our sense of its merits, and recommended it as a model for imitation in other provincial towns. It is indeed much to be lamented that such local registers of events are not more liberally supported, inasmuch as, if properly conducted, they are calculated to prove highly useful, by affording authentic information to future historians.

In Sept. 1818 Mr. Bennett was admitted to the freedom of Gloucester, on

the proposition of David Walker, esq. then Mayor of that city; and in October, 1820, he was gratuitously admitted to the freedom of Tewkesbury, in consequence of his services in the office of Director of the Poor.

Mr. Bennett's peculiar aptitude for the details of business rendered his services pre-eminently useful on all occasions where sound judgment and methodical arrangement were required. The fabric of the venerable conventual church of Tewkesbury owes much to his superintending care and watchfulness. To his friends and neighbours of all denominations his advice and assistance were readily available; but his deeds of charity and beneficence were conducted with a characteristic absence of ostentation or display. As a manager of the various public charities and other beneficent institutions of Tewkesbury his useful and energetic services will be greatly missed.

In 1823 Mr. Bennett was married, at Berkeley, to Miss Hannah Maria Phillips, the only daughter of Mr. John Phillips, an alderman of that town. During his union with that amiable lady Mr. Bennett enjoyed uninterrupted happiness; but in the year 1840 she departed this life, to the infinite grief of her husband. Of five children two died in their infancy, but three sons arrived at manhood, of whom however only one remains to deplore his recent bereavement.

#### MRS. CLARKSON.

Jan. 31. At Playford Hall, Suffolk, aged 83, Catherine, widow of Thomas Clarkson, esq. the celebrated advocate of the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

This venerable lady was a native of Bury St. Edmund's, the eldest (Mr. Robert Buck, of Nowton, being the youngest, and now the sole survivor) of the six children of Mr. William Buck, many years a resident of considerable influence. He came from Yorkshire—being the younger brother of the Recorder of Leeds, whose daughter married Sir Francis Wood, Bart. the grandfather of the present Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mrs. Clarkson was for many years confined to the couch of an invalid, but yet by her peculiar virtues the fit companion, the solace, and the support of her husband in his long labours and trials. She was distinguished by her domestic qualities, her animation, and her colloquial eloquence. It was by these graces that, when Mr. Clarkson was compelled to suspend his labours and take up his residence in Westmerland, she, as well as her husband, obtained the warm and permanent friendship of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey,

the allied poets, and Charles Lamb, their congenial friend, as appears in numerous passages of their several works. She was by no means the passive comfort of her husband during his long labours. Mr. Clarkson, destined to the church by his education, had taken deacon's orders, when he renounced the functions of a clergyman, in order to discharge the special duty he had imposed upon himself. He had at the same time embraced opinions in favour of civil and religious liberty, which afforded a pretext to the supporters of slavery to accuse him of Jacobinism. He found allies in the family and dissenting connections of his wife. Mr. Clarkson's mother was of a dissenting family, a Corsbie, widely connected; and her sister, the parent of a numerous well-known family, was a Hardcastle. Among the most active members of the Abolition body was Mr. William Smith, M.P. for Norwich, whose family were through life the dearest friends of Mrs. Clarkson. When her health permitted, she was the companion of her husband on his several missionary journeys. She attended him to Paris, when he in vain strove to obtain from the assembled sovereigns of Europe a declaration that the Slave Trade was piracy, and enjoyed with him his triumph at the close of his career, when he received from the hands of the Lord Mayor of London the record of his admission to the freedom of the City, in recognition of his Abolition services, and an indirect expression of the national sense of the wrong he had sustained at the hands of the son of Mr. Wilberforce.

Mrs. Clarkson had been declining for some years, but her faculties remained sound till within a short time of her departure, which was without suffering, but not without hope. She attained an age beyond that given to mankind in general, and has left as large a number of friends, who honoured and loved her, as those can expect who survive their proper generation, the companions of their youth.—*Bury Post*.

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JOHN LALOR, ESQ.

Feb. 3. At Hampstead, aged 42, John Lalor, esq.

Mr. Lalor was born in Dublin, of a Roman Catholic family, and was sent to a large school conducted by friars at Carlow. It was intended that he should become a merchant, as his father was, and he was engaged for some time with his father in business; but from boyhood he had manifested a decided preference for intellectual pursuits, and as this preference increased it was determined that he should study for the bar, and accordingly

he entered himself as a student at Trinity College. There he took the degree of B.A. and, in addition to standard works on the law, read with much earnestness the best authors on metaphysics, mental and moral philosophy, and theology, to which subject he always turned with great delight. The friendships he formed at this time were few, but singularly deep and lasting, notwithstanding that he and his friends took widely different paths in life. After collecting important evidence as Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, he left Ireland, early in the winter of 1836, and became connected with the daily press in London, first as a parliamentary reporter, and afterwards as one of the principal editors of the *Morning Chronicle*. This latter office he held for five or six years, during which his was the presiding mind in that journal in all social and domestic questions. In 1838 he was called to the bar. Scarcely had he passed his thirtieth year when his health began to fail; but he still hoped to do something regularly for the press, and, after an interval of rest, undertook the editorship of a weekly paper, *The Inquirer*. His health, however, continued gradually to decline, till, after an illness of more than ten years, he breathed his last in his forty-second year.

By rare intellectual endowments, and by no less rare moral characteristics, Mr. Lalor was one of those who seem to be set apart to be teachers and guides among men. He was especially qualified, both by nature and by study, to form the opinions and influence the conduct of his brethren on those questions of social advancement, a wise determination of which would tend in the highest degree to make a nation great and a people happy. On the very threshold of active life he appears to have felt that here was his appointed work; and no minister of religion goes to the pulpit Sunday after Sunday with a deeper sense of responsibility and a more anxious desire to spend and be spent for the good of others than he went to his daily labours, to diffuse through the press enlightened and enlarged views, and just and noble principles on the great topics of the day. In the wide range of subjects on which he might have written, he instinctively selected those which were most directly connected with man's real welfare. It is gratifying to know that his superior attainments and abilities were readily discerned and appreciated by those who had it in their power to carry his suggestions into effect. We may especially mention the effect of his articles on the Factory Bill, and on subjects connected with Ireland. If, however, there be one topic with which he was particu-

larly identified, it is perhaps that of Education. In 1838, when in his twenty-fourth year, he obtained the prize of a hundred guineas awarded by the Central Society of Education to the writer of the best essay on "The Expediency and Means of Elevating the profession of Educator in Society." The second, third, fourth, and fifth essays in the order of merit were written by J. A. Heraud, esq. Rev. E. Higginson, J. Simpson, esq. and Mrs. G. R. Porter. His own method of instruction was admirable, and has made a lasting impression on many who have had the privilege of being introduced by him into the higher fields of knowledge. His full mind, which could always express itself so freely and happily—his prodigious power of accumulating information, and of forming from it clear and mature judgments, which he seemed always able instantly to recall—his candour—his quickness to perceive the good qualities of others—his modest affectionateness, and his chastened piety—his unfailing interest in everything in which a thoughtful, pure, generous, and devout man should take an interest—rendered intercourse with him particularly charming and valuable. Indeed, so animated was he in conversation, so healthy rich, and glowing were the thoughts and feelings he expressed, that, were it not for his pale and wasted bodily frame, it would have been often difficult to think of him as an invalid. His last work for the press was a volume entitled "Money and Morals," which was the rapid outpouring of a few weeks, during which disease seemed put to flight that he might give to the world his opinions and suggestions on the many subjects which had occupied his mind.

During the last few years the greater portion of his time was devoted to books. In this way he formed many friendships not of this world; so much and so wisely had he read, that he seemed to have mastered what was to be known on almost every subject. The subject of religion had for him especial interest. And here the same thoroughness as elsewhere characterized his studies. We have no hesitation in saying, that his theological knowledge was more extensive and accurate than that of the majority of those who are theological by education and profession. He was brought up as a Roman Catholic, and his affections found much to cling to in the church of his fathers; but no wishes or efforts on his part could, as he himself expresses it, "prevent the creed of his childhood from falling to pieces." His desire now was to join a Christian community, in which he might be free to differ, and beyond which he

might be free to love and to learn. He found that home in an Unitarian church, but no one who knew him could for a moment think of him as a sectarian—so catholic was his spirit—so gentle, generous, and candid all his thoughts.

During the last two or three days he was scarcely able to read at all; but his copy of the New Testament lay beneath his pillow when he died.—*Abridged from "The Inquirer."*

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MR. SACKVILLE LUPTON, M.R.C.S.

Jan. 29. At his residence, Thame, Oxfordshire, in his forty-fourth year, and deeply mourned by his family and friends, Sackville Lupton, M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. the last son of Harry Lupton, esq. surgeon, of that place. He has left a widow and two sons.

When the deceased passed the Royal College of Surgeons in 1837, the late Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. wrote a congratulatory letter to his father, expressing his pleasure at the manner in which his son had passed his examination. The deceased was for several years surgeon to the Thame district of that union; but at the election in December, 1852, Mr. Richard Lee was unexpectedly nominated, and in consequence of the absence of very many of Mr. S. Lupton's friends, who would have given him a majority had they known of the opposition, that gentleman succeeded, by a very small majority, in carrying his election. To shew the estimation in which Mr. Lupton was held by the poor, a memorial was got up signed by the vicar, and by the heads of every pauper family in the parish, earnestly requesting the Poor Law Board to restore Mr. Lupton to his lost office. This was seconded by the vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners of Kingsey; by the churchwardens and parishioners of Towersey; by the vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners of Emmington; and by the vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners of Sydenham: but the Poor Law Board ratified the election of Mr. Lee, because he had gained a majority of the guardians present. This event was a source of bitter feeling to Mr. Lupton and his family. The memory of Mr. Sackville Lupton will never cease to be affectionately cherished by the poor of those parishes, to whom, till the day of his death, he never withheld his advice or assistance—often called for. His younger brother, Harry, a clerk in the Admiralty, died in London of cholera in September, 1853, and, though a telegraphic message was sent, his father arrived too late with his sister to see him alive.

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## DEATHS,

## ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 20. At Port Louis, Mauritius, aged 40, George, eldest son of Capt. Z. Fayerman, R.M., of Yarmouth, and nephew of the late Adm. Fayerman, and the Rev. Richard Fayerman, Rector of Oby with Thurne.

July 23. At Tunis, aged 64, Sir Edward Stuart Baynes, K.C.M.G., &c., her Britannic Majesty's Political Agent and Consul General for that Regency.

Sept. 13. At Calcutta, aged 24, Edward-Chichester, eldest son of the late Rev. Thos. Hulton, Rector of Gaywood, Norfolk.

Oct. 2. At Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, aged 41, George Burton Phillipson, eldest son of the late Major George Burton Phillipson.

Oct. 30. At Natal, aged 69, Joseph Scrutton, esq. late of the Stock Exchange, London.

Nov. 10. Near Meerut, Col. William Milner Neville Sturt, of the 43d Bengal Light Inf.

Nov. 11. At Vauxhall, Christiana, wife of Thos. Sherwood, esq. formerly of Canon-hill, Merton.

Nov. 12. At Castelnau, Barnes, aged 65, Harriette Frances, widow of John Theophilus de Brisay, and last surviving dau. of the late Lesstock Wilson, esq. of Harley-st. and Epping.

At Paris, George Cherer, esq. a well-known shorthand writer on the Western Circuit.

Nov. 15. At Bath, aged 65, Mr. Thomas Martin Blakely, second son of the late John Rix Blakely, esq. of Goswold-hall, Thrandistowe, Suffolk.

Nov. 22. At Jaffna, aged 77, Rebecca, relict of George Burleigh, esq. formerly on the Medical Staff in Ceylon.

Nov. 24. At Mean Meer, Lahore, aged 23, Lieut. Chas. A. Daniell, 8th Bengal Light Cav. second son of James Nugent Daniell, esq. of Esher.

Nov. 29. At Russelcondah, Madras, Ensign W. S. Evans, 26th N.I. eldest son of Dr. Evans, Hertford.

Dec. 3. At Vizagapatam, aged 25, Francis-Augustus Brett, esq. 43d Madras N. Inf. youngest son of the late Rev. J. G. Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea.

Dec. 8. Madame Moullin, née Elise Greillard, a native of Caen, in Normandy. The *Coup d'Etat* of 1852 compelled her to take refuge in England, where she distinguished herself by her many accomplishments, her intimate knowledge of French literature, the elegance of her style, and the mastery she had obtained of the idiomatic niceties of the English language. She published, anonymously, a brochure—"Le Berceau du Communisme en Perse; Etudes historiques et philosophiques"—but she is best known to her friends by various essays on educational and literary subjects, published in several English periodicals.

Dec. 9. At Cuttack, in the province of Orissa, aged 25, Emily-Wensley, wife of Lieut. John Charles Harris, Bengal Eng. dau. of Maj.-General Wilkinson, C.B. Bengal Army.

Dec. 11. At Secunderabad, Mary-Medbury, wife of J. Hichens, esq. Surgeon Madras Army, and eldest dau. of the late Henry Parkin, M.D. Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

At Oporto, aged 65, Edward Rumsey, esq. M.D. upwards of 40 years a resident in that city; formerly of Amersham, Bucks.

Dec. 16. In Jamaica, aged 22, Lieut. Arthur Manning Tuck, H. M. 26th Regt. fourth son of John Johnson Tuck, esq. of Sydenham, Kent, late of Wortham, Suffolk.

Dec. 29. At Cambridge, aged 93, Sarah, widow of the Rev. T. Fitch, M. A. of West Walton.

Jan. 2. At Brussels, Anne Harriett, wife of the Rev. Calvert R. Jones, of Heathfield, Glamorgan.

Jan. 3. At Constantinople, a certain musahib, (Imperial Buffoon), named Said Effendi, at the age of 121 years and 7 months. He had served four Sultans as jester, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, was often called by the present

Sovereign, to say witty things and to perform antics, which latter he generally did with remarkable agility.

At Norwich, aged 74, Robert Wright, esq.

Jan. 4. At Ferozepore, Ensign Frederic Reade, 57th Bengal N. Inf. eldest son of the Rev. Fredk. Reade, of Brighton.

Jan. 5. At Jheelum, Lahore, aged 28, Lieut. Charles P. Geneste, paymaster of H. M. 24th Regt. brother of Lieut. Louis Geneste, R.N. who commanded the boat of H. M. ship *Cossack* at Hango.

Jan. 6. At Rome, Prince Don Tomaso Corsini, Councillor of State for the Finances. His eldest son, now Prince Corsini, is Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

At Melton-hill, aged 69, Charles Whitaker, esq.

At the residence of his brother, Kensington Gore, aged 63, Capt. Richard Stephens Harness, R.N. He was the son of Dr. John Harness, F.L.S. many years a Commissioner of the Transport Board; entered the navy in 1805 on board the *Diadem* 64, and accompanied the expeditions to the Cape of Good Hope and Buenos Ayres. In 1807 he was at the bombardment of Copenhagen in the *Inflexible* 64. He was made a Lieutenant 1812, and served altogether for nine years on full pay. He was made Commander in 1814, and became a retired Captain under the Order of Council of June 25, 1851.

Jan. 7. At Chertsey, aged 85, Miss Sarah Smith.

Jan. 8. At Newland, near Carlton, Yorkshire, aged 39, Edward Twigg, esq.

Jan. 9. At Burlingham Hall, Norfolk, aged 35, Lieutenant Henry Negus Burroughes, R.N. eldest surviving son of Henry Negus Burroughes, esq. M.P. by Jane, sister to the gallant Sir William Hoste, Bart. Capt. R.N. He entered the navy 1833, passed his examination 1840, and was made Lieutenant 1845.

At Swaffham, aged 59, Charles Ferraby, esq. surgeon.

Jan. 10. At Southtown, Yarmouth, aged 66, Hannah, relict of Henry Beevor, esq. M.D.

At Brighton, aged 42, Jane, wife of J. H. Branfoot, M.D. formerly of Brentwood.

At the house of her son-in-law the Rev. John P. Munby, of Slingsby, aged 86, Ann, widow of Geo. Brown, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

At Ryde, I. W. aged 68, Capt. John Strover Henry Criddle, Indian Navy.

Jan. 11. At Little Amwell, Herts, Mary-Henchman, wife of Wm. Mello, esq. and dau. of the late Robert Berney, esq. of Holly Grove, Worstead, Suffolk.

At Norwich, on his way home from Pau, aged 30, Stephen-Frost, third son of the Rev. S. F. Rippingall, of Langham, Norfolk.

At Beattie's Hotel, Dover-st. aged 80, Philippa, relict of Capt. Richard Budd Vincent, C.B., R.N., youngest dau. of the late Capt. Richard Norbury, R.N. of Droitwich.

Jan. 12. At Kensington, aged 72, Jemima, widow of John Davie, esq. Capt. R.N.

At Paris, Newton Fielding, esq.

At Kennett-house, near Newbury, aged 69, John Hitchcock, esq. late of Shaftesbury.

At Bath, Emma, eldest surviving dau. of John Howes, esq. and niece of the late Rev. Thomas Howes, M.A. Rector of Thorndon.

At Ipswich, aged 69, Dorothy Lucy, relict of George Mingay, esq.

At Bruges, Philip Staunton, esq. formerly of Dublin.

Jan. 13. In Mornington-crescent, aged 81, Ambrose Smith, esq.

At Nice, Capt. Thomas Whitmore Storer, 68th Light Inf. fourth son of the late Rev. John Storer, of Hawksworth, Notts.

At Bristol, aged 93, Miss Jane Tomlinson.

Jan. 14. In Queen Anne-st. aged 53, William Ash, esq. of the Office of the Woods, &c.

At Clifton, aged 62, Capt. Francis Roger Coghill, R.N. He was nephew of the late Capt. Jere-



merly of the 3rd Guards, next brother to the Earl of Normanton. He was unmarried.

At Brighton, aged 71, Frances, relict of William Atkins Bowyer, esq. of the Manor Estate, Clapham.

At Norton-in-the-Moors, Staff. aged 24, Thomas Theophilus Bradly, esq. B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late of Cheltenham College, only son of the late Thomas Bradly, of the Mall, Chiswick.

At Jersey, aged 60, H. Chilton, esq. late of Whitby, Yorkshire.

At Hanwell, aged 52, Mrs. Elizabeth Clift, widow of the late Mr. Edward Clift. She was upwards of 24 years housekeeper at the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 55, Anthony Collett, esq.

At the house of R. F. Salter, esq. Slough, aged 25, Mary-Adelaide, eldest dau. of the late George Creasy, esq. of Brighton.

At Cheltenham, aged 68, Capt. Wm. Cousens, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At the Fourchambault Iron Works, in France, aged 60, Monsieur Achille Dufand, only brother of Mrs. George Crawshaw, of Montagu-st. Russell-sq.

At Stockwell, aged 73, Capt. John Goddard, formerly of the 55th Regt.

At her residence, Old Battery House, Brighton, aged 85, Mrs. Johnson.

At Lymington, aged 67, Eliza-Rodon, widow of Benj. Caractacus Patey, esq. of Jamaica.

At Higham Ferrers, aged 48, William Havens Pope, surgeon, fifth son of the late Rev. James Pope, Vicar of Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire.

At Aberystwith, aged 29, Thomas, second son of Michael Turnor, esq. of Brereton, Staffordshire.

At Brighton, aged 78, Jennet, widow of the Rev. Henry Ward, M.A., of Queen's Coll. Camb. and grandmother of the Rev. T. A. Karr, curate of All Saints', Maidstone.

At Brompton, aged 66, Thomas James Wiltshire, esq. late of Cornhill.

Jan. 25. At Datchet, Caroline, dau. of the late Charles Broughton, esq. of Clare, Suffolk.

At Windsor, aged 77, Mary-Jane, wife of the Rev. William Canning, Canon of Windsor.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 67, Mary-Susan, widow of the Rev. William Delves, Rector of Catsfield, Sussex, youngest dau. of the late Col. Beddingfield, of Thornton Lodge, North Otterington, Yorkshire.

In Regent's-sq. London, aged 77, Michael La Beaume, esq. Medical Galvanist to the Queen.

At Dover, Diana Félicité, eldest dau. of General Sir J. H. Littler, G.C.B. of Bigadon, Devon.

At the vicarage, Dullingham, Cambridge, aged 82, Mary, widow of John Taylor, esq. formerly of H.M.'s Customs, London, and of Aldershot Lodge, Hampshire.

At Exmouth, aged 88, la Comtesse de Vismes, widow of Colonel Count de Vismes, of the Coldstream Guards.

At Sidmouth, aged 38, Edward, eldest son of Edward Whitmore, esq. of Montague-st. Russell-sq. and Change-alley.

At Lower Northernhay, Exeter, aged 74, Mrs. Caroline Nield Wickham.

Jan. 26. At Allerton Hall, near Leeds, aged 67, William Williams Brown, esq.

Aged 78, Sophia, wife of John Disney, esq. of Burke the Hyde, Ingatestone, Essex.

At Hawkhurst, Kent, aged 26, Arthur Young, esq. youngest son of Edward Young, esq. of Hawkhurst.

Jan. 27. At Brighton, aged 70, Harriet, relict of John Aspinall, esq. of Standen Hall, Lancaster.

At Brixton, aged 78, Joshua Thomas Bedford esq. of Farringdon-st. Deputy of the Ward of Farringdon-Without. He had been connected with the Corporation for 29 years.

At New Lodge, Hawkhurst, Kent, aged 85, John Cobb, esq.

In Albemarle-st. Eliza, eldest dau. of the late T. T. Cock, esq. of Messing, Essex.

At Newholm, Lanarkshire, aged 81, Charles Cunningham, esq. of Newholm, W. S. formerly one of the Principal City Clerks of Edinburgh.

At Sidmouth, aged 54, Edward Dawes, esq. late of St. Helen's, Isle of Wight.

At Fordington, aged 84, Robert Rideout Harvey, esq.

In City-terrace, City-road, Dr. Robert Hills, second son of the late Joseph Hills, esq. of Maidstone, Kent.

Aged 81, Daniell Mallory, esq. of Warwick.

At Brixton, aged 69, Alexander Slater, esq. late of Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

At the Curragh of Kildare, aged 40, Major John Snodgrass, 96th Regt. He was the son of the late Colonel Kenneth Snodgrass, C.B.

At High Beech, the Right Hon. Frances Cockburn Viscountess Valentia. She was the only dau. of Charles James Sims, esq. and was married in 1837 to George-Arthur, Viscount Valentia, (son and heir apparent of George 2nd Earl of Mountnorris,) who died without issue in 1841.

Aged 50, Edward White, esq. of Clifton-road, St. John's-wood, and Mark-lane.

Jan. 28. At Landport, Portsea, aged 35, Martha, wife of Peter Bate, esq.

At Chellesworth, aged 93, Ann, widow of the Rev. James Cullum, Rector of Great Thurlow, and formerly of the Priory, Bury St. Edmund's. She was the daughter of Anthony Blagrove, esq. of Calcot, Berks. was married in 1786, and had issue two daughters.

In London, Mary-Isabel, dau. of the late Scrope Hutchinson, esq. M.D. of Dover.

At Salisbury, at the house of her brother-in-law John Lambert, esq. aged 51, Maria-Anne, widow of Henry Lambert, esq.

Jan. 29. Aged 83, H. Collard, esq. Montpellier, Bristol; for upwards of 40 years connected with Stuckey's Banking Company.

In Westbourne-terrace-road, aged 59, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hoghton Irving, late of the 54th Foot, and formerly of the 4th King's Own.

At her son-in-law's, the Rev. G. De la Poer Beresford, Frances, relict of H. T. Kilble, esq. of Drumkeen, co. Cavan.

At Barnstaple, aged 64, George Hartwell Marsack, esq. second son of the late Charles Marsack, esq. formerly of Caversham Park, Oxfordshire.

At Brightlingsea, Elizabeth-Ann, wife of Robert Mason, esq.

At the residence of her son-in-law, John Wiltshire, esq. Shockerwick, near Bath, Jane, relict of Richard Burdett Ness, esq.

In Millman-street, Bedford-row, aged 34, Henry George Smith, solicitor.

Jan. 30. At Paddington, aged 29, Henry Brooke, esq. late of Liverpool.

At Cambridge, aged 50, Frederick Cory, esq. solicitor, son of the late Rev. Dr. Cory, Master of Emmanuel college.

At Stourbridge, aged 20, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Henry C. Eberhardt, esq. solicitor.

At Taunton, aged 92, Henry Hodge, esq.

In Newington-place, Kennington, aged 32, Elizabeth, wife of William T. Iliff, jun. esq.

At Windlesham, Julia, wife of the Rev. J. B. M'Crea.

At Bodysgallan, aged 74, Mary-Bridget, youngest dau. of the late Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.

At Greenwich, aged 47, G. A. Oxborough, esq.

At Torquay, aged 19, Fanny-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Sandon, incumbent of Greetwell and Barlings, Lincolnshire.

At Maidstone, aged 40, Charles John Scudamore, esq. He had worthily filled the office of Mayor of the borough in 1849, and up to the time of his death he represented the Stone-street Ward in the Town Council. He was also Clerk of the County Court; in which office he is succeeded by his brother Mr. Frederick Scudamore.

At Plymouth, Wm. Skirving, esq.



At Bristol, Charles Gray Harford, esq. second surviving son of the late John S. Harford, esq. of Blaise Castle, by Mary, dau. of Abraham Gray, esq. of Tottenham, Middlesex.

In Pimlico, aged 29, George Christian Key, esq.

At Cosgrove Priory, Northamptonshire, Miss Selby Lowndes.

At Southsea, aged 77, James Maton, esq. late of Maddington, Wilts.

At Southsea, aged 63, Henrietta, widow of Sir John Newbolt, Chief Justice of Madras.

At Epsom, aged 66, William Norton, esq.

At the residence of her daughter Mrs. Gibbons, Dunmow, aged 86, Mrs. Martha Saville.

At Bonn, on the Rhine, aged 17, William eldest son of the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, M.P. by Emily, youngest dau. of William Otter, D.D. Lord Bishop of Chichester.

At Tunbridge-wells, aged 54, Harriett, widow of Lieut. Thomas Fletcher Waghorn.

At Winchmore-hill, aged 79, William Witt, esq.

Jan. 20. At Stoke Newington, aged 91, Susannah, relict of Charles Beasley, esq. of Whitehall-place and Walmer.

At Brighton, aged 80, William Brewster, esq. last surviving son of the late Waldegrave Brewster, esq. of Bevington House.

At Torquay, aged 76, John Clementson, esq. who held the office of Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons for fifty years.

In Ashley-place, aged 82, Mrs. Fielding, mother of Mrs. Samuel Carter Hall.

Aged 41, W. Fowle, esq. late of Northallerton.

At Bristol, Col. Christian Fred. Lardy, formerly of 53rd Foot. He retired from active service at the brevet in Nov. 1846, and since that time has devoted himself chiefly to religious matters. He was a leading and distinguished member of the Bristol Protestant Alliance, over whose meetings he frequently presided, and an active promoter of the missionary cause, both foreign and domestic, as well as of Church of England education.

Miss Julia Leary, of Abingdon-st. Westminster.

Aged 52, Miss Lowrie, of Abbeygate-st. Bury St. Edmund's.

Aged 67, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Marsh, esq. surgeon, of Stratford, Essex.

At Ipswich, aged 58, Richard Parminster Melhish, esq.

In Bayswater, Cecilia, relict of the Rev. Charles Bertie Rathbone, Vicar of Buckland, Berks.

At Florence, while on a visit to her son Henry, aged 62, Sophia Roberts, for many years an inhabitant of Paddington, and widow of William Roberts, esq. of Brighthelmstone.

At Wolverhampton, Henry, third son of J. M. Rodwell, Esq. of Babergh Hall, Suffolk.

At Ashford, Kent, aged 72, Louisa, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Stoddart, Rector of Newchurch.

Jan. 21. In Stonehouse, Louisa-Antrim, wife of Rear-Adm. Blight, sister to Capt. J. B. Howell, R.N.

At Hampstead, aged 86, Hannah, widow of Sam. Hoare, esq.

At Laverstock, aged 84, Henrietta, relict of Richard Stonhewer Illingworth, esq. of Chester-st. Grosvenor-place.

At Warwick, James Loveday, esq.

At Gerpins, Rainham, Essex, aged 86, William Marden, esq.

At Hayne House, Silvertown, Devon, aged 25, Robert, son of William Martyn, esq. of Coombe, Bradninch.

In Devonshire-terrace, Craven-hill, aged 29, Caroline-Martha, youngest surviving dau. of Lieut-Col. Raitt, late D.A.G. in the Mediterranean.

Aged 51, John Randell, esq. of Maiden-lane, and Hadley-common.

At the Little Island near Cork, aged 15, the second son of the Rev. W. St. George, Rector of St. Paul's Cork. Mr. St. George and his son had been out in a boat in Foaty Bay shooting water-

fowl; on their return, the latter was taking a loaded gun from the boat, when something caught the trigger, and the entire charge passed through his body, causing instant death.

At Weston-super-Mare, Cecily-Elizabeth, wife of Mr. W. P. Sellick, of Marlborough College, formerly of Tiverton, only dau. of the late William Cook, esq. of Alnwick, Northumberland.

Aged 64, W. T. Tuxford, esq. of Melton Mowbray.

At John Kirby, esq.'s, South Moreton, Berks. aged 58, Eleanor-Elizabeth Washbourne, sister of the late Thomas Edward Washbourne, esq.

Jan. 22. In Upper Gloucester-pl. Dorset-sq. aged 79, Capt. Christopher Abbott, half-pay R.M.

Of paralysis, aged 43, Lord Henry Beaucherk, third son of William, eighth Duke of St. Alban's, and uncle to the present Duke. He was unmarried.

At Chelmsford, aged 48, Benjamin Robertson Bedwell, esq.

At Bayswater, aged 63, Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Peter Selvay Burrell, esq.

At the West Surrey Bank, Guildford, aged 47, Frances-Emma, wife of S. Greenway Finney, esq.

At Barham, near Canterbury, aged 35, Edward Long, M.D. late of Downham Market, Norfolk, eldest son of Edward Long, esq.

At Conway, suddenly, J. J. Mansdell, esq. a clerk of Doctors' Commons, who had for a considerable time been distinguishing himself in that part of the country, in a manner so utterly incompatible with the proprieties of life, as clearly to indicate an aberration of intellect. On the night before his death he went to a low beer-shop, and laid himself on a bed with his clothes on. When called, he was in a dying state, breathing very hard, and life was soon after extinct. A post-mortem examination showed a large extravasation of blood in the brain, just behind the ear; a small lead bullet, flattened on one side, was found lodged in the skull. Several years ago the deceased attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself. The pistol, just discharged, was found on the floor of the bedroom when the attempt was made; but, notwithstanding the closest searches were made to discover it, excepting the outward wound on the throat below the angle of the jaw, no traces whatever of the ball had been discovered, nor was its whereabouts even suspected, until discovered as stated. Verdict,— "Death from apoplexy."

At Skirwith Abbey, Cumberland, aged 67, William Parker, esq.

In Pimlico, aged 75, Belinda, widow of David Robertson, M.D.

At Riby-grove, Lincolnshire, aged 63, John Torr, esq.

In Thornhill-sq. Islington, aged 60, Mr. Benjamin Wertheim, printer, of Paternoster-row.

Jan. 23. In York-pl. Camberwell New-road, Kennington, aged 72, John Brandon, esq.

Aged 63, Mary Anne, wife of James Dear, esq. of Hornsey-lane.

At Exeter, aged 80, Anne, relict of the Rev. James Dunn.

In Blackburne-terrace, aged 59, Edward Deane Falkner, esq. last surviving son of the late Edward Falkner, esq. of Fairfield Hall, Lanc.

At Ravenhead, Lanc. aged 30, Arthur Fincham, esq.

At Sudbury, Suffolk, aged 28, Mr. George Williams Fulcher, eldest son of the late G. W. Fulcher, esq.

In Tavistock sq. aged 81, Maria Magdalena, relict of Theodore Gavaron, esq.

In Addison-ter. Notting-hill, aged 77, Jephthah Huntly, esq.

At Weymouth, aged 74, Rebecca, widow of Kenneth Mackenzie, R.N.

At Dennington, aged 82, Susannah, relict of Wm. Miller, esq. of Albemarle-st.

At Exeter, aged 46, Elizabeth-Louisa, wife of George Moxon, Bengal Marine Service.

Jan. 24. At Ropley House, Alresford, Hants, aged 75, Capt. the Hon. George Charles Agar, for-

merly of the 3rd Guards, next brother to the Earl of Normanton. He was unmarried.

At Brighton, aged 71, Frances, relict of William Atkins Bowyer, esq. of the Manor Estate, Clapham.

At Norton-in-the-Moors, Staff. aged 24, Thomas Theophilus Bradly, esq. B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late of Cheltenham College, only son of the late Thomas Bradly, of the Mall, Chiswick.

At Jersey, aged 60, H. Chilton, esq. late of Whitby, Yorkshire.

At Hanwell, aged 52, Mrs. Elizabeth Clift, widow of the late Mr. Edward Clift. She was upwards of 24 years housekeeper at the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 55, Anthony Collett, esq.

At the house of R. F. Salter, esq. Slough, aged 25, Mary-Adelaide, eldest dau. of the late George Creasy, esq. of Brighton.

At Cheltenham, aged 68, Capt. Wm. Cousens, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At the Fourchambault Iron Works, in France, aged 60, Monsieur Achille Dufand, only brother of Mrs. George Crawshay, of Montagu-st. Russell-sq.

At Stockwell, aged 73, Capt. John Goddard, formerly of the 55th Regt.

At her residence, Old Battery House, Brighton, aged 85, Mrs. Johnson.

At Lymington, aged 67, Eliza-Rodon, widow of Benj. Caractacus Patoy, esq. of Jamaica.

At Higham Ferrers, aged 48, William Havens Pope, surgeon, fifth son of the late Rev. James Pope, Vicar of Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire.

At Aberystwith, aged 29, Thomas, second son of Michael Turnor, esq. of Brereton, Staffordshire.

At Brighton, aged 78, Jennet, widow of the Rev. Henry Ward, M.A., of Queen's Coll. Camb. and grandmother of the Rev. T. A. Karr, curate of All Saints', Maidstone.

At Brompton, aged 66, Thomas James Wiltshire, esq. late of Cornhill.

Jan. 25. At Datchet, Caroline, dau. of the late Charles Broughton, esq. of Clare, Suffolk.

At Windsor, aged 77, Mary-Jane, wife of the Rev. William Canning, Canon of Windsor.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 67, Mary-Susan, widow of the Rev. William Delves, Rector of Catsfield, Sussex, youngest dau. of the late Col. Bedingfield, of Thornton Lodge, North Otterington, Yorkshire.

In Regent's-sq. London, aged 77, Michael La Beaume, esq. Medical Galvanist to the Queen.

At Dover, Diana Félicité, eldest dau. of General Sir J. H. Littler, G.C.B. of Bigadon, Devon.

At the vicarage, Dullingham, Cambridge, aged 82, Mary, widow of John Taylor, esq. formerly of H.M.'s Customs, London, and of Aldershot Lodge, Hampshire.

At Exmouth, aged 88, la Comtesse de Vismes, widow of Colonel Count de Vismes, of the Coldstream Guards.

At Sidmouth, aged 38, Edward, eldest son of Edward Whitmore, esq. of Montague-st. Russell-sq. and Change-alley.

At Lower Northernhay, Exeter, aged 74, Mrs. Caroline Nield Wickham.

Jan. 26. At Allerton Hall, near Leeds, aged 67, William Williams Brown, esq.

Aged 78, Sophia, wife of John Disney, esq. of Burke the Hyde, Ingatestone, Essex.

At Hawkhurst, Kent, aged 26, Arthur Young, esq. youngest son of Edward Young, esq. of Hawkhurst.

Jan. 27. At Brighton, aged 70, Harriet, relict of John Aspinall, esq. of Standen Hall, Lancaster.

At Brixton, aged 78, Joshua Thomas Bedford, esq. of Farringdon-st. Deputy of the Ward of Farringdon-Without. He had been connected with the Corporation for 29 years.

At New Lodge, Hawkhurst, Kent, aged 85, John Cobb, esq.

In Albemarle-st. Eliza, eldest dau. of the late T. T. Cock, esq. of Messing, Essex.

At Newholm, Lanarkshire, aged 81, Charles Cunningham, esq. of Newholm, W. S. formerly one of the Principal City Clerks of Edinburgh.

At Sidmouth, aged 54, Edward Dawes, esq. late of St. Helen's, Isle of Wight.

At Fordington, aged 84, Robert Rideout Harvey, esq.

In City-terrace, City-road, Dr. Robert Hills, second son of the late Joseph Hills, esq. of Maidstone, Kent.

Aged 81, Daniell Mallory, esq. of Warwick.

At Brixton, aged 69, Alexander Slater, esq. late of Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

At the Curragh of Kildare, aged 40, Major John Snodgrass, 96th Regt. He was the son of the late Colonel Kenneth Snodgrass, C.B.

At High Beech, the Right Hon. Frances Cockburn Viscountess Valentia. She was the only dau. of Charles James Sims, esq. and was married in 1837 to George-Arthur, Viscount Valentia, (son and heir apparent of George 2nd Earl of Mountnorris,) who died without issue in 1841.

Aged 50, Edward White, esq. of Clifton-road, St. John's-wood, and Mark-lane.

Jan. 28. At Landport, Portsea, aged 35, Martha, wife of Peter Bate, esq.

At Chellesworth, aged 93, Ann, widow of the Rev. James Cullum, Rector of Great Thurlow, and formerly of the Priory, Bury St. Edmund's. She was the daughter of Anthony Blagrove, esq. of Calcot, Berks. was married in 1786, and had issue two daughters.

In London, Mary-Isabel, dau. of the late Scrope Hutchinson, esq. M.D. of Dover.

At Salisbury, at the house of her brother-in-law John Lambert, esq. aged 51, Maria-Anne, widow of Henry Lambert, esq.

Jan. 29. Aged 83, H. Collard, esq. Montpellier, Bristol; for upwards of 40 years connected with Stuckey's Banking Company.

In Westbourne-terrace-road, aged 59, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hoghton Irving, late of the 54th Foot, and formerly of the 4th King's Own.

At her son-in-law's, the Rev. G. De la Poer Beresford, Frances, relict of H. T. Kilble, esq. of Drumkeen, co. Cavan.

At Barnstaple, aged 64, George Hartwell Marsack, esq. second son of the late Charles Marsack, esq. formerly of Caversham Park, Oxfordshire.

At Brightlingsea, Elizabeth-Ann, wife of Robert Mason, esq.

At the residence of her son-in-law, John Wiltshire, esq. Shockerwick, near Bath, Jane, relict of Richard Burdett Ness, esq.

In Millman-street, Bedford-row, aged 84, Henry George Smith, solicitor.

Jan. 30. At Paddington, aged 29, Henry Brooke, esq. late of Liverpool.

At Cambridge, aged 50, Frederick Cory, esq. solicitor, son of the late Rev. Dr. Cory, Master of Emmanuel college.

At Stourbridge, aged 20, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Henry C. Eberhardt, esq. solicitor.

At Taunton, aged 92, Henry Hodge, esq.

In Newington-place, Kennington, aged 32, Elizabeth, wife of William T. Pitt, jun. esq.

At Windlesham, Julia, wife of the Rev. J. B. M'Crea.

At Bodygallan, aged 74, Mary-Bridget, youngest dau. of the late Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.

At Greenwich, aged 47, G. A. Oxborough, esq.

At Torquay, aged 19, Fanny-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Sandon, incumbent of Greetwell and Barlings, Lincolnshire.

At Maidstone, aged 40, Charles John Scudamore, esq. He had worthily filled the office of Mayor of the borough in 1849, and up to the time of his death he represented the Stone-street Ward in the Town Council. He was also Clerk of the County Court; in which office he is succeeded by his brother Mr. Frederick Scudamore.

At Plymouth, Wm. Skirving, esq.

Aged 68, William Wright, esq. Chief Clerk of Enrolments in Chancery.

Aged 52, Charlotte, wife of R. L. Haynes, esq. surgeon, Holloway.

At Gilgal, Tiverton, aged 70, James Dennis Wotton, esq. solicitor.

Jan. 31. Aged 71, Thomas Baker, esq. of Lenden, senior alderman of Colchester.

At Beverley, aged 89, Ann, widow of George Carr, esq. and mother of the late Rev. A. T. Carr. Isaac Elger, esq. of Bedford.

In the Edgware-road, Thomas Jarvis, esq. late of Paignton, Devon, brother of Wm. J. Jarvis, esq. of Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park.

At Southampton, age 69, J. R. Keele, esq.

At Melksham, aged 66, J. L. Phillips, esq. one of the justices of the peace for Wiltshire.

Lately, at York, aged 51, George Townsend Andrews, esq. architect, son of the late John Daniel Andrews, esq. formerly of Antonio, Jamaica, and Stoke Fleming, Devonshire.

At the residence of her brother, Samuel Argent, esq. Hinckley, Ann, eldest dau. of the late Matthew Argent, esq. of Great Totham, Essex.

At Stratford St. Mary's, Howard, seventh and only surviving son of the late Martin Barr, esq. of Worcester.

At Chichester House, Regent's-park, aged 83, Henry H. Broux, esq.

Mr. Jesse Briggs, druggist, of Leicester. He was a bachelor, and, though possessed of 400*l.* a-year, being of very penurious habits, he allowed himself little food, and small clothing, though of a thin and attenuated appearance. He was found lying on the floor of his bedroom, with the saliva from his mouth frozen on the floor.

At Malta, from the effects of a wound received on the 8th of September, Ensign Lionel Edward Fitzgerald, of the 41st Regiment. A member of a respectable family in the Queen's county (the Fitzgeralds of Rockview), he was thrown upon the world at an early age, and, having first tried a civil employment, he enlisted about twelve years ago in the corps to which he remained attached until his death. His good conduct soon gained for him all the advancement which was attainable by the mere soldier of fortune before the commencement of this war. As colour-serjeant he accompanied his regiment to the East, and bore his part in all the deadly conflicts and arduous duties which devolved upon that distinguished corps until the fall of Sebastopol. In the assault of the Redan, his name is recorded by the General of division among those generous spirits who placed themselves under a murderous fire, in order to bring away their wounded comrades. It was whilst engaged in that service that he received the wounds, which, after much suffering, has brought him to an early but honourable grave. For his conduct upon that occasion he was promoted to an Ensigncy, to the great satisfaction of the whole regiment.

At Weston-super-Mare, Sarah-Maria, relict of John Jenkins, esq. of Saltley Hall, Warwick, eldest dau. of E. Jessop, Esq. of Dudley.

At Willealey-house, Cranbrook, aged 75, Louisa, relict of William Weston, gent. leaving several children, one of whom, Mr. William Beale Weston, is the present owner of Willealey House.

Feb. 1. At Ramsgate, aged 26, George Templeman Bland, B.A. youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Bland, Rector of Lilley, Herts. and Preb. of Wells.

Aged 64, Thomas Bumble, esq. architect, of Reading.

At Upper Clapton, aged 83, Ann, widow of John Burnell, esq. last surviving dau. of the late Mr. Bezaleel Bloomfield, of Colchester.

At Newmarket, aged 38, Mr. Frank Butler, the celebrated jockey. He was originally intended for the Church; but being a favourite with his uncles, the celebrated Chiffneys, frequently visited them, which led him to take an interest in their horses, and to learn to ride. They soon found out his excellent judgment and hand. In his youth

he received the education of a gentleman, was conversant with both French and Latin, possessed many accomplishments, and, in the ball room, was particularly distinguished by a peculiar ease and propriety of behaviour. His career was never sullied by the slightest breath of suspicion. His victories on the turf include two Derbys, six Oaks (winning the latter race four years in succession), two St. Legers, the Ham, Gratwicke, Goodwood Cup (three times), Stewards' Cup at Goodwood, Doncaster Cup, Great Yorkshire Handicap, Northamptonshire Stakes, Great Yorkshire Stakes (twice), the Two Thousand Guineas (twice), the One Thousand Guineas (twice), the Ebor St. Leger, Prince of Wales' Stakes, Liverpool St. Leger, and most of the best prizes at the principal meetings in England. He married a Miss Baily, of Waterbeach, near Goodwood (daughter of the Duke of Richmond's steward), who died about a twelvemonth since. His remains were placed by her side, in the family tomb at Newmarket.

At Carisbrooke, I.W., Letitia, relict of John Crocker Case, Esq. of Amesbury, Wilts.

At Ham-common, Surrey, aged 79, John Lewis Cox, esq. formerly printer to the East India Company (as was his father before him), and the head of the firm of Cox and Sons, the eminent printers of Great Queen-street. Mr. Cox was one of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company, of which he served the office of Master in 1849-50. His many amiable qualities have caused his death to be deeply lamented by his family and numerous friends.

At Edinburgh, aged 27, Edward-Henry, only son of the late Thos. Jones, esq. of Chester-pl. Regent's-park.

In Harley-place, aged 47, Henry Pearson, esq. barrister-at-law. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. (as 19th wrangler) in 1830. He was called to the bar, at the Middle Temple, 29th May, 1841. He was author of the following works:—"A Syllabus of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," Cambridge, 1830 and 1832. 8vo. "A Syllabus of Algebra." 8vo. "All the Statutes in force relating to the Ceremony of Marriage in England," &c. 1837. 12mo. An edition of "Chitty's Precedents in Pleading." In two parts. 1847. 8vo. "Common Law Procedure Act, 1854," with notes. 1852. 8vo.

At Weeley, aged 60, Mrs. Sarah Perrament.

In London, aged 66, Joseph Philby, esq. of Goldings, Loughton, Essex.

At Knaresborough, aged 63, Martin Richardson, esq. solicitor.

At Batheaston vicarage, the wife of the Rev. T. Percival Rogers.

At Stratton, aged 61, Edward Shearm, esq. solicitor.

In Abbey-wood, aged 58, William Warre Simpson, esq. of London.

At Brighton, aged 81, Isaac Smith, esq.

Mrs. Ann Spencer, aged 92, of Welford.

At Berkhamstead, aged 89, Richard H. Steel, esq. many years surgeon to the West Hertford Infirmary. He was elected an Hon. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1843.

At Maida-hill, aged 37, E. Stone, esq.

At Barnes, Surrey, aged 82, T. Wiggan, esq.

At Edinburgh, James Lining Woodman, esq. W.S. eldest son of James Woodman, esq. M.D. East Leigh, near Havant.

Feb. 2. At Harrow, John, eldest son of the late John Bill, esq. of Farley Hall, Staff.

In Eastbourne-terr. Hyde-park, Charlotte-Jane, wife of Col. J. B. Creagh, and dau. of J. S. Michin, esq. H.R.M.'s Consul Fayal and Pico.

At Chelsea, aged 67, Samuel Harborne, esq.

In Lodge-place, St. John's-wood, Miss Isabella Heys, aunt to the Earl of Winterton, dau. of the late John Heys, esq. of Upper Sunbury Lodge, Middlesex.

Aged 83, Andrew Honey, esq. late of the Bank of England.

After amputation of the leg, in consequence of

a fall on the ice whilst skating, aged 14, Henry, eldest son of John Lambert, esq. of Salisbury.

At Brixton, near London, aged 86, the widow of Robert Newbald, esq. of London.

At North Wilcove House, near Plymouth, aged 50, Harriet, wife of Charles Nettleton, esq.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, Archdeacon Jones, Portland-pl. Johannah-Jane, wife of Sir J. Henry Pelly, Bart. She was the youngest daughter of John Carstairs, esq. of Stratford-green, and was married in 1840.

Aged 59, Robert Ransom, esq. solicitor, Sudbury, Suffolk.

At Lee, Kent, aged 87, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. M. L. Sharpe, and third dau. of F. H. Gell, esq. of Lewes.

At Rishworth, near Halifax, aged 73, Mary, wife of the Rev. R. Younger, Incumbent of Scammonden.

Feb. 3. At the Manor House, Tendring, Essex, aged 77, Mrs. Sarah Cardinal, mother of John Cardinal, esq.

At Stoke, Ann Charlotte Foot, eldest sister of the late Harriet Dixon, wife of Vice-Adm. Manley H. Dixon.

Grace-Jane, wife of the Rev. John Robert Hall, Vicar of Frodsham, Cheshire.

At Clapham, Jane Amelia, da. of the late Alexander Hume, esq. of Clay-hill, Enfield, and Wimpole-st.

Feb. 3. At Birmingham, aged 31, Mr. Thomas Pitt, late lessee of the Worcester Theatre. Educated for the medical profession at the Birmingham General Hospital, he unfortunately found himself master of seven or eight thousand pounds when his studies were finished, and, having embarked in theatrical speculations, he was penniless in two years afterwards. Hard drinking destroyed both mind and body.

Aged 84, Sarah, widow of Mr. Nehemiah Rogers, of Bury St. Edmund's, a descendant of John Rogers, the first martyr burned in the reign of Queen Mary.

Feb. 4. At Bath, aged 26, Frances-Elizabeth, wife of Henry Calley, esq. of Burderop Park, Wilts, having given birth to a son and heir on the 25th of January.

In Wharnccliffe-terrace, St. John's-wood, Wm. Chisholme, esq. formerly of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Torquay, at an advanced age, Miss Croese.

At Battlesbridge, Rettendon, Essex, aged 66, Richard James Meeson, esq.

At the house of her father, R. W. Baker, esq. of Cottesmore, aged 25, Sarah-Jane, wife of Charles Robert Ransome, esq. of Ipswich.

At the Vicarage, Bishop's Lydeard, Somerset, aged 46, Alexander Warre, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House, youngest son of the late Rev. F. Warre, D.C.L. Rector of Cheddon Fitzpaine, Somersetshire.

At Chalcott House, Haverstock-hill, aged 77, Robert Wilkins, esq.

At Sheffield, aged 23, Mary-Jane, wife of Lawrence Williams, esq. late of the Manor House, Rufforth, Yorkshire.

Feb. 5. At Carbeal, aged 85, Anne, relict of Robert Billing, esq. of Wivellacombe.

At Berkfield Lodge, near Ipswich, Sophia, widow of Frederick W. Campbell, esq. of Barbreck, N.B. and sister of the late Sir Thomas E. Warrington, Bart.

At Liverpool, aged 78, James Croebie, esq.

At Milton Abbas, Dorset, Sophia, wife of John Ewens, esq. surgeon.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Macleod, R.N. Surgeon Royal Marine Infirmary, Woolwich.

At Wheldrake, aged 71, Mrs. Petch.

At the residence of his uncle William Bateman, esq. Paris, aged 23, William-Breame, third son of the late Breame Skepper, Esq. of Oulton Hall, Suffolk.

At Brighton, aged 89, Charles Thellusson, esq. son of the late Charles Thellusson, esq. of Brodsworth Hall, near Doncaster. He was the breeder

of the race-horses, Rataplan, King Tom, and Strood; and there were few better judges of horse-flesh, or more stanch friends to the national pastime.

At Paignton, Devon, aged 83, John Northey Tompson, esq. late of Exeter.

Feb. 6. At Edinburgh, Jane-Grahame, dau. of the late Rev. William Bryce, D.D. Aberdour.

At Torquay, aged 82, Eliza, relict of John W. Clough, esq. formerly of Oxton House and Newbald, co. York, dau. of the late Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, of Broughton and Doddington Hall, Cheshire, the sixth Bart. by his first wife Mary, dau. of John Wicker, esq.

At Baldock, Herts, aged 76, Kitty, widow of Robert Cooch, esq.

At Kennington, aged 65, James Harley, esq.

At Cornhill, Robert Johnston, esq.

Feb. 7. Aged 28, Jane, wife of T. M. Fryer, esq. of Fleets House, Middleham.

At Wilmington, Kent, aged 77, Thomas Glass Lowder, esq.

At Acomb, near York, aged 87, Sarah, relict of John Pearson, esq. of Leeds, dau. of Theophilus Davye Garencieres, Esq. many years an alderman of York and Lord Mayor, 1796.

At Dartmouth, aged 79, Thomas Shelton, esq. late of Hull.

At Stanford, near Worcester, Annabella-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Sir T. E. Warrington, Bart. M.P.

At Monkstown, Dublin, Margaret, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Usher, Astronomer Royal of Ireland, and sister of the late Adm. Sir Thomas Usher, K.C.B.

Feb. 8. In Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 62, William Harnett, esq. formerly of Sandville, co. Kerry.

At Liverpool, Robert Mather, esq. formerly one of the most opulent merchants of the port, who for some years past has lived in retirement with his brother, Mr. John Mather, a magistrate of the borough. He had been confined to his house from severe attacks of epilepsy, and cut his throat while labouring under temporary insanity. The deceased, as well as his brother, Mr. John Mather, was a bachelor.

At Edinburgh, aged 92, Jane-Garden, widow of Major Robertson, Assistant Barrack Master-Gen. for Scotland.

At the vicarage, Godalming, aged 38, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Webster, B.D. Vicar of Oakington, and Rector of St. Botolph, Cambridge.

Feb. 9. At Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 77, Lady Emily-Elizabeth Henry. Her Ladyship was the second but eldest surviving dau. of William-Robert second Duke of Leinster, by the Hon. Emilia-Olivia, only dau. and heir of St. George Lord St. George. She married March 13, 1801, the late John Joseph Henry, esq. of Straffan, co. Kildare, Ireland, who died in 1846, by whom she had a large family.

At Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex, Thomas Christopher Hodgson, esq. second son of the late Daniel Hodgson, esq. of Sandwich.

At Ebury-st. aged 74, Mrs. Elizabeth Rebecca Palmer, of Bromley, Kent, widow of Thomas Carey Palmer, esq.

At Ixworth, aged 54, Mr. Richard Cyrus Sauvage, grandson of the late Henry Sauvage, esq. Admiral of the White.

At Hallsam, aged 82, Samuel Sinnock, esq. formerly a solicitor at that place.

At Sherrington rectory, Wilts, aged 46, Andrew Wighton, esq.

Feb. 10. At Kensington, John Eddowes Bowman, esq.

At Brighton, aged 12, Honorah, dau. of Robt. Burrows, esq. M.P. of Stradone House, co. Cavan.

At Leamington, aged 90, the Right Hon. Grace, Countess of Farnham. She was the only dau. of Thomas Cuffe, esq. of Grange, co. Kilkenny, and was married in 1784 to John-James, 4th Lord



and 2nd Earl Farnham, who died without issue in 1823, when the earldom became extinct.

At Exeter, aged 67, G. Nicholson, esq. late of Leeds.

At Bishop's Lydeard, Som. aged 74, Letitia Harriet Popham, youngest dau. of late Alex. Popham, esq. of Bagborough House, Som.

At Bideford, Eliza, relict of Capt. John Holt White, E.I.C. Service.

At Wye, Kent, aged 19, Harriet-Finley, younger dau. of the late Thos. Roper Wildash, esq. of Oundle, Northamptonshire.

Feb. 11. In Percy-circus, Professor Robert T. Austin, youngest son of William Austin, esq. formerly of Botolph-lane, and Bloomsbury-sq.

In Pall Mall, Frances, dau. of the late Philip Crowe, esq. of Lowestoft.

At Curragh Chase, co. Limerick, the dowager Lady De Vere, sister to Lord Monteagle. She was Mary, elder dau. of Stephen Edw. Rice, esq. of Mount Trenchard, co. Limerick, by Catherine, dau. and heir of Thomas Spring, esq. of Ballycrispin, co. Kerry, was married in 1807 to Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart. who died in 1846.

At Edbrooke House, Winsford, Som. aged 77, Mr. Robert Lyddon, in whom the sporting community of Dulverton have lost a warm supporter.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Thomas Moorman, merchant, many years alderman of the borough.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 61, Christopher-William, second son of the late Christopher Nockells, esq. of Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq.

At Exeter, aged 80, Edward Score, esq.

Feb. 12. Sarah, wife of John Cross, esq. of

Upper Kentish-town, and sister of George Smith, esq. of Ampleforth, co. York, solicitor.

At Plymouth, Anna Price Glinn, eldest dau. of the late P. Glinn, esq. of Keyham Point.

At Torquay, aged 18, Henry-Hutchinson, only son of the late Thomas Henry Robinson, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Tor, aged 71, Mrs. Somerton.

At Beverley, aged 64, John Williams, esq. M.D. and J.P.

Feb. 14. At Wilmington Hall, Kent, aged 61, George Russell, esq.

Aged 73, Mr. John Williams, attached to the Royal Library for the long period of sixty years. The late Mr. Armstrong introduced him there in 1796 as errand boy, and to fill up his time employed him in the binding-shop, and finally apprenticed him to himself. Many volumes in the Library are evidences of his skill in bookbinding. When this splendid library was removed from Buckingham to Kensington Palace, where it remained until space was found for it in the British Museum, Mr. Williams accompanied it, and on the resignation of a Mr. Harding, he was chosen to fill the situation which he held until the day of his death. In 1848, Mr. Panizzi, and the assistants of the Department of Printed Books, to testify their esteem for Mr. Williams, presented him with a valuable China tea-service and silver tea-pot, with a suitable inscription. His fellow-attendants joined in presenting him with a testimonial on the same occasion—his fifty-second year of service. Mr. Williams was as much distinguished by his civility, his integrity, and kindness of heart, as by the care with which he watched over the books of the Royal Library.

## TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,		Deaths Registered									Births Registered.
		Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Jan.	26 .	457	144	174	203	51	—	1029	500	529	1763
Feb.	2 .	433	146	160	175	27	2	943	473	470	1726
"	9 .	480	189	206	224	42	14	1155	572	583	1788
"	16 .	481	169	179	165	37	4	1085	526	509	1703
"	23 .	460	153	200	212	37	—	1062	541	521	1818

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, FEB. 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
71 7	37 2	23 10	50 4	42 7	41 6

## PRICE OF HOPS, FEB. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

## PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, FEB. 25.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, FEB. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef . . . . . 3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*

Mutton . . . . . 3*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*

Veal . . . . . 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*

Pork . . . . . 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, FEB. 25.

Beasts . . . . . 3,567 Calves 64

Sheep and Lambs 20,090 Pigs 250

## COAL MARKET, FEB. 22.

Walls Ends, &c. 16*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 15*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 53*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 56*s.* 6*d.*



## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Jan. 26, to Feb. 25, both 1856, inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	40	47	43	29, 9	cloudy, rain	11	45	50	47	29, 85	constant rain
27	45	50	34	, 45	do. fair	12	48	52	49	, 70	do. do.
28	35	40	34	, 65	do. rain, snow	13	48	51	48	, 75	do. do. fair
29	31	37	29	, 68	do. fair	14	48	55	48	, 76	rain, fair
30	32	37	30	, 82	fair	15	48	53	44	, 76	fair
31	34	39	32	, 7	cloudy, fair	16	47	52	44	, 79	do.
F 1	33	39	36	, 7	cloudy	17	36	42	37	, 70	cloudy
2	32	36	32	, 94	do.	18	35	39	37	, 64	do. rain
3	35	42	32	, 98	fair	19	36	38	33	, 71	do.
4	36	43	42	, 93	cloudy	20	35	38	33	, 82	do.
5	38	46	45	, 90	do. fair	21	35	38	32	, 63	do.
6	45	53	51	, 82	rain	22	35	42	40	, 85	do.
7	42	55	50	, 91	rain, cloudy	23	36	49	42	, 14	do. fair
8	50	55	51	, 95	do.	24	37	49	37	, 36	do.
9	51	58	52	, 92	fair	25	37	48	44	, 46	do.
10	50	56	51	, 82	fair, cldy. rain						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. and Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
28		92	91½	92½	3½			6 dis.	6 2 dis.
29	211	92½	91½	92½	3½		222	2 5 dis.	6 2 dis.
30	212	91½	91½	92½	3½		224	7 dis.	7 3 dis.
31	212	91½	91½	92½	3½			9 4 dis.	
1	213	91½	90½	91½				7 dis.	9 6 dis.
2	213	91½	91½	92				10 dis.	10 5 dis.
4	213	91½	90½	91½			224½	6 dis.	10 5 dis.
5	213½	91	90½	91½	3½		225	4 dis.	9 0 dis.
6	214	91½	91½	92	3½		224½		9 4 dis.
7	214	91½	91½	92½	3½			7 dis.	8 3 dis.
8	214	91½	91½	92½	3½				7 3 dis.
9		91½	91½	92½			223½	3 7 dis.	3 7 dis.
11		91½	91½	92½			226	3 7 dis.	7 3 dis.
12	214	92½	91½	92½	3½		226	7 dis.	7 3 dis.
13		92½	92½	93½	3½			7 5 dis.	7 3 dis.
14		92½	92½	93½				7 dis.	
15	215	91½	91½	92½			225	3 dis.	4 1 dis.
16		90½	90½	91½				3 dis.	par.
18	213½	90½	91	91½	3½		223		5 2 dis.
19	215½	91½	90½	91½	3½		226	2 dis.	3 dis. par.
20	215	91½	90½	91½			224	7 dis.	3 5 dis.
21		91½	91½	92½	3½		224	7 dis.	5 2 dis.
22	215	91½	91½	92½	3½		221	2 dis.	4 1 dis.
23	215	91½	91½	92½	3½				1 dis. par.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,  
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# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

## AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

APRIL, 1856.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—In a letter from Mr. Durrant Cooper in your March number, p. 272, some remarks are made upon *Hastings Past and Present*. It would be well if corrections in literary works were more often suggested in the friendly spirit which he shews, and in the present instance he will doubtless feel pleasure in seeing that he has in some points been anticipated in the work itself. The position of the notes and the absence of any reference to them in the text has led to his overlooking them, a more venial error under these circumstances than it would otherwise have been. I allude to the following:

1. To the descent of the earls of Huntingdon, which is stated correctly in the notes, Appendix, p. xviii.

2. To the letter authorising a collection for a harbour at Hastings in 1578, which is referred to from a copy in the Bodleian Library, Appendix, p. xix.; and

3. To the charters of the priory, as printed in Nichols's *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, which are mentioned in the "List of books relating to Hastings and the neighbourhood," Appendix, p. lii.

Having drawn Mr. Cooper's attention to these, among the points which he notices, let me take the opportunity of asking his favourable consideration for the "Local Notes and Queries," which now form a separate heading in *The Hastings and St. Leonard's News*. His knowledge of the history and antiquities of Hastings and its neighbourhood would make the contributions which he might send a most desirable addition to those which have already appeared. Yours, &c.

*Hastings.* EDWARD MARSHALL.

MR. URBAN,—The translation into Latin verse of "A Froggy would a wooing go," in your March number, cannot, I think, have failed to have afforded your readers great delight. Unfortunately, however, a gross false quantity occurs in one of the stanzas: "Vexat pītūitā molesta." May I be allowed to correct it, by suggesting in lieu of it, "Malè tussis anhela lacessit." It will occur to your readers that "Tussis anhela" is a malady ascribed by Virgil, in his *Georgics*, as peculiar to swine, and therefore very applicable in the present case. Yours, P.S.

The friends of the late Rev. Robert Montgomery have pointed out to us a notice inserted in the *Quarterly Review* for January 1836, stating that the late Poet had forwarded to the Editor a copy of his *Baptismal Register*, Nov. 8th, 1807, in order to prove that the story of his having *assumed* the name by which he became known is utterly false and unfounded. We have in reply requested the same satisfaction which was afforded to the Editor of the *Quarterly Review*; but it has been indignantly refused: and have therefore no actual information to impart beyond the date above given. *Where* the baptism is on record we have not been told. We need not say that we were before ignorant of the statement in the *Quarterly Review*, or should have alluded to it in our memoir of Mr. Montgomery. What we stated of his parentage is not contradicted: if untrue, it should be directly denied, as mystery in such cases always cherishes belief. If true, we do not understand why the truth should be unpalatable; as it has always been considered an honourable characteristic of true genius to have risen from obscurity.

In p. 265-6, it was said that "The union with Ireland brought in twenty-eight more members, the twenty-four temporal peers being elected for life, and the spiritual peers serving in rotation of sessions." These numbers were inadvertently given for "thirty-two" and "twenty-eight," the members added to the House of Lords being thirty-two, of whom twenty-eight were temporal peers. A Correspondent further remarks that in the paragraph, p. 264, which speaks of Life Peerages conferred upon females, there is no reference to a subsisting instance, that of the Duchess of Inverness.

On Sunday the 2nd of March, being the fourth Sunday in Lent, the Pope gave his benediction to the Golden Rose at the Sixtine Chapel. It is said that it will be sent to the Empress of the French. It is a very ancient rite of the Romish Church that the Pope should, on the day just mentioned, bless a golden rose, which it is a custom to send to a sovereign, to a celebrated church, or to some eminent personage. It was once sent to Henry VIII.: and qu. whether to any other of our kings?

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

---

THE TABLE-TALK OF SAMUEL ROGERS.

THREE quarters of a century have elapsed since Mr. Samuel Rogers made his first attempt at authorship. His first essay was as a prose writer, and his literary *debut* was made in our own pages. In our volume for the year 1781 will be found a brief series of miscellaneous papers under the head of "The Scribbler." They were the production of one who was, at the time, a banker's clerk, working from ten till five, and devoting his evening hours to literary pursuits as a luxury which he had a right to enjoy, and which he enjoyed more than any luxury which in after-life he was able to obtain, without trouble and at unappreciable cost.

Of his other works we need not speak here. We may, however, state that of one he made a holocaust. It was an opera, entitled "The Vintage of Burgundy." As a manager assured him it would be condemned, Rogers copied out the songs, and put the manuscript into the fire.

The volume before us is also in some measure his work. Not the least interesting portions are those which portray Rogers himself. Thus, we find him being taught by his mother to have sympathy with every living thing. We see him, as a boy, looking up at the rebels' heads stuck up above Temple Bar; running about St. Paul's Churchyard in a cocked hat; dancing minuets with young ladies; and, in a fit of enthusiasm, flinging the same shaped hat among the spectators, instead of rakishly clapping it on his head, as etiquette required, when the dance was done.

The banker's son had an early inclination to become a preacher. This inclination was founded on his esteem

for the Rev. Dr. Price, who used to spend his evenings at Newington Green with Rogers's family, "in his dressing-gown." His young admiration for Dr. Johnson led him to seek an interview with the great lexicographer, but his heart failed him when his hand was on the knocker of the door in Bolt Court—and the two never met. Rogers mentions with regret that there were other men of note whom he might have seen but did not. Among others, Horace Walpole, Tom Warton, Burns, and many more. But he saw Garrick play *Ranger*, and he had looked at and listened to Haydn playing a sonata on the harpsichord, arrayed in a court suit and a sword by his side, as was the fashion of the times.

Rogers acknowledges that he was not indifferent to praise; and he had "great satisfaction" in hearing that Moore approved of his *Pleasures of Memory*, and "pronounced it to be very different in style from the poetry of the day." He was a most painstaking writer; and was never weary of correcting and re-correcting. "I was engaged," he says, "on 'The Pleasures of Memory' nine years, on 'Human Life' for nearly the same space of time; and 'Italy' was not completed in less than sixteen years."

Rogers heard Sir Joshua deliver his last lecture, and he notices the snuff-powdered waistcoat of the great reverencer of Michael Angelo. The taking snuff to excess was among the evil fashions of the day, but it was not the only evil or foolish one. He went to Ranelagh with a lady who "sat upon a stool placed in the bottom of the coach, the height of her head-dress not allowing her to occupy the regular seat."

Tight-lacing was equally absurd. Lady Crewe told him, that "on returning home from Ranelagh, she has rushed up to her bedroom, and desired her maid to cut her laces without a moment's delay, for fear she should faint." Among other social traits, "we have one connected with Quin and a dinner party. "There was a delicious pudding, which the master of the house, pushing the dish towards Quin, begged him to taste. A gentleman had just before helped himself to an immense piece of it. 'Pray,' said Quin, looking first at the gentleman's plate and then at the dish, 'which is the pudding?'"

Rogers had often conversed with a Thames boatman who had often spoken to "Mr. Alexander Pope." The Twickenham villa of the latter, Rogers would have purchased, only that he was afraid a little of the price, and very much of the epigrams that might possibly be fired at him in consequence. Wilkes is described as awfully ugly, but "very gentlemanly in appearance and manners." The greater portion of Rogers's life, however, was spent among men of more fancy than Wilkes, and Rogers himself was not without fancies of his own. One of his favourite fancies was "that perhaps in the next world the use of words may be dispensed with — that our thoughts may stream into each other's minds without any verbal communication." This may do for the Elysian fields, but it would be a wonderfully inconvenient and dangerous process for this present state of being, wherein words are not even the interpreters of thought. In further connection with a future state, Rogers told of a remark made by Lord Erskine, on hearing that somebody had died worth two hundred thousand pounds, "Well, that's a very pretty sum to begin the next world with."

It was at Erskine's house at Hampstead that Rogers met the Prince of Wales at dinner, conversed with him for the first and only time in his life, and found him very agreeable and familiar. The Prince told two stories of Thurlow. The first was, Thurlow once said to the prince, "Sir, your father will continue to be a popular king as long as he continues to go to church every Sunday, and to be faithful to that ugly woman, your mother :

but you, Sir, will never be popular." The other was this:—While his servants were carrying Thurlow up stairs to his bed-room, just before his death, they happened to let his legs strike against the banisters, upon which he uttered (the last words he ever spoke) a frightful imprecation upon "all their souls." Sheridan was not more civil to the Duke of York, absent, than Thurlow was to the Prince, present. When the Duke was obliged to retreat before the French, Sheridan gave as a toast, "The Duke of York and his brave followers." And, *à propos* to Sheridan, Rogers says, "I prefer Sheridan's Rivals to his School for Scandal; exquisite humour pleases me more than the finest wit." There was not much more dignity in Sheridan's last moments than in Thurlow's. "Sheridan," said Rogers, "had very fine eyes, and he was not a little vain of them. He said to me on his death-bed, 'Tell Lady Bessborough that my eyes will look up to the coffin-lid as brightly as ever.'" But it was not a time when men lived or died with dignity. A couple of statesmen at the helm of government made, nothing of seven bottles of wine each after dinner. Pitt, who was one of these statesmen, could not help himself to salt without using both hands—one to steady the other; and Lord Tankerville assured Rogers that he had played cards with Fitzpatrick, at Brookes's, from ten o'clock at night till near six o'clock the next afternoon, a waiter standing by to tell them "whose deal it was," they being too sleepy to know.

If some of the great men of past days sometimes sat up when they should have been in bed, others went to bed when they should have sat up. Topham Beauclerk (Johnson's friend) was a very absent person. One day, having invited some friends to dinner, he went up-stairs to dress. There, he forgot all about them, thought it was bed-time, pulled off his clothes, and got into bed. A servant, who presently entered the room to tell him his guests were waiting for him, found him fast asleep. We can give a pendant to this incident, in the case of Sir Lancelot Shadwell. He had been invited, with Lady Shadwell, to one of the court balls. They proceeded, at



the proper hour, to their respective dressing-rooms, to make ready. Lady Shadwell was dressed, descended to the drawing-room, waited till she was weary, went up-stairs to Sir Lancelot's room, and found him in bed, and fast asleep. The Vice-Chancellor had to be in his own court, at serious business, early in the morning; and this could not have been profitably done for the public, he remarked, if he went to the Queen's court, upon very foolish business (for a Chancellor), late at night. This was less uncourteous to the sovereign than an act of Fox's. The latter once went to one of George the Third's levees in his ordinary morning dress. "No matter," said Fox, to one who thought that such a proceeding was hardly respectful, "he (George III.) is so blind that he can't distinguish what I have on." Rogers acquits Fox of being addicted to talk of great people. The latter did, indeed, once speak to Rogers of Queen Charlotte, but it was only to notice her as "that bad woman!"

Fox's own friends spoke more flatteringly of Fox. His surviving friends dearly cherished his memory. "Many years after his death," said Rogers, "I was at a fête given by the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick House: Sir Robert Adair and I wandered about the apartments, up and down stairs. "In what room did Fox expire?" asked Adair. "In this very room." Immediately Adair burst into tears, with a vehemence of grief such as I hardly ever saw exhibited by man. The remarks of friends on Fox, during his life-time, were not, however, all of a flattering quality. Fox was sitting at Brookes's, in a very moody humour, having lost a considerable sum at cards, and was indolently moving a pen backwards and forwards over a sheet of paper. "What is he drawing?" said some one to Hart. "Anything but a draft," was the reply. This was quite as neat as the remark which Rogers heard Jekyll make on Lady Cork, at a party, where she wore a most enormous plume. Jekyll said, "she was exactly like a shuttlecock—all cork and feathers!"

As samples of difference in taste, we may observe, that Fox hated Milton's prose works, while Horne Tooke held

them in high esteem. Rogers often dined with Tooke at Wimbledon; and Burdett was sometimes of the party. The banker does not speak favourably of the baronet. Burdett was a very inconsiderate person. One forenoon, when Tooke was extremely unwell, and a friend had sent him some fine hot-house grapes, Burdett, happening to call in, ate every one of them! In the latter portion of the volume we are told, that "Tooke used to say that Porson would drink ink rather than not drink at all." Indeed he would drink anything. He was sitting with a gentleman after dinner, in the chamber of a mutual friend, a templar, who was then ill, and confined to bed. A servant came into the room, sent thither by his master, for a bottle of embrocation, which was on the chimney-piece. "I drank it an hour ago," said Porson.

There is something better than this in the following reminiscence of two celebrated personages:—

Lord Nelson was a remarkably kind-hearted man; I have seen him spin a treetotum, with his one hand, a whole evening, for the amusement of some children. I heard him once during dinner utter many bitter complaints (which Lady Hamilton vainly attempted to check) of the way he had been treated at Court that forenoon. The Queen had not condescended to take the slightest notice of him. In truth, Nelson was hated at Court: they were jealous of his fame. There was something very charming in Lady Hamilton's openness of manner. She showed me the neckcloth which Nelson had on when he died. Of course, I could not help looking at it with extreme interest; and she threw her arms around my neck, and kissed me.

The following is characteristic of a nobler lady than poor, erring, ill-used Lady Hamilton, namely, the Duchess of Gordon (Jane), who is herself the narrator:—

The son of Lord Cornwallis (Lord Brome) fell in love with my daughter Louisa; and she liked him much. They were to be married, but the intended match was broken off by Lord C. whose only objection to it sprung from his belief that there was madness in my husband's family. Upon this I contrived to have a *tête à tête* with Lord C. and said to him, "I know your reason for disapproving of your son's marriage with my daughter.

Now I will tell you one thing plainly, *there is not a drop of the Gordon blood in Louisa's body.*" With this statement, Lord C. was quite satisfied, and the marriage took place. The duchess prided herself greatly on the success of this manoeuvre, though it had forced her to slander her own character so cruelly and so unjustly.

The duchess accomplished her ends by her wit, although at cost to her fame. Rogers tells us of a grave Bishop, on the other hand, who, being witless, failed in his object, and felt his reputation injured to boot; this was Legge of Oxford. He asked Canning how he liked his sermon. "I thought it rather—short." "Oh, yes, I am aware that it was short, but I was afraid of being tedious." "You were tedious." Canning could say absurdly funny things, when silly questions were put to him. A lady asked him, "Why they had made the spaces in the iron gate at Spring Gardens so narrow?" "Oh, ma'am," said Canning, "because such very fat people used to go through."

Let us notice here that we fail to find in this Table Talk any traces of a cynical and harsh nature, such as acute critics profess to discover in it. There are, indeed, things told of ill-natured people, and Rogers remarks that family misunderstandings often arise from the eminence acquired by some one member of a family which the others cannot endure. So when he noticed at home, and for the second time, that he had been invited to breakfast with Towneley, the statue-collector, he was met by the remark from the non-invited, "You have told us that before." He adds sily, rather than sourly, "In days of old they used to put an obnoxious brother into a pit, and sell him to the Ishmaelites." He also records how Lawrence went proudly into the parlour where his brothers and sisters were, with the medal he had received from the Society of Arts hanging on his bosom, and that not one individual would take the slightest notice of *him* or *it*. Rogers narrated this fact to Mrs. Siddons, and then added, "Alas! after I became celebrated none of my sisters loved me as they did before." But she herself was as jealous as any of her kindred. "When a grand public

dinner," says Rogers, "was given to John Kemble, on his quitting the stage, Mrs. Siddons said to me, 'Well, perhaps in the next world women will be more valued than they are in this.' She alluded to the comparatively little sensation which had been produced by her own retirement from the boards; and, doubtless, she was a far, far, greater performer than John Kemble." But John Kemble was far more jealous than all the rest of his family together. Indeed, the impression conveyed is, that the Kemble blood fermented unwholesomely in this respect. The most absurd instance of this petty malignancy in presence of any superiority is thus told by Rogers:—"When Kemble was living at Lausanne, he used to feel rather jealous even of Mont Blanc. He disliked to hear people always asking, 'How does Mont Blanc look this morning?'" There is something very "smart" in Rogers's assertion, that "John Kemble was *often* very amusing when he had had a good deal of wine." That is to say, he was not always so, even then. He was dreadfully dull when sober, and to judge from the sample cited from Mr. Rogers, at page 188, he was still duller when drunk. We think it is Michael Kelly, or Reynolds, who relates how obtusely slow John Kemble was at catching the point of a story.

While on the subject of "mimic actors," we may not inaptly reproduce the opinion of Rogers on the mimic Colosseum in the Regent's Park. It is, he said to Mr. Dyce, "a noble building, finer than anything among the remains of architectural art in Italy. It is ridiculous to hear Englishmen who have been at Rome talk with such rapture of the ancient buildings they have seen there. In fact, the old Romans were but indifferent architects."

There is nothing new told touching the duel between Moore and Jeffrey, but there are a couple of good stories touching other duellists:—

An Englishman and a Frenchman having quarrelled, they were to fight a duel. Being both great cowards, they agreed, for their mutual safety of course, that the duel should take place in a room perfectly dark. The Englishman had to fire first. He groped his way to the hearth, fired

up the chimney, and brought down the Frenchman, who had taken refuge there.

The second is scarcely less amusing:—

Humphry Howarth, the surgeon, was called out, and made his appearance in the field *stark naked*, to the astonishment of the challenger, who asked him what he meant. "I know," said H. "that if any part of the clothing is carried into the body by a gun-shot wound festering ensues; therefore, I have met you thus." His antagonist declared that fighting with a man in *puris naturalibus* would be quite ridiculous; accordingly, they parted without further discussion.

The most melancholy figure in this gallery of sketches is undoubtedly that of the brilliant blackguard Porson,—a man who, unfortunately, did not love sobriety and cleanliness so much as he loved integrity and truth. Porson often dined at Rogers's house, where the host contrived to keep him within bounds;—"but I frequently met him at various houses, where he got completely drunk. He would not scruple to return to the dining-room, after the company had left it, pour into a tumbler the drops remaining in the wine-glasses, and drink off the omnium-gatherum." We can match this anecdote by one perhaps more meanly disgraceful. A newly-made lord in a western county gave a breakfast in honour of the christening of an infant daughter. He was celebrated for his "closeness;" but there was a little champagne at the feast. The supply, however, was not extensive enough to reach one gentleman, the resident tutor in the family. We, ourselves, *saw* the "noble" lord drain the residue of the other glasses into one, as the company were retiring into another room, and present the delightful draught to the very disgusted preceptor. This same "liberal" nobleman suppressed the dinner ordinarily given to his tenants on the rent-days. The son of one of the oldest occupiers of a large farm on the estate, out of mere fun, sent to the provincial paper a fictitious account of a splendid banquet spread by his lordship for the tenants who had paid their dues. "My lord" never rested till he had discovered the writer. He said nothing more at the time, but when the old tenant died he refused to allow the

son to succeed his father in the tenancy of the farm,—and with devilish glee told him "the reason why."

So much for "my lord." Here is a strongly-drawn picture of a "lady."

Several women were in love with Byron, but none so violently as Lady Caroline Lamb. She absolutely besieged him. He showed me the first letter he received from her, in which she assured him that "all her jewels were at his service." They frequently had quarrels, and more than once, on coming home, I have found her walking in my garden, and waiting for me, to beg that I would reconcile them. When she met Byron at a party, she would always, if possible, return home from it in *his* carriage, and accompanied by *him*. . . . Sometimes, when not invited to a party where he was to be, she would wait for him in the street till it was over! One night, after a great party at Devonshire House, to which Lady Caroline had not been invited, I saw her—yes, saw her—talking to Byron, with half of her body thrust into the carriage which he had just entered. In spite of all this absurdity, my firm belief is that there was nothing criminal between them. Byron at last was sick of her. When their intimacy was at an end, and while she was living in the country, she burned very solemnly, on a sort of funeral pile, *transcripts* of all the letters which she had received from Byron, and a *copy* of a miniature (his portrait) which he had presented to her; several girls from the neighbourhood, whom she had dressed in white garments, dancing round the pile, and singing a song which she had written for the occasion, "Burn fire, burn," &c. She was mad, and her family allowed her to do what she chose.

Rogers very rightly maintains that Moore was not justified in destroying the MS. biography of Byron. The "Table-Talker" remembers "that it contained this anecdote,—On his marriage-night Byron suddenly started out of his first sleep; a taper which burned in the room was casting a ruddy glare through the crimson curtains of the bed, and he could not help exclaiming in a voice so loud that he awakened Lady Byron, 'Good God! I am surely in hell!'"

Byron told Rogers that he had left orders in his will that his illegitimate daughter, Allegra, should never be taught the English language. She died however before her father. "You know," said Rogers to Mr. Dyce, "that

Allegra was buried at Harrow; but probably you have not heard that the body was sent over to England in *two* packages, that no one might suspect what it was." Of the fiendish heartlessness of Byron, Rogers gives more than one instance. The "friend" does, indeed, add, after telling Byron's stories of his own devilish iniquity, that "probably there was not one syllable of truth in all this, for he always had the weakness of wishing to be thought much worse than he really was."

The accomplished editor of this volume concludes his introductory notice with a remark that he has inserted nothing which is likely to hurt the feelings of any one living. None of the stories which we have hitherto noticed is likely to do so; but Mr. Dyce little knows the disposition of M. Lamartine if he thinks the following will affect him as little as the anecdote of the Author of *Childe Harold* can now affect Byron. If Lamartine was angrily surprised at finding that Lady Hester Stanhope had never heard of him, he is not likely to be less so at hearing this of himself.

Lamartine is a man of genius, but very affected. Talleyrand, when in London, invited me to meet him, and placed me beside him at dinner. I asked him, "Are you acquainted with Beranger?" "No; he wished to be introduced to me, but I declined it." "I would go," said I, "a league to see him." This was nearly all our conversation. He did not choose to talk. In short, he was so disagreeable that both Talleyrand and the Duchess de Dino apologised to me for his ill-breeding.

Rogers considered that Mrs. Barbauld wasted her talents when she condescended to write books for children. He thought highly of her both as biographer and poetess, pronounced her *Life of Richardson* admirable, and the concluding stanza of "Life" as among the finest things he had ever read. He had less admiration for her taste, and scolded her heartily because she approved of Darwin's *Botanic Garden*. Rogers, however, had better ground for his dislike of Darwin than Madame de Genlis for her denial of the merit of Marmontel, whose talents she disputed, simply because she had quarrelled with him. Mrs. Barbauld's own idea of Byron was something pe-

culiar. She thought that he "wrote best when he wrote about the sea or swimming."

There are some painful stories told of Combe, Murphy, and Sir Thomas Lawrence. If they are to be credited, the first, the author of *Doctor Syntax*, and of a multitude of other works, once robbed a guest in the house of a mutual friend, where both were staying on a visit. Murphy is described as a swindler, pledging, as security for debt, property already in pledge with others, as a similar security. The shifts to which Lawrence was reduced by his continual want of money were the penalties of the offence of extravagance or imprudence,—chiefly injurious to himself, but a social offence, nevertheless.

The mention of Murphy may serve to introduce a passage in which Rogers says that Murphy used to dwell with enthusiasm on his recollections of Chatham's oratory. "Murphy was once in the gallery of the House, with Foote, when Pitt (Lord Chatham) was putting forth all his power in an attack on Murray (Lord Mansfield). 'Shall we go home now?' said Murphy. 'No,' replied Foote, 'let us wait till he has made the little man (Murray) vanish entirely.'"

Foote is, perhaps, of all the personages spoken of in the *Table-Talk*, the one who comes off with most undiminished *eclat*. "I always distrust," says Rogers, "accounts of eminent men by their *contemporaries*. None of us has any reason to slander Homer or Julius Cæsar; but we find it very difficult to divest ourselves of prejudices when we are writing about persons with whom we have been acquainted." The fact too is, that it is only a contemporary who can borrow our money and not repay us: an offence commonly committed against Rogers.

The notices of actors form a pleasant portion of the *Table-Talk*. Jack Banister told Rogers that he was "thrilled" at hearing Garrick, in *Lear*, pronounce the words, "Oh, fool, I shall go mad!" Garrick was, of course, very fond of "thrilling" people; and, even when reading plays to noble circles in country-houses where he was a visitor, he "would steal anxious glances at the faces of the audience to

*must* die. But what poets write about the horrors of the grave makes not the slightest impression upon me. For instance, what Dryden says,

Vain man ! how vanishing a bliss we crave,  
Now warm in love, now withering in the grave.  
Never, O never more to see the sun ;  
Still dark in a damp vault and still alone.

All this is unphilosophical ; in fact, nonsense. The body, when the soul has left it, is as worthless as an old garment ;—rather more so, for it rots much sooner.

In conclusion, we will add that the *Table Talk* is not likely to raise the character of the "Talker" in the estimation of the public. It does not exhibit any greatness of mind, profundity of thought, any measure of

scholarship, or much amount of humour. Many of the stories are very old ; some have for their heroes persons who never dreamed of such a distinction, and the correctness of certain assertions in others has been very vigorously disputed, or rather unreservedly denied. The "talk" is, undoubtedly, much more common-place than the public expected to find it. This is not the fault of the Editor ; and, if he delivered these common-places to the public, it was because the latter longed to be made acquainted with them. The best anecdotes in the volume are, certainly, those contributed by the Editor himself.

#### GEORGE CADOUDAL.

WHATEVER may be the best mode of writing history, our heart always instinctively feels that the poetical mode of writing it is the best. Strip an individual existence—our own, for example—down to its bare prose, and we at once revolt against the monstrous injustice. We know that the prose is only borne, only toiled through, from the poetry which our fancy, our hope, our affections, our faith, interweave with it, and because we are able to throw over the most squalid rags and the most horrible misery the purple robe of our dreams. Is all, however, to be bare prose in the being of nations ? Are they to borrow no lustre, no warmth, no majestic and jewelled garments, from a procreant imagination, and a grand idealism ? We are half inclined to believe that England has had, as yet, but two great historians—Shakspeare and Scott. The others assuming to be historians are, with various degrees of merit, essayists, penny-a-liners, and pamphleteers. Carlyle writes history pictorially, with the hot and lavish colours of the old chroniclers, somewhat of prophetic rage and of Hebrew earnestness intermingling. If Macaulay had called his volumes, which have more the ambition of vivacity than real liveliness, memoirs, and not history, we might have admitted that, if not good history, they were excellent memoirs.

As to Grote, Hallam, and so many others, whatever acuteness, or power, or learning they may display in critical dissertation and political discussion, we reject them, without scruple, as historians. This skilful anatomy tells us nothing of the living man : tells us, indeed, the less the more skilful it is. But the poet's genius reproduces the past, not exactly as it was, for nothing can do this, yet as faithfully, glowingly, and organically as human faculties permit. It is not the Whig rhetorician Macaulay, but the Tory poet Scott, that brings the Highlanders once more before us, nearly such as they were. We turn from the special pleadings of the one to the magnificent delineations of the other, as much from the instinct of justice as from excited feeling and enchanted phantasy : and Rob Roy, if interesting to us as the epical portraiture of a proud and passionate race, we likewise revere as authentic record of deeds, as genuine resuscitation of manners, customs, laws of a whole and very peculiar constitution of society.

The more a nation is prosaic, the more should what is poetical in its career be poetically narrated. The French are inordinately prosaic ; but how marvellous the poetical episodes that have flashed on their impulsive but unimagined existence ! Voltaire



## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—In a letter from Mr. Durrant Cooper in your March number, p. 272, some remarks are made upon *Hastings Past and Present*. It would be well if corrections in literary works were more often suggested in the friendly spirit which he shews, and in the present instance he will doubtless feel pleasure in seeing that he has in some points been anticipated in the work itself. The position of the notes and the absence of any reference to them in the text has led to his overlooking them, a more venial error under these circumstances than it would otherwise have been. I allude to the following:

1. To the descent of the earls of Huntingdon, which is stated correctly in the notes, Appendix, p. xviii.

2. To the letter authorising a collection for a harbour at Hastings in 1578, which is referred to from a copy in the Bodleian Library, Appendix, p. xix.; and

3. To the charters of the priory, as printed in Nichols's *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, which are mentioned in the "List of books relating to Hastings and the neighbourhood," Appendix, p. iii.

Having drawn Mr. Cooper's attention to these, among the points which he notices, let me take the opportunity of asking his favourable consideration for the "Local Notes and Queries," which now form a separate heading in *The Hastings and St. Leonard's News*. His knowledge of the history and antiquities of Hastings and its neighbourhood would make the contributions which he might send a most desirable addition to those which have already appeared. Yours, &c.

*Hastings.* EDWARD MARSHALL.

MR. URBAN,—The translation into Latin verse of "A Froggy would a wooing go," in your March number, cannot, I think, have failed to have afforded your readers great delight. Unfortunately, however, a gross false quantity occurs in one of the stanzas: "Vexat pītūīā molesta." May I be allowed to correct it, by suggesting in lieu of it, "Malè tussis anhela lacessit." It will occur to your readers that "Tussis anhela" is a malady ascribed by Virgil, in his *Georgics*, as peculiar to swine, and therefore very applicable in the present case. Yours, P.S.

The friends of the late Rev. Robert Montgomery have pointed out to us a notice inserted in the *Quarterly Review* for January 1836, stating that the late Poet had forwarded to the Editor a copy of his Baptismal Register, Nov. 8th, 1807, in order to prove that the story of his having *assumed* the name by which he became known is utterly false and unfounded. We have in reply requested the same satisfaction which was afforded to the Editor of the *Quarterly Review*; but it has been indignantly refused: and have therefore no actual information to impart beyond the date above given. *Where* the baptism is on record we have not been told. We need not say that we were before ignorant of the statement in the *Quarterly Review*, or should have alluded to it in our memoir of Mr. Montgomery. What we stated of his parentage is not contradicted: if untrue, it should be directly denied, as mystery in such cases always cherishes belief. If true, we do not understand why the truth should be unpalatable; as it has always been considered an honourable characteristic of true genius to have risen from obscurity.

In p. 265-6, it was said that "The union with Ireland brought in twenty-eight more members, the twenty-four temporal peers being elected for life, and the spiritual peers serving in rotation of sessions." These numbers were inadvertently given for "thirty-two" and "twenty-eight," the members added to the House of Lords being thirty-two, of whom twenty-eight were temporal peers. A Correspondent further remarks that in the paragraph, p. 264, which speaks of Life Peerages conferred upon females, there is no reference to a subsisting instance, that of the Duchess of Inverness.

On Sunday the 2nd of March, being the fourth Sunday in Lent, the Pope gave his benediction to the Golden Rose at the Sixtine Chapel. It is said that it will be sent to the Empress of the French. It is a very ancient rite of the Romish Church that the Pope should, on the day just mentioned, bless a golden rose, which it is a custom to send to a sovereign, to a celebrated church, or to some eminent personage. It was once sent to Henry VIII.: and qu. whether to any other of our kings?

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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THE TABLE-TALK OF SAMUEL ROGERS.

THREE quarters of a century have elapsed since Mr. Samuel Rogers made his first attempt at authorship. His first essay was as a prose writer, and his literary *debut* was made in our own pages. In our volume for the year 1781 will be found a brief series of miscellaneous papers under the head of "The Scribbler." They were the production of one who was, at the time, a banker's clerk, working from ten till five, and devoting his evening hours to literary pursuits as a luxury which he had a right to enjoy, and which he enjoyed more than any luxury which in after-life he was able to obtain, without trouble and at unappreciable cost.

Of his other works we need not speak here. We may, however, state that of one he made a holocaust. It was an opera, entitled "The Vintage of Burgundy." As a manager assured him it would be condemned, Rogers copied out the songs, and put the manuscript into the fire.

The volume before us is also in some measure his work. Not the least interesting portions are those which portray Rogers himself. Thus, we find him being taught by his mother to have sympathy with every living thing. We see him, as a boy, looking up at the rebels' heads stuck up above Temple Bar; running about St. Paul's Churchyard in a cocked hat; dancing minuets with young ladies; and, in a fit of enthusiasm, flinging the same shaped hat among the spectators, instead of rakishly clapping it on his head, as etiquette required, when the dance was done.

The banker's son had an early inclination to become a preacher. This inclination was founded on his esteem

for the Rev. Dr. Price, who used to spend his evenings at Newington Green with Rogers's family, "in his dressing-gown." His young admiration for Dr. Johnson led him to seek an interview with the great lexicographer, but his heart failed him when his hand was on the knocker of the door in Bolt Court—and the two never met. Rogers mentions with regret that there were other men of note whom he might have seen but did not. Among others, Horace Walpole, Tom Warton, Burns, and many more. But he saw Garrick play *Ranger*, and he had looked at and listened to Haydn playing a sonata on the harpsichord, arrayed in a court suit and a sword by his side, as was the fashion of the times.

Rogers acknowledges that he was not indifferent to praise; and he had "great satisfaction" in hearing that Moore approved of his *Pleasures of Memory*, and "pronounced it to be very different in style from the poetry of the day." He was a most painstaking writer; and was never weary of correcting and re-correcting. "I was engaged," he says, "on 'The Pleasures of Memory' nine years, on 'Human Life' for nearly the same space of time; and 'Italy' was not completed in less than sixteen years."

Rogers heard Sir Joshua deliver his last lecture, and he notices the snuff-powdered waistcoat of the great reverencer of Michael Angelo. The taking snuff to excess was among the evil fashions of the day, but it was not the only evil or foolish one. He went to Ranelagh with a lady who "sat upon a stool placed in the bottom of the coach, the height of her head-dress not allowing her to occupy the regular seat."

ing sailor the peasant often discovered that in changing his occupation he had not changed his master. He who had offended him by imperious airs in the assertion of seignorial rights in the village, now perhaps won his affection and esteem by a far different demeanour as an officer in the vessel. Common dangers revealed to them more of their common nature: and both, if not on board a ship of war and panting for peril and for glory, could on board a merchant ship dream of that highest earthly paradise then known to mortals, a fortune in the Indies. The obstacles to the attainment of this however were almost insurmountable. A vessel and its cargo had numerous owners, while the real proprietor was the man from whom the owners had borrowed money at twenty-five or thirty per cent. The mariner, after saving a few gold pieces from many a weary voyage and risking them in a general venture, found that he must satisfy these greedy lenders before any profit came to him or his partners. But the strong faith and the sincere piety of the sailors and the fishermen armed them for the dreaddest contingencies, even though their lot might be as changing as the element to whose mercy they had to trust so much. When the fishermen went on a fresh expedition a priest heralded them in the foremost boat to bless the waters, and when they returned their wives and children rushed to meet them with an exuberance of emotion which reminded Saint Pierre of the idyllic pictures given by the poets of fabulous or primitive ages. With the exception of the developement and prosperity which an extended commerce and great naval and warlike works and operations have brought to some of the towns on its coast, Brittany differs but little from what it was when Saint Pierre saw it. Rushing far into the Atlantic as if with a proud defiance, and as if it grudged the few miles further to the west and nearer to the western world with which nature has favoured England, Brittany can rejoice that a granite people still claims the shelter of its granite walls. Not less a barrier of exclusiveness than the precipices, the rocks, and the ravines, is that antique obstinate tongue which

yields as slowly to the encroachments of French as the Gaelic to those of English. A country is never conquered till its language dies: and as long as its dialect lingers Brittany will not be completely French. But revolutions follow each other so rapidly in France, that the dialect of Brittany may be one among the last of the ancient things to vanish before French impatience and innovation.

A land and a people so well adapted for guerilla warfare were not slow in revealing themselves to the fertile genius and the indomitable valour of George Cadoudal. As soon as he became acquainted with the serious resistance that had been organised against the republic in Vendée, he crossed the Vilaine in June 1793, with a handful of determined men—peasants, sailors, smugglers, fugitives, outlaws,—finding in their individual wrongs and individual crimes food for a common hatred and a common loyalty. Cadoudal, with his band, joined the Vendean army, which was now chiefly occupied in harassing or seizing the large towns on the Lower Loire. Appointed captain of cavalry in the corps of Stofflet, he shared all the reverses and the successes of the Vendean battalions till these were defeated in December at Savenay. He then returned to his native village, not discouraged by recent disasters, but rather emboldened to devote as speedily as possible to the cause he had embraced the military experience he had just acquired. He was accompanied to his home by a soldier of the Vendean army called Mercier, the son of an innkeeper at Angers. The warmest friendship thenceforth united them, and Cadoudal undertook no enterprise in which Mercier was not a counsellor and associate. With Mercier as faithful lieutenant, and with the abbé Philippe, rector of Locmariaker, alike as guide of his plans and inspirer of his enthusiasm, Cadoudal, making Kerléano the centre of operations, prepared a vast machinery of rebellion in the surrounding districts: but he had scarcely had time to communicate the first grand impulsion to that machinery when he was taken prisoner at his father's house along with his father and Mercier. They were conveyed to Brest to await a trial and the scaffold.

George had there, as companion in captivity, a gentleman of Provence, called D'Allègre de Saint Tronc, who put to profit Cadoudal's involuntary leisure by giving him theoretical lessons in a science which he had as yet learned only on the bloody fields of La Vendée. Such lessons were of exceeding value to him at a time when war had been undergoing such marvellous transformations. After an imprisonment of a few months Cadoudal, D'Allègre, and Mercier escaped. Disguised as sailors, they made their way through countless perils to George's native canton. During the time they had both been in prison Cadoudal's father had informed him of a secret place where he had hidden nine thousand francs—the savings of a lifetime. George devoted this sum in aid of the Chouan campaign about to open, and in which he acted as chief of division. It was unfortunate for the Chouans that he did not occupy a more influential office; for, lacking as they did so many things with which regular troops cannot so easily dispense, their principal lack was the lack of generalship. Royalist bigotries and incapacities prevented royalist interests from being effectually served. Therefore, though the Chouans might spread terror to the very gates of Paris, though they might scatter compact columns dreaming on in the confidence of security by their night attacks, though they might cut off convoys and drive in isolated posts, and though they might thus exhaust the enemy, they were thereby still more exhausting themselves. It is known how among the Vendéans the noble Bonchamp, who died so grandly demanding and obtaining mercy for the prisoners whom his soldiers were about to massacre, was obliged to yield to far inferior men. No better destiny had George Cadoudal; a destiny which, however ambitious, he must chiefly have lamented for the weakness and chaos which his subaltern situation brought into the Royalist camp. After Puisaye, who, by order of the Bourbon princes, was commander of the Chouans, had gone to England to stir up the ministry to more energetic efforts, Comatin, a bold adventurer, but an incapable captain, became leader. He had to fight against one who was as sagacious, moderate,

and conciliating as he was heroic—the distinguished Hoche, who accomplished by his forbearance and clemency perhaps still more than by his skill and by the rapidity of his movements. The hopeless struggles and the repeated disasters of the Chouans led to the conferences of La Mabilais in April 1795, at which Cadoudal took part along with the other chiefs of the insurrection. He vigorously protested, however, against the pacification, which was signed by the influence of Comatin, though only by twenty-two officers: this led Hoche to declare that it was only with some individuals, and not with the real commanders of the Chouans, that the agreement had been made. By the terms of the pacification the Chouans were to lay down their arms, and to recognise the Republic. Even if the Chouans had considered themselves formally bound by those terms—and, from the manner in which they had been accepted, they were far from doing so—they were not yet sufficiently vanquished faithfully to keep them. Besides, many of them who had not hardened into bandits had degenerated into soldiers of fortune. To neither could peace be acceptable, bringing as it did those regular habits and those settled occupations for which they had lost both taste and fitness. Hostilities then could scarcely be said to have been intermitted, when the expedition of Quiberon afforded the Chouans a pretext and an opportunity for directer and deadlier conflict than any in which they had previously been engaged. George and his bravest followers were incorporated into a division of three thousand five hundred men under the command of Tinteniac, which attempted to effect a diversion in the interior. Timid and pedantic as ever, the emigrants thwarted the most skilful schemes and neutralised the most successful achievements of the Chouans and their generals. From this cause mainly was the expedition so signal a failure.

It seemed, however, as if only a disaster so immense was needed to call forth all the grandeur of Cadoudal's character, all the fertility of his mind. He could march the freer, he could strike the harder, when he had no longer emigrant mummies to hamper his career. He did in weeks what

Puisaye, aided by English gold, countenanced by princes, counselled by spiritual, patrician, and military magnates, had attempted without result to accomplish for years. The dispersed and dispirited bands were built into an adamantine unity, and dashed resistlessly on every assailable point. Whatever was lost in open engagements, from an inferiority of discipline, of arms, of numbers, or of supplies, was more than retrieved by the most terrible surprises. As the Napoleon of Chouannerie, Cadoudal had that power of multiplying himself which so eminently characterised the Emperor. The wider the circle to which he gave impulsion, the more concentrated and crushing did the action seem to be; but, surrounded on all sides by the troops of Hoche, he was compelled to accept, in May, 1796, the pacification which that general offered him.

Watching with what patience he could the fate of the Republic, praying that catastrophes abroad or troubles and complications at home might overwhelm the odious offspring of the revolution, Cadoudal girt up his strength for a renewal of the contest. In 1799 those catastrophes, troubles, and complications so ardently supplicated crowded on France. At the first sound of an expected European conflagration the flame of Chouan insurrection burst forth responsive. It soon raged so fiercely as to march beyond the confines of the ancient Armorica, and to menace the capital itself. Cities were taken, battles were gained: for a complete triumph the Royalist enthusiasts demanded nothing more than the presence of a French prince on the Breton territory. A promise was made that a prince would speedily arrive. None had trusted more to this promise than Cadoudal: none had expected more from its fulfilment. Postponement, however, followed postponement, till at last, tired of the delay, Cadoudal sent his friend Mercier to the Count D'Artois, who replied in these words, "I have wished that the brave and loyal George should learn from no lips but my own that which will rejoice his soul as much as mine:—My dear George, adieu, till the hour which is so soon to bring us together." Fighting for dethroned kings, Cadoudal could not doubt the

word of a future king; and he seized the moment when the coalition was forming against the Directory to address an eloquent appeal to his compatriots. His aim was that the renewed struggle should have little of a guerilla character, and that the Chouan battalions, in one formidable mass, and with a prince at their head, should hurl themselves on Paris. Instead, however, of the prince, came a craven message from the prince, "that the life of his royal highness was too precious to be exposed." Strangling down his indignation and disgust into the silence of his soul, Cadoudal felt that his own path must thenceforth be the more heroic the less the Bourbons were inclined to imitate their great ancestor Henry IV. He attacked Vannes, and rapidly took various other places. But the 18th Brumaire cruelly mocked the exultation, and the hope, and the victory. Instead of a power effete and despised to wrestle with, there was now a famous conqueror, a subtle politician. Bonaparte could not consider himself wholly master of France till he had subdued the obstinate rebels of the West. Ere, however, punishing their audacity, he determined to enter into negotiations with them. Conferences were opened at Pouancé, in Upper Anjou, to treat of peace; but the influence of Cadoudal was successful in hindering the expected result. Bonaparte therefore ordered General Brune to march into the disturbed districts with an army of thirty thousand men. While Brune was hastening to annihilate the Royalist resistance, General Harty had already dealt to it the killing thrust. Leaving Vannes on the 25th January, 1800, at the head of ten thousand troops, Harty was met next day by George and his Chouans at Pont de Loch, between Locminé and Grand Champ. The battle was long and bloody: it lasted eight hours. A complete defeat convinced Cadoudal that by prolonging the unequal strife he might bring abundant woes to his country, but could win no triumph for his cause. On the 2nd February he had an interview with Brune, which ended by his signing a convention for the three departments of Morbihan, North Coast, and Finisterre. Scarcely had he accepted this pacification, when he was informed



that English vessels at anchor off Quiberon had brought him considerable sums. "Tell the Admiral," he nobly said, "that I have just concluded peace, and that I cannot receive money destined to continue war." Brune was commanded to exact that George should repair to Paris, where it was pretended that his presence was necessary to the consolidation of peace. The First Consul, appreciating the splendid qualities of the Breton chief, wished to attach him to his fortunes. After frequent meetings with General Clarke, the Minister of War, George was introduced to Bonaparte. During a conversation of more than two hours, Napoleon exhausted his ingenuity and eloquence to overcome the obstinacy of the proud Chouan. He tried to dazzle his eyes with pictures of glory, to enchant his ears with sounding phrases, in which patriotism and military greatness were the most prominent. In the array of tempting offers he allowed him to choose between the rank of general of division in the army of Italy and a pension of a hundred thousand francs: the only condition was that he should cease to mingle in political affairs. George remained unshaken all the more, perhaps, that he detected those histrionic tricks to which Bonaparte was so prone, and which defeated themselves from their excess of dexterity. The First Consul could not conceal his extreme exasperation at this defeat, accustomed as he was in similar cases to crush opposition, and to win men either by the most insinuating plausibilities, or by his indomitable will. A hint having been conveyed to Cadoudal that he was to be arrested, he set out secretly for England, in the company of M. Hyde de Neuville. He was welcomed by the English government with most marked distinction; and, along with a letter of felicitations on his conduct, and the grade of lieutenant-general, other honours were heaped on him by the Bourbons.

He was soon busy with new plans of insurrection, in which one thing only was forgotten:—how much ten or twelve years of revolution had changed France. For though the old conservative idea, which is indestructible in the human heart, had revived in its full force, it sought no path, even a poetical

path, leading to the sons of Saint Louis. Having resolved, after a few months of inaction, to repass into Brittany, he had scarcely raised there again the standard of revolt, when the thunder of Marengo scattered his projects to the winds. Brittany was exhausted: it was not in the mood, it had not the means, for its former enormous sacrifices. It was perhaps rather from despair than hope that Cadoudal decreed that what was plainly impossible on the ancient scenes of Chouannerie should be attempted at Paris. He therefore sent to that city some of the officers who were placed under his orders, giving them a commission to conspire and to organise, but not, if we are to believe his own statements, and the assertions of his defenders, encouraging them to plot assassination. When the explosion of the infernal machine, on the 24th December, 1800, in the street Saint Nicaise at Paris, alarmed and horrified all Europe, the whole infamy of the outrage fell to Cadoudal. But there is no proof that he was concerned in or in any way countenanced the odious deed of which Saint-Regent, who along with his accomplice Carbon was executed for it, must bear the chief guilt. In addition to his own emphatic denial, an extract from the *Memoirs of Rohu* ought to exonerate Cadoudal from a foul charge which the mass of writers have repeated, with little care to examine its truth. Rohu was one of the Chouan chiefs who acknowledged George as their leader. It is thus that he expresses himself in reference to the affair of the 3rd Nivose, as the French with their pedantic politeness call it:—"About the middle of the year 1800 our General Cadoudal invited four of us to meet and consult with him, namely, Deloar, Robinot de Saint-Regent, the Chevalier de Trécesson, and me. He told us that he had need of some one to go on a mission to Paris. Saint-Regent, as the oldest of the officers present, pretended that he had a right to obtain the preference. The general, accepting the proposition, said to him, 'I shall furnish you with the means of arriving at Paris, and there you will put yourself in relation with the persons whom I shall indicate to you, and with whom you will make arrangements for the purchase of the

number of horses, of clothes, and of arms which I shall state, and of which I shall go myself at a later period to make use.' When he heard that the tiles from the roofs had fallen on the coach of the First Consul when the infernal machine exploded, George burst into a violent fit of anger and said to us: 'I could wager that this is some hair-brained doing of that blockhead Saint-Regent. He, no doubt, wished to be able to come and boast to us that he, by his unaided hand, had rid us of Bonaparte. He has damaged all my plans. Besides, we are not yet in a condition to act.'" And in truth Cadoudal's vindication is found in the single fact, that Saint-Regent's attempt, whether successful or not, could only have brought disgrace and calamity to the Royalists: and, hot partisan as George was, he was too sagacious not to see this.

In addition to all other calamities, more than fifty Royalist officers, including Julian Cadoudal, a brother of George, had perished by a violent death in the valiant and pertinacious but unsuccessful insurrection from 1800 to 1802. The police everywhere dogged the steps of the Chouans. Three moveable columns directed by Bernadotte traversed the country in all directions. George, with those of his followers who were alike the most intrepid and the most compromised, once more embarked for England. Here he arranged with Pichegru and the Count d'Artois the plan of a conspiracy, of which, as he was the hope and the life, he was destined likewise to be the victim. The conspirators landed on the 21st of August, 1803, at B ville on the coast of Normandy. Having disguised themselves, they went to Paris, which they had fixed on as the centre of operations. But Cadoudal had not been there long before he perceived that he had been greatly misled as to the true state of public opinion, and that the First Consul, so far from being universally unpopular, as credulous and mendacious correspondents had assured him, was about to assume the imperial crown not merely with the assent but with the applause of the nation. He was further discouraged by the conduct of Moreau. This general, whom he had expected to act promptly and decidedly for the Bourbons, he found

full of irresolution, of feebleness, and of personal ambition. George had already been several months at Paris. He was about, seeing the turn that affairs were taking, to seek refuge again in England. When passing through a part of Paris in a cabriolet about seven o'clock in the evening of the 9th March, 1804, he was pursued by the agents of police. This was not many days after the apprehension of Pichegru and other conspirators. One of the agents of police, Buffet, rushed to the head of the horse; Cadoudal killed him with a pistol-shot. He was, however, quickly surrounded, overpowered, and conducted bound to the prefecture of police. At his trial he displayed the utmost courage and dignity—declared proudly and without apology or reserve that he had come to change the government and to place Louis XVIII. on the throne of France—that a French prince was to have directed the attack—that he had no accomplices. All his allusions to Bonaparte were in a tone of moderation and in terms of respect. The First Consul communicated to him through Murat how much he had been touched thereby. Murat further stated his belief that Bonaparte was inspired with so much esteem toward him as gladly to accord him pardon if he solicited it—a pardon to which the imperial purple wherein Napoleon was now arraying himself would have lent importance, and lustre, and grace. Cadoudal obstinately refused. On the 25th June, 1804, he died on the scaffold, the Abb  de Keravenant assisting as spiritual counsellor and consoler. Eleven other Chouans were executed at the same time. Many more had the capital sentence which had been pronounced on them commuted into some years of imprisonment.

In whatsoever of this article is disquisitional we have followed mainly the promptings of our own mind. In the narrative we have been much indebted to a recent sketch, written, we have reason to think, by one of the Cadoudal family. We have as in former cases simply translated where there would have been a loss of colour and fidelity by a pedantic attempt to transform. It was fitting that we should as much as possible allow a Breton pencil to paint a Breton hero.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

## LOUIS DAVID, THE FRENCH PAINTER.\*

IT cannot be matter of surprise if injustice has been done to the artists of troubled times. The temperament of the men, their kind of education,—the uncertainties of the public mind, the want of any fixed standard of taste,—their liability to be called off at any moment from the pursuit of some particular line of art:—all these things are against them, in so far as the production of a series of works presided over by one spirit is concerned. If, as in the case of the painter whose memorials have just been brought before the public in an affectionate but by no means prejudiced manner by an old pupil, such a man has caught, followed, ministered to popular madness,—has deserted his painting-room, and used his talents to inaugurate fêtes and shows, and made deeds of violence the object of his admiration, we ought not to wonder that the strength of association has condemned him for a time, and that the world has done something less than justice to whatever he may have achieved towards the advancement of his art. But the world repents,—it is seldom that permanent unfairness is allowed; and by and by, when some thirty or forty years are gone by, an attached associate, who knew intimately the course of the painter's thoughts and deeds, dares to say what he conceives of the matter, and meets with no uncandid or unwilling audience.

M. Delécluze, who describes himself as having always "*demeuré artiste obscur*," is, however, not at all an "*obscur*" writer on art; moreover, he is an affectionate, simple-hearted old man of seventy-three. He became a pupil of Louis David in the time of the Directory—of course after the master's worst species of notoriety was over. He seems to have preserved throughout all his artist life, in prosperity and adversity, a devoted and filial attachment to David, and in no small degree the enthusiasm and tastes of younger years down to a green old age. He is, we are sure, a competent judge in matters of art; generally he is a little

too lenient in matters of character; but everywhere he gives us the impression of sincerity and good faith.

We can imagine how long many of these memorials of the master, and the atelier, and the pupils, have been treasured up; how fondly the biographer would look upon them; how unwilling he would be to bring them out before the fitting hour. Having associated with one name little besides what was kindly, he would not rashly throw it before a public which had once given to David the synonym of "*the Butcher*." He rightly judged that the fame of a painter, long over-praised and then traduced, ought to bide its time, and could not be fairly judged of, either as respects what he did or what he tried to make others do, till a certain number of calmer years were gone by. David died in 1825. Thirty years therefore have enabled the world to come to conclusions, and M. Delécluze believes they are on the whole favourable ones. Admitting David's defects, his desire is yet to show how much, in spite of drawbacks, he achieved for France, and for modern painting generally.

The volume is one of remarkable interest; it is in a considerable degree a memoir of the pupil as well as of the master, and to any one curious about the formation of a character during the unfavourable period of the Revolution the former is as much a study as the latter: the contrast, however, is great, and singularly interesting. M. Delécluze, the Stephen† of the story, had been sheltered as far as it could be from the evils and horrors of his time; David had to breast them all. In connection with the period, other artists come under review, and the manner in which the unfixed theories of society acted on the arts,—the reaction also of the arts upon society, is portrayed in a spirited and suggestive manner. Perhaps, in a future number, we may be allowed to take brief notice of what has most struck us in the volume, apart from the immediate biography of Louis David,—at present we would wish to confine ourselves to the latter.

\* Louis David, son école, et son temps.  
† Etienne.

Souvenirs, par M. M. E. J. Delécluze.

Louis David was born at Paris in the year 1748. From a very early period, a fatherless boy, he was sent by an uncle, who had him in charge, to the college "des Quatre Nations." He did very little there besides covering his school-books with sketches; and, as he obstinately declined to follow any vocation save that of a painter, his uncle reluctantly consented, and consigned him to the care of a family connection, one Boucher, an artist not without talent, but of an ill-regulated life, and corrupted in his taste by the works just then most approved of in France. He did better for David, however, than he would have done by teaching him himself. He transferred him to Vien, who had studied in Italy, had acquired some high and just ideas, and, being struck with David's earnestness and talent, conceived strong hopes of his future fame. As time went on the youth showed a large degree of ability and plenty of ambition.

We are not told by what neglect or accident it was that his efforts to gain the principal prize from Rome were so long abortive: for, although on the second trial he was nearly successful, on the third and fourth he was more distant from the mark, and it was only on his fifth attempt that his difficulty was conquered.

It is certain that he considered himself as unjustly treated by his judges; and so much was he aggrieved and so bitter were his feelings, that on the fourth unsuccessful essay he locked himself up in his atelier, resolved on starvation, a catastrophe only averted by the vigorous measures of his fellow-students, who, hearing his moans, burst into the atelier, and succeeded in persuading him to take food.

When the desired favourable verdict at length came, and David, then twenty-seven years of age, had gained the first prize from Rome, his master, Vien, persuaded him to be his companion on a journey he was about to make to Italy, rightly judging that nothing would be so good for his progress as to carry him out of France, where so much bad taste prevailed. Vien was the more willing and able to direct his pursuits, because he had just been himself appointed director of the French school in the Imperial city. Thither, then, David went, and there

he studied for five years. Long afterwards he told his biographer that he did not for some time relish the works of Raphael, Titian, or Andrea del Sarto. Caravaggio, Ribera, and Valentin, were his favourite masters. He had then no great relish for the antique. Yet he obeyed his master, filling his portfolios with drawings from the ancient models. One cannot but allow him the praise of diligence, followed up by a considerable degree of success, when one considers the power manifested in his first original picture, that of the Plague of St. Roch, still in the lazaretto at Marseilles. The Virgin is represented as listening from the higher point of the picture to the intercession of Saint Roch, who is on his knees imploring relief for the plague-smitten. Groups of people are around, among whom one man dying of the malady is represented with terrible truth. His next piece was Belisarius, painted on his return to Paris in 1780; a small copy of this is in the Louvre. Three years afterwards came out his Andromache weeping over the dead body of Hector. Here the fruits of his studies in Grecian art became very apparent. He was evidently imbibing fast the principles of the severer school which was growing up, and Greece was rapidly gaining the mastery over him. Of course, in an article like this, we cannot catalogue the pictures of so industrious an artist. But that of the Horatii must be mentioned, as it remained to the end of his career one of his finest efforts, and roused the Paris world to enthusiasm when he returned from Rome in 1785, bringing it with him for exhibition. Then came the "Death of Socrates;" then "Brutus returning to his hearth after condemning his sons to death." This last was ordered by Louis XVI. In every part of the picture the most fastidious regard to costume was observed; not only the draperies, but the interior decorations and furniture of the rooms were exactly modelled on the classical Roman models.

M. Etienne Delécluze takes occasion to observe upon this, how much the fame of David had to do with the marked changes which were then taking place in French costume. Hair began to be no longer loaded with powder, and flowing garments took place of the



court style. Stays and high-heeled shoes began to disappear, and the signs of a revolution in ideas were marked in the fashions of furniture and architecture. The young painters were, to a man, inclined to abet these new ideas, and to revolt from academic restrictions. They were constantly dwelling on the glories of ancient republics, and directing the national taste that way.

It must be owned too that the patronage exercised by royal persons in France had long been of a sort to annoy aspirants, even when offered with the best intentions. It was customary to order so many pictures every year, just as they ordered in bears and parquets for the Botanical Garden. The size and subjects of the pictures were prescribed, but the artists were not told what was to be their destination. They had not the pleasure of endeavouring to produce a harmonious result, or furnish out some fine well-adapted monument to their country's glory. They had but to exercise their powers of covering yards and acres of canvass, receive their money, and have done with it. David was of no temper to bear this sort of prescription.

We should have mentioned in its place that he was made a member of the Academy in Paris in 1783, and married, shortly afterwards, a wife who seems to have been more than worthy. Driven from his side for a short period while her abhorrence for the acts of violence to which he was a party was even stronger than her affection, she returned to him as soon as he became a mark for obloquy: she went to prison with him, shared his dangers and escapes, and from that time they were never separated till the hour when, after a long assiduous nursing, she saw the companion of her exile die at Brussels.\*

The painter's powers were now to be called out on revolutionary subjects. The National Assembly set him to design a picture representing the memorable scene which took place at the Jeu de Paume, Versailles, June 20th, 1789. He undertook it, having

the church of the Feuillants assigned him for his atelier. It was an enormous affair; the first idea being to give a height of six feet and several inches to some of the principal figures, who are in the act of swearing. But the work never was completed, though engravings made from the first sketch are numerous. In fact, long before the months necessary for its accomplishment had passed by, some of those who had been heroes on the 20th of June were considered as at best but untrustworthy citizens, and the forgotten canvass remained at the convent of the Feuillants till Bonaparte found it necessary to pull down the building, in order to make way for the Rue de Rivoli and the Rue de la Paix.

M. Delécluze is a little too eager to prove that David moved in general politics only at certain violent crises, and that he was rarely affected by what did not touch the interests of art. It is difficult to say into how much evil any man who was a friend and admirer of such a wretch as Marat might not be led; and David was remarkably infatuated on the score of personal likings: but we think it is clear that for a considerable time he was worked upon very much through his artist feelings,—that his animosity to the old academies, old patrons, old schools of art in France, strengthened his vindictiveness against monarchy. Over and over again we find him denouncing the "academic Bastilles!" He had no mercy on them.

In the view of their delinquencies, he overlooked not only all considerations of gratitude and old attachment to those who had been his early benefactors, but all sympathy and care for human life. With regard to the school at Rome, we think his conduct particularly reprehensible. The young students there were divided in politics; some had drunk deep of the revolutionary spirit, and had executed works, which, being reported of, had awakened much indignation in Rome. There were groups of sculpture em-

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\* They had four children, two sons and two daughters. The elder son, who died in 1854, was a consul in the time of the Empire; he was addicted to the study of the Greek language, and left a dictionary of his own framing. The younger was in the army, and died in 1826. Of the daughters (twins) both married generals, the one General Meunier, the other General Jannin.



blematic of France and Liberty; Jupiter was thundering from heaven on the aristocracy, &c. As might have been expected, the school was forcibly entered, the obnoxious statues removed, and two students imprisoned; but the Pope and authorities soon released them, and the disturbed spirits were becoming tranquil, when the National Convention, urged on by David, issued a decree for the removal from the Academy at Rome of the royal busts, and of every vestige of "feudality and idolatry." The infuriated populace, as soon as the decree was made known in Rome, rose *en masse*, murdered the French ambassador and dispersed the students, who, in imminent peril of their lives, escaped and found their way, one by one, into other countries or back to France. A few days after this event the death of the hapless Louis XVI. was decreed, David voting with the majority.

Our readers would not thank us for a repetition of the old well-known tale of horrors that ensued. It must ever remain an impossible task for even French historians to deal justly with the leading criminals of those days. That they were men of whose presence the earth might well long to be rid, cannot, we think, be questioned: that by all law and justice it was right to cut off the cannibals who were drunk with human blood, will scarcely now be denied by men of any party: but it is quite another question how far any but an Omniscient eye is qualified to penetrate into the secret recesses of minds exposed to such a furnace of temptation, so beguiled by specious names,—so educated in evil, falsely called good, and thence so prone to imagine that the reverse of wrong was right. Time has done something towards affording us the means of at least suspending some of our hasty sentences. We have learned to set the wickedness of the Revolution, not against the amiable character of Louis XVI. and the fascinations of his queen, but rather as against a long series of oppressions and neglects, during which an ill-used people was allowed to grow up in barbarism, while a court and capital were revelling in exquisite refinements,—as against a government which had long cruelly persecuted and

tortured the conscientious Protestant, while no crime was too hideous not to lurk under the priest's stole. On such a man as Louis David it was unavoidable that the five worst years of the Revolution should produce the worst possible effect. With many fine qualities, he had no fixed principles. Thrown into political antagonism early, partly in behalf of the interests of the art to which he was devoted, and partly on his own account, as one of Art's ministers; narrow; by no means well-read in history or politics; addicted to consider violence as something heroic; not personally brave, though rash enough,—such a man is made for bad work in evil times; and David did it. It is melancholy to see his powers utilised, as he thought them, by being dedicated to the arrangement of fêtes, and the substitution of heathen images for those emblematic of Christianity; and great is the relief when we have turned over this awful page, and can consider the period as a five years' madness, to be followed by a course, on the whole, of rectitude and honourable cultivation of his own powers.

The years from 1795 to 1800 were prosperous ones to the painter. Escaped himself, almost by miracle, from the fate of Robespierre and his party, he had renounced political action, and all his energies were devoted to his art. In place of the destroyed academies, other institutions arose; the Polytechnic School may be dated from this period, and also the National Institut. Things at once more frivolous and more pedantic were the fruit also of those years. Seven national fêtes per annum were instituted; they showed deep traces of the theatrical tastes of the times, but they were, as compared with what had gone before, tolerably harmless. With the view probably of getting rid of the hideous national costume of the days of terror, the antique was made to prevail in all public offices; the five members of the Directory sat on Roman seats, environed by classical draperies; and in the fêtes we have alluded to "*ça ira*" gave place to the chorus in *Iphigenia in Tauris*. David's atelier meanwhile was full of students, somewhat unmanageable in character and tastes, but all doing honour to a master who never appears

to have tyrannised over them, while he asserted frankly his opinions. His own perhaps favourite picture of the Sabines was finished in 1799. The subject is that of the Sabine women, become mothers, presenting their children to the soldiers of Romulus and Tatius, in order to stay the quarrel arising between the two chiefs and their followers. David, who had been gradually coming to the theory and practice of the primitive ancients, has in this and in one or two of his succeeding works deliberately adopted the representation of the nude in painting. It was new in France—of course it was liable to just criticism—but mingled with that criticism was also much that was unjust. It would be hard to say, of either a modern or ancient painter, that he was a pedantic parader of his science, or a man of gross immoral mind, because, smitten with the ideas of proportion and grace in the human form, he presented them undraped. In truth, David himself was, as an artist, always sounding his way, continually leaving behind him the traces of great power, but never feeling satisfied himself, excepting in so far as he believed he had opened the way for others, who would have less to unlearn, and would have time to follow up the ideas he had thrown out. One cannot but allow him the praise of candour and openness to conviction. He sought for information every where, in all schools, the pre-Raphaelites among the rest; Giotto, Fra Angelico, above all Perugino, interested him deeply. His communications with his scholars were full of kindness and frankness. He pointed out his own errors as warnings to them; he spoke to them cheerily but with good sense of their habits, mental as well as artistical; he invited them to give him their ideas as to the right mode of treating the historical subjects he meditated; sometimes he adopted their sketches as the basis of his pictures. If the case was hopeless he was honest with the pupil.

"What are you doing?" he exclaimed to a young man painting on like a fool, without being aware that the master was near. "Stop a moment! listen to me, N——; some of these are pupils whom I look upon as my children, and I do as I best can with them; but your parents pay

me twelve francs a month for you. Now I do not wish to rob them of their money. Believe me you have no turn for painting. You will make nothing of it—better leave it." After this, which was not the first piece of advice of a like kind given by David to this young man, the pupil paused for a few minutes, but resumed his work soon after, with great composure. "I cannot think," observed the master to the scholars in general, "why any one should be ashamed of being a shoe-maker or a mason, when such employment can be honestly and skilfully exercised: all the rather because *there* there is room for various degrees of skill; but to be a middling painter—oh no, gentlemen! I like you too well to bear *that* for any of you."—p. 60.

In the autumn of 1797, Bonaparte returned from Italy laden with its spoils; the most important of which, however, did not accompany him, and did not indeed reach Paris till the Conqueror was at Cairo. They came,—those rich treasures of ancient art, won by a nation but recently considered as a set of miscreants, whose ill-organised forces and national poverty would make them an easy prey to civilised armies. What a terrible revenge it was upon Rome, which had so recently demolished the French school, and dispersed the students, to be obliged to give up the precious boards of the Vatican and St. Peter's!—to see the Belvedere Apollo, the Laocoon, the Gladiator, the most precious MSS. and books of the Libraries transported in triumph to the Infidel City! The description of the enormous cortège of cars, from sixty to eighty in number, laden with these spoils, as it entered Paris, is given by Delécluze with great spirit. To his surprise and disappointment, David did not partake in his triumph and gladness. Privately he communicated his fears to his pupil:

"You know, my dear Stephen," said he, "that there is no natural love of the arts in France; it is altogether a factitious taste. Be sure, that, notwithstanding all the present enthusiasm, we shall soon find these *chefs-d'œuvre* considered only as valuable wealth. Place and distance have had a great deal to do in the appreciation of their merit; and the pictures especially, which were the ornaments of the churches, will lose much of their effect when they are not seen at the places for which they were designed. The sight of these *chefs-*

*d'œuvre* will form perhaps some *savants*, some Winckelmanns, but not artists."—p. 209.

M. Delécluze remained unconvinced. But experience seems to have shown the truth of David's predictions. Not a single very remarkable artist was formed in France during the whole time from 1800 to 1818.\*

We must hasten on.—Bonaparte, first as Consul, then as Emperor, took David for his principal painter. His pictures of the Passage over the Alps, of the Coronation, and of the Distribution of the Eagles, followed, not without the interlude of several portraits. For some years the execution of these works stood in the way of his favourite studies of the primitive antique. He put aside the darling subject of his meditation—a picture of Leonidas and Thermopylæ; and gave himself to the Emperor, to the Pope, and to national subjects. That it was a great sacrifice is plain: and yet it will not do to say that he was a reluctant obeyer of orders—for through his affections he was always pliable, and Napoleon had subjugated him like many others.† It is true, however, that some of his pupils resisted the imperial spell, and remained more practically faithful to ancient art than their master. Among these were some noble youths, whom it is impossible not to honour for their consistency, while one condemns and pities their extravagance.

Leonidas was not however wholly laid aside. David, though submitting to the established order, needed the refreshment of recurrence to republican ideas, and he managed to complete his work in 1813. Though on the whole a fine and noble work, it bears traces of a difference in idea, and perhaps in execution, the result no doubt of the length of time which elapsed between its beginning and ending.

On the approach of the Allied Sove-

reigns to Paris, in 1814, it was natural that the regicides should dread recrimination. David prepared for flight, and transported some of his best pictures to the coast, in order that they might be ready at hand for his disposal. However, these precautions proved wholly unnecessary, and the paintings were brought back and eagerly inspected by the numerous foreigners who were then rushing to Paris. Though by no means relishing the return of the Bourbons, he had no complaint to make. He lived retired, gave himself up to painting, and had every reason to think himself well off. Unhappily for him, as for many more, the restless Emperor returned from Elba. It was impossible for David to be neutral. He was sixty-seven years of age, was tired of revolutions, and would rather by far have finished his days in peace. Yet, tied by gratitude and by oaths, he could not stand aloof. His sons were in the army, his daughters the wives of generals. He visited the Emperor, and Napoleon came to his atelier. The usual intercourses were renewed: all this paved the way to his acceptance of those additional acts in which the oath of allegiance to the Empire was coupled with the abjuration of the sovereignty of the Bourbons. To all, the signing these acts was hazardous, but in the case of David, a regicide, it was a matter of life or death. He thought so, but he signed; and it seems to us, as we read, a proof of the mercy and mildness of these latter days, that the simple consequence was his banishment.

The exile went to Brussels; the sentence was not hastily enforced, and he had ample time to remove himself and such of his works as remained his own property. Honours awaited him. Several times the King of Prussia earnestly entreated him to settle in Berlin, promising him a pension fully equal, or surpassing, that which he

\* To the like effect are the admirable remarks of John Scott—*Paris Revisited*, p. 248. Mr. Scott was, no doubt, a severe judge, and he was, besides, unable from his point of view to estimate fairly what was going on among the artists of France; but he was quite right in his estimate of the ill-effects of patronage, and the excessive facilities afforded to very mediocre men of pursuing it as a vocation.

† It is an extraordinary fact that David to the last believed Robespierre and Marat to be virtuous men, while he heartily despised many others among the Revolutionists; and also that he admired Napoleon and Pius VII. almost as much as the two former favourites!

had received from Napoleon, and adding to his own representations those of Baron Humboldt and the Count de Gortz. He would have had the direction of a school of painting, and been received with every token of respect. It is needless to say that these solicitations were flattering to his pride; but they were fruitless. His age, his wife's declining health, a love of independence, probably too the neighbourhood of France and the kindness he was receiving at Brussels, decided him to reject them all.

Once, again, the propositions were repeated with added inducements, but he was firm. In France great efforts were made for his recall; and, had he lived to 1830, no doubt he would, as a matter of course, have returned; but the year 1825 was destined to be his last.

His passion for art remained unenfeebled by a severe illness. He hovered about his painting-room when he could

work no longer. Sometimes he would seize the brush; but his hand had forgotten its cunning, and he threw the implement aside, bitterly exclaiming, "It refuses to work!"

His last commenced picture was "the Anger of Achilles." His Brussels pictures, chiefly classical subjects, showed marks of decline in execution, if not in design. In fact, such a man, living through such a period, must have almost worked out his powers at sixty-seven,—much more ten years later.

His death was unaccompanied with much suffering. It took place on the 29th of December, 1825, and he was interred at St. Gudule, Brussels, on the 7th of January, 1826.\*

We propose to add in our next number a few brief notices (we believe them to be of an interesting kind) of his principal pupils, and a short summary of what the school may be fairly said to have done for art.

## ON THE SUPPOSED INSANITY OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

By JOHN DOWSON, M.D.

[Read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Whitby, Jan. 3, 1856.]

FOR nearly a century after the death of Sir Isaac Newton he was thought to have been scarcely less remarkable for his equanimity than for his genius; but in 1822 the following statement appeared:—

There is among the manuscripts of the celebrated Huygens, at Leyden (says Van Swinden, a Dutch philosopher), a small journal in folio, in which he used to note down different occurrences, and in which the following extract is written by himself:—"On the 29th May, 1694, M. Colin, a Scotchman, informed me that eighteen months ago the illustrious geometer, Isaac Newton, had become insane, either in consequence of his too intense application to his studies, or from excessive grief at having lost by fire his chemical laboratory

and several manuscripts. When he came to the Archbishop of Cambridge (Cantabrigiensem in the original, for Cantuariensem, as Mr. Edleston conjectures,) he made some observations which indicated an alienation of mind. He was immediately taken care of by his friends, who confined him to his house and applied remedies, by means of which he had now so far recovered his health that he began to understand the Principia."

This statement was communicated by Van Swinden to M. Biot, who published it in his *Life of Newton*, and commented upon it as true; but it has been clearly proved by Sir David Brewster (to whose *Life of Newton* I am indebted for the document) that during the greater part of the eighteen

\* As even now there is a confusion in the minds of some people between Louis David the painter and David the sculptor of the Pantheon, it may be well to recall to mind the principal works of the latter. His busts indeed are very numerous. Those of Chateaubriand and Jeremy Bentham are particularly well known; but it was in 1830, five years after the death of Louis David, that M. Guizot confided to the sculptor the decoration of the Pantheon. Next came the statue of the Philopæmon in the Tuileries, and a multitude of different works, generally of high merit.—See the memoir of Jean Pierre David (d'Angers) in the *Obituary of our Magazine* for February last, p. 206.

months in which Newton was asserted by Colin, and believed by Biot, to have been insane, he was really engaged in profound inquiries in almost every branch of knowledge to which he had at any time applied himself. It was in this period that he "wrote his four celebrated letters to Dr. Bentley, On the Existence of a Deity; letters which evince a power of thought and a serenity of mind absolutely incompatible even with the slightest obscuration of his faculties." He was deeply engaged in chemical experiments: he was in correspondence with Facio, an eminent mathematician, on matters of business (See the *Gent. Mag.* for Jan. 1814); with Leibnitz and Pepys on mathematical subjects; and with Dr. Mill, of Oxford, on the collation of Biblical manuscripts. Besides, "no English biographer had ever alluded to such an event. History and tradition were equally silent, and it was not easy to believe that the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, recently a member of the English Parliament, and the first philosopher and mathematician in Europe, could have lost his reason without the dreadful fact being known to his countrymen."

And yet Colin's report to Huygens was not entirely without foundation. Newton had been out of health from the autumn of 1692 till September 1693, when he wrote the following letter to Pepys—

Sep. 13, 1693.

Sir,—Some time after Mr. Millington had delivered your message, he pressed me to see you the next time I went to London. I was averse; but upon his pressing consented, before I considered what I did, for I am extremely troubled at the embroilment I am in, and have neither ate nor slept well this twelvemonth, nor have my former consistency of mind. I never designed to get anything by your interest, nor by King James's favour, but am now sensible that I must withdraw from your acquaintance, and see neither you nor the rest of my friends any more, if I may but leave them quietly. I beg your pardon for saying I would see you again, and rest your most humble and most obedient servant,

IS. NEWTON.

It is not clear whether the clause in this letter, "nor have my former consistency of mind," refers only to the

time of writing, or to the whole preceding twelvemonth. *I* or *had* after *have* would have rendered it more definite. If the reference be to the whole year, as Sir David Brewster understands it, the want of mental consistency was certainly not mental aberration, for the reasons already given.

On the receipt of Newton's letter, Mr. Pepys wrote one of inquiry to Mr. Millington, and afterwards a second, dated Sep. 26th, 1693, in which he says—

I had lately received a letter from him (Newton) so surprising to me for the inconsistency of every part of it, as to be put into great disorder by it from the concernment I have for him, lest it should arise from that which of all mankind I should least dread from him and most lament for; I mean a discomposure in head, or mind, or both.

To this Mr. Millington sent a reply from Cambridge, dated Sep. 30, 1693, of which the following is a part—

I was, I must confess, very much surprised at the inquiry you were pleased to make by your nephew about the message that Mr. Newton made the ground of his letter to you, for I was very sure I never either received from you or delivered to him any such; and therefore I went immediately to wait upon him, with a design to discourse him about the matter, but he was out of town, and since I have not seen him, till the 28th I met him at Huntingdon, where, upon his own accord, and before I had time to ask him any question, he told me that he had writ to you a very odd letter, at which he was much concerned; added, that it was in a distemper that much seized his head, and that kept him awake for above five nights together, which upon occasion he desired I would represent to you, and beg your pardon, he being very much ashamed he should be so rude to a person for whom he hath so great an honour. He is now very well, and, though I fear he is under some small degree of melancholy, yet I think there is no reason to suspect it hath at all touched his understanding, and I hope never will.

Three days after his letter was written to Pepys, Newton wrote the following to Locke:—

Sir,—Being of opinion that you endeavoured to embroil me with women, and by other means, I was so much affected with it, as that when one told me you were sickly and would not live, I answered 'twere better if you were dead. I desire you to forgive me this uncharita-



bleness; for I am now satisfied that what you have done is just, and I beg your pardon for my having had thoughts of you for it, and for representing that you struck at the root of morality, in a principle you laid in your book of ideas, and designed to pursue in another book, and that I took you for a Hobbist. I beg your pardon also for saying or thinking that there was a design to sell me an office, or to embroil me.—I am your most humble and unfortunate servant,

IS. NEWTON.

*At the Bull, in Shoreditch, London,  
Sept. 16th, 1693.*

To this letter Locke returned an answer highly to his honour, but which it is unnecessary to quote here, and Newton made the following reply to it:—

Sir,—The last winter, by sleeping too often by my fire, I got an ill habit of sleeping; and a distemper, which this summer has been epidemical, put me farther out of order; so that when I wrote to you I had not slept an hour a night for a fortnight together, and for five days together not a wink. I remember I wrote to you, but what I said of your book I remember not. If you please to send me a transcript of that passage, I will give you an account of it if I can.—I am your most humble servant,

IS. NEWTON.

*Cambridge, Oct. 15th, 1693.*

Now, though there is abundant evidence in Sir David Brewster's work, from which these documents are taken, that during the greater part of the time of the supposed insanity there was really no insanity at all, but that, whatever Newton may have meant by not enjoying his former consistency of mind, he really "possessed the full vigour of his reason," and was "equal to the most profound research," it must, I think, be admitted that there was mental disorder in September, 1693, (when the former letter to Locke was written,) and it must be felt to be desirable that the disorder should be accounted for. This is not done by Sir David Brewster, who has simply called the disorder "nervous," and the letter "remarkable;" but it may be done if we can ascertain what was the distemper which Newton says was "epidemical in the summer of 1693, and put him further out of order," which Millington says "much seized his head," and which both state

kept him awake for "five nights together."

As I was conning over the documents on this subject a few days since, it occurred to me that the distemper in question might be influenza; and, on turning to Dr. Theophilus Thompson's *Annals of Influenza, or Epidemic Catarrhal Fever in Great Britain*, published in 1852 by the Sydenham Society, I found a short notice of a paper on *Epidemic Distempers*, by Dr. Thomas Molyneux, of Dublin, published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1694, from which, as abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, vol. iii. p. 634, I copy the following:

About the beginning of November, 1693, after a constant course of weather moderately warm for the season, upon some snow falling, of a sudden it grew extremely cold, and soon after there succeeded some few days of very hard frost, upon which rheums of all kinds, such as violent coughs that chiefly affected in the night, great defluxion of thin rheum at the nose and eyes, immoderate discharges of the saliva by spitting, hoarseness of voice, sore throats, with some trouble in swallowing, wheezings, obstructions, and soreness in the breast, a dull heaviness, and stoppage in the head, with such like disorders, the usual effects of cold, seized great numbers of all sorts of people in Dublin. Some were more violently affected, so as to be confined awhile to their beds: these complained of feverish symptoms, as shiverings and chillness all over them that made several returns; pains in many parts of their bodies, severe headaches, chiefly about their foreheads, so that the least noise was very troublesome; great weakness in their eyes, that the least light was offensive; a perfect decay of all appetite . . . great uneasiness and tossing in their beds all night: yet these disorders would usually, without any remedies, abate of themselves, and terminate in universal sweats that constantly relieved. . . . When the cold was but moderate, it was usually over in eight or ten days; but with those in whom it rose to a greater height it continued a fortnight or three weeks, and sometimes above a month. Some way or other it affected everybody, except the aged, many of whom escaped it. . . . This cold was as general in England, and with the same symptoms as it seized us in Dublin; but with this difference, that it appeared three or four weeks sooner in London (that is, about the beginning of October,) than it did in Dublin.

Now I cannot but think that the

time at which this influenza appeared—"about the beginning of November, 1693, in Dublin," and "three or four weeks sooner in London,"\* where Newton's former letter to Locke and probably that to Pepys were written—the nature of the distemper, in so far as it much affected the head—its duration in each case, "eight or ten days to a month"—the circumstances that it was "epidemical," and that few escaped—all agree sufficiently well with the facts of Newton's mental disorder, at the only time it has been clearly shewn that such disorder really existed, to justify the belief that it was merely a confusion of intellect, or slight delirium, such as not unfrequently accompanies a severe attack of influenza, and which might very probably leave behind it the "small degree of melancholy"—probably nothing more than languor—mentioned in Mr. Millington's letter to Pepys.

The history then of Newton's illness seems to be briefly this. From sleeping too often near his fire, and doubtless from too close application to study, he brought upon himself the common consequence of such habits, uneasy nights, which so far affected his nerves

as to render study less easy and agreeable to him, and this is probably what he meant by the want of his former mental consistency. From irregularity in his diet, and neglect of exercise in the open air, of which those who knew him well, especially his secretary Humphrey Newton, give sufficient proof, his appetite became impaired.† In this condition he was seized with influenza, which occasioned some confusion of intellect or slight delirium, but this did not continue long, for on the 30th of September, the month in which he was most disordered, he was reported by Mr. Millington to be "very well."

Thus, chiefly through the inquiries of others, especially of Sir David Brewster, but partly by means of the additional information that has been given here, the insanity of eighteen months has dwindled down into, at most, a short feverish delirium, and the cloud which has continued ever since the publication of Colin's statement to darken in some degree the fair fame of the intellect of our great philosopher has been, I hope, dispersed.

*Whitby, Mar. 10, 1856.*

#### MEMOIRS OF MRS. FITZHERBERT.‡

SOME seventy years ago, the fashionable world especially, and the public generally, were in a state of very pleasurable excitement. A report was afloat to the effect that the heir apparent had broken the law to save breaking his heart. It was said that, in spite of an Act of Parliament, he had privately married a Roman Catholic lady with many attractions, and a few years more than he owned—to himself. The

act was one of some audacity, and if the wise shook their heads and frowned, the youthful of both sexes admired the daring, sympathised with two young hearts, and were heartily glad that chivalry had not gone out, and that there was a graceful prince who, to win a hand, was willing, or thoughtless enough, to risk losing a throne.

Such an union was clearly illegal. Whatever the romantic portion of the

\* It is true this is later than the date of Newton's mental disorder, but epidemic distempers seldom attract public attention till some time after their commencement. If any other distemper than influenza had been epidemical in the summer of 1693, Molyneux would probably have mentioned it.

† "He ate very sparingly, nay, oftentimes he has forgot to eat at all." "He would eat a bit or two standing, for I cannot say I ever saw him sit at table by himself." "I believe he grudged the time he spent in eating and sleeping." "I never knew him to take any recreation or pastime, either in riding out to take the air, walking, bowling, or any other exercise whatever."—H. NEWTON.

‡ *Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert. With an Account of her Marriage with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George the Fourth. By the Hon. Charles Langdale. Bentley.*

public might think, or however binding the compact may have been considered by the young people themselves, there was no doubt that, according to the law of the realm, the celebration of such a marriage was an offence, and the marriage itself a mere farce. Parliament grew inquisitive. The Prince's chief friend, Charles Fox, addressed the royal bridegroom on the subject. The latter returned for answer that the report was unfounded, and Charles Fox, armed with such authority, gave energetic denial in the House of Commons to the alleged fact of the marriage. When this denial came to the knowledge of Mrs. Fitzherbert, she was indignant against Fox. She never forgave him; and the offer which he made, when in power, to purchase reconciliation by creating her a duchess, she, with recollection of the be-duchessed "favourites" of the first two Georges, treated with undissembled scorn.

Meanwhile her so-called husband affected to look upon Fox's denial of the marriage as an impertinent and unauthorised step on the great commoner's part. Between the two the lady was sorely perplexed; but, as her friends told her that she was bound to give credence to the assertion of her husband, she followed the advice, or at least seemed to do so.

Of course the connection was not lasting. It was broken off; resumed; finally, there was a lasting separation. Throughout the life of the lady she was treated with great respect by all the members of the royal family, except the Duchess of York, and there was not an individual who cast reproach upon her for the step she had taken. In 1837 she died. Since her death there have been many allusions to the union she formed with the Prince. With two of these Mr. Langdale is exceedingly angry. The first allusion is made by Lord Holland, in his *Memoirs of the Whig party*. The second, by Dr. Doran, in his *Lives of the Queens of the House of Hanover*. Lord Holland intimated, in the memoirs of the political party of which he was a member, that Mrs. Fitzherbert was not at all particular as to the marriage ceremony, and would have been very well content to have trusted to the honour of the Prince. Dr. Doran seems to

have offended by quoting these remarks, and also by asserting that the Prince of Wales stood between Mrs. Crouch and Mrs. Fitzherbert just like Macheath between Lucy and Polly. Now, with regard to Lord Holland's remark, we may observe, that it is not so ill-founded as Mr. Langdale maintains it to be. The lady must very well have known that the private marriage in her own drawing-room in Tilney Street was, in truth, no marriage at all. Mr. Langdale shows that the Pope considered it good. But we would ask him if the Romish Church does not maintain that English ordination is invalid?—and consequently that the acts of the English clergy are, without authority, null and void? It may suit, for the nonce, to deny it in this particular case, and to assert that in the ear of the Romish Church the mere verbal promise made between the contracting parties constitutes the act of marriage. If this be really so, then Mrs. Fitzherbert may, without offence, have said and done just what Lord Holland says of her. But it is *not* really so. If the heir apparent to a throne in a Roman Catholic country were to marry a Protestant lady, and that too according to the Protestant formula, does Mr. Langdale believe that such marriage would be sanctioned and acknowledged by the supreme pontiff? His holiness would scout the idea, and very unceremoniously class the lady among concubines. On the other hand, we are not surprised to find him virtually declaring as good the union between a young Roman Catholic lady and the Protestant heir to a Protestant throne. Such declaration was, in the highest degree, inconsistent,—save that there was a serious purpose in it; and for the sake of that purpose, his holiness readily agreed to consider *that* a good marriage which he was quite sure, by the laws of his own church, and according to the acts of our own parliament, was none at all.

It was assuredly no marriage, according to the English law. To this day there is no positive proof of there having been any ceremony at all. That such ceremony, however, did take place, there is no doubt. But it was really worth nothing, except to give an air of decency to the connection

which followed. Performed, as it was, by an English Protestant clergyman, it can hardly have satisfied the religious scruples of the lady,—and such performance on the part of the minister was in itself an offence which the law might have punished with severity. The public, nevertheless, looked upon the matter as a true solemnity, and on the young couple as “man and wife.” We should be inclined to fancy that Dr. Doran, who has excited the wrath of Mrs. Fitzherbert’s champion, by speaking of her and Mrs. Crouch as the Polly and Lucy of a royal Macheath, really went with the public opinion, and paid the “lady” a greater compliment than the “actress.” For what does Macheath himself say, before the dance which celebrates the reprieve? “I take Polly for *my* partner; and for life, you slut, for we are really married;” and, as he subsequently sings,

Though willing to all, with but one he retires,

which is a degree of morality which was never arrived at by “Mrs. Fitzherbert’s husband.”

It is in order to re-establish the reputation thus assailed, as he thinks, that Mr. Langdale has given these memoirs to the world. They are written by his late brother, Lord Stourton, who was one of the trustees, the others being the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Albemarle, named in Mrs. Fitzherbert’s will. Under their respective seals, a box containing the certificate of the marriage, a letter from George IV. respecting that union, and some other papers, were deposited at Coutts’s. Lord Stourton could not prevail on his co-trustees to enlighten the public with respect to these documents. Mr. Langdale has been equally unsuccessful with their representatives. He has accordingly considered himself bound to publish, with comments, a memoir of the lady, drawn up by his late brother, and made over to his keeping. That it will have many readers we cannot doubt.

From this biographical narrative we learn that Mary Anne (or as she is elsewhere, and on her tombstone, called “Maria”) Smythe was the daughter of the younger son of a north-country baronet. She was born in 1756, and was married, at the age of nineteen, to

Mr. Weld, of Lulworth. The gentleman died in a few months, and three years later the young widow married Mr. Fitzherbert, a Staffordshire squire. This second union lasted just as long as that of Mrs. Cheerly with the husband who loved late dinners, and was rather too fond of fox-hunting. At the end of three years she was again a widow, and she was not yet twenty-five. Four years later she became acquainted with the Prince of Wales, then in his twenty-third year, at which time poor Perdita had been wooed, won, cast off, and forgotten. Mrs. Fitzherbert was at this time twenty-nine years of age.

Mrs. Fitzherbert was first acquainted with the Prince when residing on Richmond Hill, and soon became the object of his most ardent attentions. During this period she was made the subject of a popular ballad, which designated her under the title of the “Sweet Lass of Richmond Hill :”—

“I’d crowns resign to call her mine,  
Sweet lass of Richmond Hill.”

She was then the widow of Mr. Fitzherbert, in possession of an independent income of nearly 2,000*l.* a year, admired and caressed by all who were acquainted with her character and singular attractions.

Surrounded by so many personal advantages, and the widow of an individual to whom she had been sincerely attached, she was very reluctant to enter into engagements fraught with so many embarrassments, and, when viewed in their fairest light, exposing their object to great sacrifices and difficulties. It is not, therefore, surprising that she resisted, with the utmost anxiety and firmness, the flattering assiduities of the most accomplished Prince of his age. She was well aware of the gulf that yawned beneath those flattering demonstrations of royal adulation.

For some time her resistance had been availing, but she was about to meet with a species of attack so unprecedented and alarming, as to shake her resolution, and to force her to take that first step, which afterwards led by slow (but on the part of the Prince successful) advances, to that union which he so ardently desired, and to obtain which he was ready to risk such personal sacrifices. Keit, the surgeon, Lord Onslow, Lord Southampton, and Mr. Bouverie, arrived at her house in the utmost consternation, informing her, that the life of the Prince was in imminent danger—that he had stabbed himself—and that only *her* immediate presence would save him. She resisted, in the most

peremptory manner, all their importunities, saying that nothing should induce her to enter Carlton House. She was afterwards brought to share in the alarm, but still, fearful of some stratagem derogatory to her reputation, insisted upon some lady of high character accompanying her, as an indispensable condition; the Duchess of Devonshire was selected. The four drove from Park-street to Devonshire House, and took her along with them. They found the Prince pale, and covered with blood. The sight so overpowered her faculties, that she was deprived almost of all consciousness. The Prince told her, that nothing would induce him to live unless she promised to become his wife, and permitted him to put a ring round her finger. I believe a ring from the hand of the Duchess of Devonshire was used upon the occasion, and not one of his own. Mrs. Fitzherbert being asked by me, whether she did not believe that some trick had been practised, and that it was not really the blood of his royal highness, answered in the negative; and said, she had frequently seen the scar, and that some brandy-and-water was near his bedside when she was called to him on the day he wounded himself.

They returned to Devonshire House. A deposition was drawn up of what had occurred, and signed and sealed by each one of the party, and, for all she knew to the contrary, might still be there. On the next day, she left the country, sending a letter to Lord Southampton, protesting against what had taken place, as not being then a free agent. She retired to Aix-la-Chapelle, and afterwards to Holland. The Prince went down into the country to Lord Southampton's for change of air.

Meanwhile the lady, while abroad, was wooed by letter and by deputy.

In Holland, she met with the greatest civilities from the Stadtholder and his family, lived upon terms of intimacy with them, and was received into the friendship of the Princess of Orange, who, at that very time, was the object of negotiation with the royal family of England for the heir apparent. Frequent inquiries were made about the Prince and the English Court in confidential communications between her and the Princess, it being wholly unknown to the Princess that she was her most dangerous rival. She said she was often placed in circumstances of considerable embarrassment; but her object being to break through her own engagements, she was not the hypocrite she might have appeared afterwards, as she would have been very happy to have furthered this alliance. She afterwards saw this princess

in England, and continued to enjoy her friendship, but there was always a great coolness on the part of the Stadtholder towards her.

She left Holland in the royal barge, and spent above another year abroad, endeavouring to "fight off" (to use her own phrase) a union fraught with such dangerous consequences to her peace and happiness. Couriers after couriers passed through France, carrying the letters and propositions of the Prince to her in France and Switzerland. The Duke of Orleans was the medium of this correspondence. The speed of the couriers exciting the suspicion of the French government, three of them were at different times put into prison. Wrought upon and fearful, from the past, of the desperation of the Prince, she consented, formally and deliberately, to promise she would never marry any other person; and lastly she was induced to return to England, and to agree to become his wife, on those conditions which satisfied her own conscience, though she could have no legal claim to be the wife of the Prince.

Her lover probably overcame her possible scruples, by writing a letter of thirty-seven pages, in which he assured the lady that George III. "would connive at the union!" She repaired to England, not without anticipations of difficulties to come, yet at ease, because she had "insisted upon conditions such as would satisfy her conscience and justify her in the eyes of her own church." "She abandoned herself," we are told, "to her fate." Lord Stourton gives the following account of the ceremony, derived from Mrs. Fitzherbert herself. There is a manifest contradiction between the assertion that she was married according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and that "no Roman Catholic priest officiated." Mr. Langdale very awkwardly attempts to reconcile this by saying "I do not imagine that by using the term 'rites of the Catholic Church,' it is intended to imply that the Roman ritual and the ceremonies therein prescribed were followed on the occasion; but that such forms and circumstances were observed as were recognised by the Catholic Church to be substantially required for the marriage contract."

Immediately after her return she was married to the Prince, according to the rites of the Catholic Church in this country; her uncle Harry Errington and her brother Jack Smythe being witnesses to



the contract, along with the Protestant clergyman who officiated at the ceremony. No Roman Catholic priest officiated. A certificate of this marriage is extant in the handwriting of the Prince, and with his signature, and that of Mary Fitzherbert. The witnesses' names were added; but at the earnest request of the parties, in a time of danger, they were afterwards cut out by Mrs. Fitzherbert herself, with her own scissors, to save them from the peril of the law.

This she afterwards regretted; but a letter of the Prince on her return to him has been preserved to supply any deficiency, in which he thanks God that the witnesses to their union were still living; and moreover, the letter of the officiating clergyman is still preserved, together with another document with the signature and seal, but not in the handwriting, of the Prince, in which he repeatedly terms her his wife.

Fox and Grey were, however, authorised to deny the marriage in the face of parliament. The prince declared there had been none, and he might have sheltered himself under the Roman law, which declares an illegal civil act to be no act at all, because of its illegality.

The royal husband soon cooled, and the lady, wife or no wife, was supplanted for mistresses of various degrees, and at last by that very luckless and reckless princess Caroline of Brunswick. It is said, on the one hand, that the prince was forced into this marriage as a condition for paying his debts. On the other hand the old king is spoken of as willing to break the match off, if the son desired it, and the queen is said to have remarked that the prince best knew whether he was or was not free to marry. Meanwhile Mrs. Fitzherbert, whose sole social error was in marrying the prince at all, was visited by the nobility and caressed by the royal family. At length came the separation between the prince and the princess Caroline, whereupon the variable gentleman desired that his first wife should return to him. The lady, surrounded with difficulties, and fearful of scandal, "determined to resort to the highest authorities of her own church, upon a case of such extraordinary intricacy."

The Rev. Mr. Nassau, one of the chaplains of Warwick-street Chapel, was, therefore, selected to go to Rome and lay the

case before that tribunal, upon the express understanding, that, if the answer should be favourable, she would again join the Prince; if otherwise, she was determined to abandon the country. In the meantime, whilst the negotiation was pending, she obtained a promise from his royal highness that he would not follow her into her retreat in Wales, where she went to a small bathing place. The reply from Rome, in a brief which in a moment of panic she destroyed, fearful of the consequences during Mr. Perceval's administration, *was favourable to the wishes of the Prince*; and, faithful to her own determination to act as much as possible in the face of the public, she resisted all importunities to meet him clandestinely. The day on which she joined him again at her own house was the same on which she gave a public breakfast to the whole town of London, and to which he was invited.

She told me, she hardly knew how she could summon resolution to pass that severe ordeal, but she thanked God she had the courage to do so. The next eight years were, she said, the happiest of her connection with the Prince. She used to say that they were extremely poor, but as merry as crickets; and as a proof of their poverty, she told me that once, on their returning to Brighton from London, they mustered their common means, and could not raise 5*l.* between them. Upon this, or some such occasion, she related to me, that an old and faithful servant endeavoured to force them to accept 60*l.* which he said he had accumulated in the service of the best of masters and mistresses.

There was a good deal of shade with the sunshine, nevertheless. There were pecuniary difficulties, political difficulties, and very ungallant behaviour on the part of the prince. He would be on the most friendly terms with her at her own house at Brighton, of a morning, and on the same evening would not notice her in the slightest manner at the Pavilion. In the Diary of the Court of George IV. we are told that when the two met at a party at the house of a third person, he would, on leaving, gravely request permission to see her home. Thereupon they left together in the same carriage, and repaired to Mrs. Fitzherbert's house. He treated her at times, however, with the greatest contempt; kept her from the Pavilion, on occasion of a grand dinner to Louis XVIII. by telling her that she had "no place" there; and deliberately wounded her feelings by informing her, after the death of Queen

Caroline, that he should "marry again." The rival who finally drove her away was the Marchioness of Hertford. The prince had repeatedly gone to Hertford House to negotiate a family matter touching a ward of Mrs. Fitzherbert's—Miss Seymour. He carried on more negotiations than one, and the influence of Mrs. Fitzherbert passed away for ever. At a fête at Devonshire House, "in passing through the rooms, she saw the prince and Lady Hertford in a tête-à-tête conversation, and nearly fainted under all the impressions which then rushed upon her mind, but taking a glass of water she recovered and passed on."

The Roman Catholic priests who wrote the eulogies of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. were not much troubled when they came to treat of the amours of these monarchs. They found apology for them in the fact that if they maintained many mistresses they never failed in paying a respectful politeness to their wives. Such eulogy, poor as it is, cannot be awarded to George IV. To neither of his wives, the one he loved and illegally married, and the one he detested but espoused according to law, did he behave with civility when they had outlived his liking. It is, nevertheless, certain that he always entertained a respect for the talents and virtues of Mrs. Fitzherbert. She was consulted by him more than once on political matters, and she was able, if not to induce the prince to show more paternal love for his own daughter, the Princess Charlotte, to prevail over George III. to be more kind in manner to the heir apparent. Her correspondence with the Duke of York was so voluminous that when her letters were returned to her, after the duke's death, and at her urgent request, it took her two years to examine and burn them. Lord Stourton asked her whether any communication had taken place between her and George IV. before his demise.

She told me "Yes," and that she would show me the copy of a letter which she had written to the King a very short time before his death, which she said had been safely delivered by a friendly hand; the person assuring her, that the King had seized it with eagerness and placed it immediately under his pillow, but that she had not received any answer. She was,

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however, informed that, on the few last days of his life, he was very anxious to be removed to Windsor cottage.

Nothing, she said, had so "cut her up," to use her own expression, as not having received one word in reply to that last letter. It is true, she observed, that she had been informed by the Duke of Wellington, that he more than once expressed his anxiety that a particular picture should be hung round his neck and deposited with him in the grave, and it seemed to be the opinion of his Grace that this portrait was one which had been taken of her in early life, and was set round with brilliants. It appeared the more likely, as this portrait was afterwards missing when the others were returned to her. The copy of the letter, which, in answer to my question, she went into her bed-room to fetch, she put into my hands to read. It was an expression of her fears that the King was very ill, and an affecting tender of any services she could render him, in a strain which I could not read without sympathising deeply in her distress.

After the death of the king, the letters and papers which had passed between him and Mrs. Fitzherbert were destroyed in the presence of the lady, the Duke of Wellington, and others. The only papers and documents retained by Mrs. Fitzherbert, and deposited by her order at Coutts's, under the guardianship of certain trustees, are the mortgage on the palace at Brighton, by which she enjoyed an annuity of 6000*l.* per annum; the certificate of the marriage, dated December 21, 1785; a letter from and the will of George IV. with a memorandum written by Mrs. Fitzherbert, and attached to a letter written by the clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony. These papers were preserved at the desire of the lady, but she was equally desirous that they should not be made public, and the Duke of Wellington consented to "those papers remaining undestroyed, if means could be devised of keeping them as secret and confidential papers as they had been up to that moment."

Mrs. Fitzherbert enjoyed the friendship of William IV. and of his queen. Louis Philippe and his family were equally gracious to her. In a letter from Paris, in 1833, addressed to Lord Stourton, she says,—

I am sure the kind feelings of your heart will derive some gratification at having relieved me from a state of misery

and anxiety which has been the bane of my life; and I trust, whenever it shall please God to remove me from this world, my conduct and character (in your hands) will not disgrace my family and friends.

Four years after this was written, the lady died. The figure over her tomb at Brighton represents her with three rings on the "wedding finger," in allusion to her having been as often married. Although the trustees could not agree upon the expediency of opening the papers deposited at Coutts's, and their representatives have been as little able to come to the same conclusion, we cannot but think that Mr. Langdale is right in asking for their publication. However private and confidential they may have been considered in Mrs. Fitzherbert's lifetime, it is clear by the last words in the extract above quoted that she looked forward to a time when her story would have to be told. It is yet imperfect, and the letter of the officiating clergyman would probably tend to make it less so. The very circumstance of these documents being preserved proves that they were intended to be employed. If they are never to be opened, why have they not been

destroyed? All the parties to whom they refer—even the original trustees—have passed away. They belong to history; and the documents in question are now simply historical documents. The marriage to which they refer is one of the most curious historical passages in the annals of England. It is not mere idle curiosity that asks for the publication. The latter course is required both for the sake of the lady's reputation, which Mr. Langdale considers as having been assailed, and also for the public satisfaction. Meanwhile, however, the fame of Mrs. Fitzherbert will not, to our thinking, be tarnished. Her worst error was in contracting an unequal as well as an illegal marriage. Society, indeed, accepted the union which the law could not ratify; but it was a *mesalliance* to which the lady stooped, and not the prince. It was, moreover, the very worst of *mesalliances*—that of the heart. In this respect she brought a rich dowry: and he, nothing. And simple happiness of heart might have been for ever hers had she never known him; but, as Galiani says,—*"L'orgueil de l'esprit est plus fort en nous que le contentement du cœur."*

#### MR. ROGERS'S COLLECTION OF PICTURES, &c.

THE sale of Mr. Rogers's collection of pictures, increased by those of his brother Henry Rogers, and his sister Miss Rogers, will shortly be sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson. The sale will commence on the 28th April, and occupy nineteen days. We are induced, on this occasion, to lay before our readers the very interesting account of the collection contained in Dr. Waagen's "Treasures of Art in Great Britain," as given in Mr. Murray's second edition of that work, published in 1854. The notes we add at

the foot of the pages are from the Sale Catalogue\* :—

By the kindness of Mr. Solly, who never omitted an opportunity to serve me, I have been introduced to Mr. Rogers, the poet, a very distinguished and amiable man. He is one of the few happy mortals who have been able worthily to gratify a taste for the beautiful and elevated in art. His house accordingly exhibits the accumulations of a long life in works of art of the most varied and refined description, so that the visitor is at a loss whether most to admire the diversity or the purity of

\* Monday, April 28, Egyptian Antiquities and antique Greek Gold Ornaments; April 29, Antique Glass, Antique and Cinque Cento Bronzes, Terra Cotta, and Marbles; April 30 and May 1, Archaic Greek Vases; May 2, 3, Pictures; May 5, Objects of Art and Vertu, Modern Sculpture and Casts, and Casts from Gems; May 6, Drawings, Miniatures, and Missals; May 7, Drawings; May 8, Drawings, Engravings, and Photographs; May 9, Engravings; May 10, Illustrations to Mr. Rogers's Poems, copies of his Works, Plates and Wood-blocks; May 12—19, Books; May 20, Plate and Wine. On the 7th May the sale of his Leasehold Residence, No. 22, St. James's Place, will be made.

his taste. Pictures of the most different schools, ancient and modern sculpture, and Greek vases, alternately attract the eye, every object being placed with so just a feeling for the space assigned it, that the rooms are richly and picturesquely ornamented, without in any way being overlaid. Among all these objects none are insignificant, while many are of the highest class of beauty. Cabinets and portfolios also contribute their treasures, comprising the choicest collection of antique ornaments in gold that I have hitherto seen, valuable miniatures of the middle ages, fine drawings by the old masters, and the most attractive specimens of Marcantonio's and Albert Durer's engravings, in the finest impressions. The enjoyment of all these treasures has been heightened to the owner by a friendly intercourse with the most cultivated spirits of the age, including the most eminent English artists, by whom, especially by Flaxman and Stothard, Mr. Rogers possesses works of art of the utmost beauty. Two little marble statues of Cupid and Psyche, and a mantelpiece with bas-reliefs, representing a Muse with a lyre, and Mnemosyne, by *Flaxman*, exhibit the same noble and graceful feeling which from my earliest years has attracted me in his celebrated compositions from Homer and Æschylus. The hair and draperies are treated with a softness bordering on the picturesque.

In the pictures by *Stothard*, which adorn a cabinet, the principal characters from Shakspeare's plays are represented with great spirit and humour; among them Falstaff makes a conspicuous and droll figure. A merry company also, in the style of Watteau, is remarkable. The least attractive picture is an allegorical representation of Peace returning to the earth, for the brilliant Rubens-like colouring cannot atone for the poorness of the heads and the feebleness of the drawing.

Mr. Rogers also possesses some admirable pictures by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. Thus fine specimens of the works of three of the most eminent British artists of an early period are here united.

Besides portraits, properly so called, Sir Joshua Reynolds was most successful in the representation of children, with whom, while adhering faithfully to nature, some simple action was sufficient to form a subject. In such pictures he has admirably succeeded in representing the lovely bloom and artless innocence of the beautiful race of English children. This it is

that makes his celebrated Strawberry-girl, which is in this collection, so attractive. With her hands simply folded, and a basket under her arm, she stands in her white frock, and looks full at the spectator with her fine large eyes. The admirable impasto, the bright golden tone of Rembrandt-like transparency, and the dark landscape background, have a striking effect. Sir Joshua himself looked upon this as one of his best pictures. [Lot 601.]

2. A sleeping girl is also of great charm; the colouring very glowing: numerous cracks in the painting, both in the background and the drapery, show the uncertainty of the artist in the mechanical processes of the art. [Lot 695.]

3. Another girl with a bird gave me less pleasure. The rather affected laugh is, in this instance, not caught from nature; while in the glowing colour there is something patchy and untrue. [Lot 588.]

4. Puck, the merry elf in Shakspeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, called by the English Robin Goodfellow, represented as a child with an arch look, sitting on a mushroom, and stretching out arms and legs in wanton mirth, is another much-admired work by Sir Joshua. But, though the picture is painted with much warmth and clearness, the conception does not please me. To my feeling it is too childish and not fantastic enough. In the background Titania is seen with the ass-headed weaver. [Lot 714.]

5. Psyche with the lamp, looking at Cupid, figures as large as life, is of the most brilliant effect, and, in the tender greenish half-tints, also of great delicacy. In the feeling for beautiful leading lines there is an affinity to the rather exaggerated grace of Parmigianino. In such pictures by Sir Joshua the incorrect drawing always injures the effect. [Lot 706.]

6. I was much interested at meeting with a landscape by this master.\* It is in the style of Rembrandt, and of great effect.

[Waagen has omitted the following, also by Sir Joshua:]

7. The Mob-cap, the principal figure in "The Infant Academy." Lot 581.

8. A Girl sketching. This picture, in the Marchioness of Thomond's collection, formed the companion of The Girl with the Kitten, now in the Earl of Normanton's collection. Lot 591.

9. The Marquess of Huntly, in a cuirass, whole-length: a beautiful small copy, from Vandyck. Lot 525.]

Of the earlier English painters here are

\* Prospect from his window on Richmond Hill: from the Marchioness of Thomond's collection. Lot 702. There is also a second landscape by Reynolds, Lot 604, A romantic woody landscape, intersected by a stream of water; in the manner of Titian.

two pleasing pictures by *Gainsborough*,\* and one by *Wilson*;† of the more recent I may mention a picture by that rare and spirited master *Bonnington*, of a Turk fallen asleep over his pipe; admirably executed in a deep harmonious chiaroscuro.

Mr. Rogers's taste and knowledge of the art are too universal for him not to feel the profound intellectual value even of works of art in which the technical resources were limited.

*Giotto*.—The half-length figures of St. Paul and St. John, fragments of a fresco painting from the Carmelite church at Florence.‡

*Fiesole*.—1 and 2. Salome dancing before Herod, and the beheading of St. John.

*Lorenzo di Credi*.—The Coronation of the Virgin.§

*Raphael*.—1. Christ on the Mount of Olives, belonging to the period when he had not abandoned the manner of Perugino. This little picture was once a part of the predella to the altar-piece which Raphael painted in the year 1505 for the nuns of St. Anthony at Perugia. It came with the Orleans Gallery to England, and was last in the possession of Lord Eldin in Edinburgh. Unhappily it has been much injured by cleaning and repairing; also in many parts, particularly in the arms of the angel, there are defects of drawing, such as we do not find in Raphael even at this period. So that, most probably, the composition alone may be ascribed to him, and the execution to one of the assistants who painted the two saints belonging to the same predella now in Dulwich College.

2. The Virgin with downcast eyes; the Child pressing fondly towards her. The expression of joyousness in the Child is very pleasing. The grey colour of the under dress of the Virgin, with the red

sleeves, forms an agreeable harmony with the blue mantle. Judging from the character and drawing, the composition may be assigned to the early period of Raphael's residence at Rome. In other respects this picture admits of no judgment, many parts having become quite flat by cleaning, and others being painted over. The landscape is in a blue-greenish tone, differing from Raphael's manner. From the Orleans Gallery, well known by Flipart's engraving.

*Andrea Sacchi*.—Christ bearing his Cross; a moderately-sized picture from the Orleans Gallery, and an admirable specimen of this master, in composition, depth of colouring, and harmony.

*Titian*.—1. Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen; the gem of the whole collection.|| It was formerly in the possession of the family of Muselli, at Verona, and afterwards adorned the Orleans Gallery. In the clear, bright, golden tone of the flesh, and careful execution, in the finely-expressed and impassioned desire of the kneeling Magdalen to touch the Lord, and in the calm dignity of the Saviour, we recognise the earlier time of this master. The beautiful landscape, with the glowing horizon above the blue sea, is of great importance in relation to the figures, proving how early Titian attained extraordinary excellence in this respect, and confirming the opinion that he was the first who carried this branch of the art to perfection. This poetic picture is, on the whole, in very good preservation; the crimson drapery of the Magdalen is of unusual depth and fulness. The lower part of the legs of the Christ has, however, suffered a little. The figures are about a quarter the size of life.

2. The finished sketch¶ for the celebrated picture known by the name of

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\* There are three in the sale:—Lot 694, An open landscape, with a cart crossing a rapid stream: from the Marchioness of Thomond's collection. Lot 697, A rustic landscape, with a cottage on a bank near a stream which cattle and sheep are about to pass, and at which a man is watering his horse. Lot 713, A landscape, with a group of cattle and peasants on the bank of a river, and boats landing fish.

† There are five by Wilson:—Lot 582, An Italian landscape, with a ruined temple on a rock above a river, of the finest time of the artist. Lot 696, An Italian landscape, with a group of three figures near a round tower on the woody bank of a river. Lot 704, The Ruins of Hadrian's Villa, the well-known engraved picture; and Lot 705, The companion picture of Mæcenæ's Villa. Lot 712, An Italian landscape, with a convent on a woody height: from President West's collection.

‡ Saved when the church was destroyed by fire in 1769. Brought to England by Mr. Towneley, afterwards in the collection of the Right Hon. C. Greville. Engraved by Patch. Lot 721.

§ Purchased by Mr. Rogers at Rome. Lot 610.

|| Bequeathed to the National Gallery. It was purchased by Mr. Rogers in 1820 from Mr. Champenowne's collection. Engraved by Nicolas Tardieu.

¶ This important work was discovered in a gambling-house in Madrid, purchased there by Mr. De Bourke, afterwards Danish Minister to London; brought by Mr. Wallis to London; and afterwards purchased by Mr. Rogers. Lot 725.



"La Gloria di Tiziano," which he afterwards, by command of Philip II. King of Spain, painted for the church of the convent where the Emperor Charles V. died, is also very remarkable. It is a rich, but not very pleasing composition. The carrying up the coffin of the Emperor to Heaven, where the First and Second Persons of the Trinity are enthroned, is certainly not a happy idea. The painting is throughout excellent, and of a rich deep tone in the flesh. Unfortunately it has been retouched. The large picture is now in the Escorial.

As the genuine pictures by *Giorgione* are so rare, I will mention a Young Knight, small full-length, noble, and powerful in face and figure;\* the head of masterly treatment in his glowing tone, the armour of great force and clearness in the chiaroscuro. [The figure is a study for the St. George in the altar-piece at Castel Franco; the only difference being that in the latter the figure is helmeted.—TR.]

*Tintoretto*.—The original sketch for his celebrated picture of the Miracle of the Slave; as spirited as it is full and deep in tone.†

*Giacomo Bassano*.—The Rich Man and Lazarus; approaching in glow of colouring to Rembrandt, and one of the best pictures of the master.‡

*Francesco Bassano*.—The Good Samaritan; a masterpiece of this painter.§

Here are also some fine cabinet-pictures of the school of the *Caracci*.|| A Virgin and Child worshipped by six Saints, by *Lodovico Caracci*, is one of his most pleasing pictures, in imitation of Correggio.

Of four pictures by *Domenichino*, two landscapes, with the Punishment of Marsyas, and Tobit with the Fish,¶ are very attractive, from the poetry of the composition and the delicacy of the execution. Another, also very fine one, Birdcatchers

in a landscape, from the Borghese Palace, has unfortunately turned quite dark.

A Christ, by *Guido*, is broadly and spiritedly executed in his finest silvery tone.\*\*

*Claude Lorraine*.—A lonely Shepherd playing the pipe, with his peaceful flock, in a soft evening light. Of the master's earlier time; of admirable impasto, careful and delicate, decided and soft, all in a warm golden tone. An exquisite little gem. In the *Liber Veritatis* inscribed No. 11. Few pictures inspire such a sense of the delicious stillness of a summer's evening.††

A landscape by *Nicolas Poussin*, rather large, of very poetic composition and careful execution, inspires, on the other hand, in the dusky silver tone, the sensation of the freshness of morning. There is quite a reviving coolness in the dark water and under the trees of the foreground.

Two smaller historical pictures by *Poussin*, of his earlier time, are among his careful and good works.

Of the FLEMISH SCHOOL here are few but very good specimens.

*Jan van Eyck*.—The Virgin and Child surrounded by architecture, in which the seven joys of the Virgin are represented in relief. This small picture (6½ in. high, 8½ in. wide) is the ne plus ultra of delicacy and precision of miniature-painting in oil, and is a very striking proof of the perfection of the system of oil-painting introduced by the brothers Van Eyck. The character of the Virgin, the treatment of her crown and of the architecture, entirely agree with the authenticated pictures of this master. It is here wrongly assigned to Memling. Once in the collection of Mr. Aders.

Portrait of a man in a red dress, dated 1462. Assigned to Memling, and supposed to be a portrait of himself.‡‡ I am

\* Bequeathed to the National Gallery. Formerly in the collection of Benj. West.

† Mentioned by Pilkington as once his property; afterwards at Carlton House, and in the collections of Tresham, Hoppner, and W. Young Ottley. Lot 720.

‡ From the Collection of President West. Lot 612.

§ This noble study of colouring is from the collection of Sir J. Reynolds, who kept it always hanging in his studio. Lot 709.

|| Dr. Waagen has not mentioned a picture by A. Caracci, The Coronation of the Virgin by the Trinity, which the auctioneers style a "noble capo d'opera: it was formerly in the Pamphili palace at Rome, and was imported into this country by Mr. Day, about 1800, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Rogers."

¶ From President West's Collection.

\*\* The third of the pictures bequeathed to the National Gallery. Formerly in the collection of Benj. West, Pr.R.A. Engraved by William Sharp.

†† Mrs. Jameson describes it as "Delicious for its soft, tranquil, Arcadian character." From the collection of President West. Lot 624.

‡‡ The Sale Catalogue, Lot 599, affirms this to be the portrait of H. Himmelinck (as the name is there given). It represents him in a crimson cloak and black cap, being the dress of the Hospital of St. John at Bruges. It has been engraved in that city, and lately in England by Percival. This picture also belonged to Mr. Aders.

very doubtful on both points. Compared with the authentic pictures by this master at Bruges, the tone of the flesh is too dull and too much broken with yellow. But, at all events, it is a delicate picture of the Van Eyck school.

*Rubens.*—1. This is a highly interesting picture painted during his residence in Mantua from one of the nine pictures of the Triumph of Julius Cæsar, by Mantegna, of which it may be considered a free copy. His tendency to the fantastic and grand led him to select the picture with the elephants carrying the candelabra; while his ardent imagination, ever directed to the dramatic, could not be restrained within the limits of the original. Instead of a harmless sheep, which, in Mantegna, is walking by the side of the foremost elephant, Rubens has introduced a lion and a lioness, growling angrily at the elephant. Nor is the elephant more peacefully disposed, but, with an expression of fury, is on the point of striking the lion a blow with his trunk. At the same time the severity of Mantegna's drawing has moderated Rubens' usually very full forms, so that they are more noble and slender than usual. The colouring, as in all his earlier pictures, is more subdued and yet powerful. Rubens himself seems to have set much value upon this study; for it was among his effects at his death. During the Revolution Mr. Champenowne bought it from the Balbi Palace at Genoa. It is 3 ft. high, and 5 ft. 5 in. wide.

2. A study for the celebrated picture the Terrors of War, in the Pitti Palace at Florence, and respecting which we have a letter in Rubens' own hand. Rubens painted this picture for the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Venus is endeavouring in vain to restrain Mars, the insatiable warrior, as Homer calls him, who is hurrying away to scenes of destruction. This picture, 1 ft. 8 in. high, and 2 ft. 6½ in. wide, which was in the exhibition of the British Institution of 1835, is, in warmth and power of colouring, and spirited and careful execution, one of the most admirable of Rubens' small pictures of this period.

3. A Moonlight scene.\* The clear reflection of the moon in the dark water, its effect on the flat distance, and the contrast of the dark mass of trees in the foreground, are a proof of the deep feeling for striking incidents in nature which was peculiar to Rubens. As in a picture hereafter to be mentioned at Windsor the

flakes of snow are represented, he has here introduced the stars.

*Rembrandt.*—1. I have here become acquainted with this master in a new department, viz. in a rather obscure allegory on the deliverance of the United Provinces from the union of the two great powers Spain and Austria; painted in brown chiaroscuro. It is a rich composition, with numerous horsemen. One of the most prominent figures is a lion chained at the foot of a rock, on which the tree of liberty is growing. Above the rock are the words "Soli Deo gloria." The whole is executed with consummate skill, and the general effect striking.†

2. His own portrait, at an advanced age, with very dark background and shadows, and, for him, a cool tone of the lights;‡ this may be classed with that in the Bridgewater Gallery, only that it is treated in his broadest manner, which borders on sketchiness.

3. A landscape, with a few trees upon a hill in the foreground, with a horseman and a pedestrian; in the background, a plain with a bright horizon. This picture is clearer in the shadows than other landscapes by Rembrandt, and therefore more harmonious in the powerful effect.§

Among the DRAWINGS I particularly observed the following:—

*Raphael.*—The celebrated Entombment, from the Crozat collection; drawn with the utmost feeling and spirit with the pen. Mr. Rogers gave 120*l.* for it.

*Andrea del Sarto.*—Studies in black chalk for his frescoes in the Cappella dello Scalzo. That of the young man carrying a burden, in the Visitation of the Virgin, is remarkably animated.

*Lucas Van Leyden.*—A pen-drawing, executed in the most perfect and masterly manner, for his celebrated and very rare engraving of the portrait of the Emperor Maximilian I. This marvellous drawing has hitherto been erroneously ascribed to Albert Durer.

*Albert Durer.*—A child weeping. In chalk, on coloured paper, heightened with white; almost unpleasantly true.

Among the admirable ENGRAVINGS I mention only a single female figure, very delicately treated, which is so entirely imbued with the spirit of Francesco Francia, that I do not hesitate to ascribe it to him. Besides this, the fine delicate lines in which the engraving is executed indicate an artist who had been previously accus-

\* From the collection of Sir J. Reynolds: engraved by Bolswert. Lot 593.

† From the collections of Sir J. Reynolds and B. West. Lot 607.

‡ From the collection of the Earl of Carysfort. Lot 719.

§ This was the property of President West, and a favourite study of Sir J. Reynolds. Lot 617.

tomed to work for niello plates. The circumstance, too, that Marcantonio was educated in the workshop of Francia, is favourable to the presumption that he himself had practised engraving.

Among the old *MINIATURES*, the most important is one, framed and glazed, representing a knight in golden armour kneeling, in a landscape, with God the Father, surrounded by cherubim and seraphim, appearing in the air, while the condemned are seen tormented by demons. As already observed by M. Passavant, it belongs to a series of forty miniatures in the possession of Mr. George Brentano, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, which were executed for Maitre Etienne Chevalier, treasurer of France under King Charles VII. and may probably have adorned his prayer-book. They are by the greatest French miniature-painter of the fifteenth century, *Jehan Fouquet de Tours*, painter to King Louis XI. The admirable and spirited invention, as well as the finished execution, place these miniatures in a high class of art.

An antique *BUST* of a youth, in Carrara marble, in form and expression resembling the eldest son of the *Laocoon*, is in a very noble style, of surprising animation, and of admirable workmanship. The antique portion of the neck and the treatment of the hair are extremely delicate. The nose and ears are new; a small part of the chin too and the upper lip are very skilfully added in wax.

A *CANDELABRUM* of bronze, about ten inches high, is of the most beautiful description. The lower part is formed by a seated female figure holding a wreath. The free and graceful design belongs to the most developed period of art, while the delicacy and truth of the execution show a skilful master. This exquisite relic, which was purchased for Mr. Rogers in Italy by the able connoisseur Mr. Millengen, is unfortunately much corroded on the surface.

[Mr. Rogers's entire collection is more numerous than will probably have been anticipated. In the approaching sale are 237 distinct lots of Pictures, besides nearly 350 of Drawings. The more important of those not here noticed will claim our attention when we recur to this interesting sale.]

Various elegant articles of antique ornament in gold, ear-rings and clasps, &c. call to mind many a description of the ancient poets. There are also whole figures beat out in thin gold leaves. The chief specimen is a golden circlet, about two and a half inches in diameter, the workmanship of which is as rich and skilful as could be produced in our times.

Of the many *GREEK VASES* in terra-cotta, five, some of them large, with black figures on a yellow ground, in the antique taste, are of considerable importance. A flat dish, on the outer side of which five youths are represented cleansing themselves with the strigilla, and five washing themselves, yellow-red on a black ground, is to be classed among the finest specimens of this kind for gracefulness of invention and beauty and elegance of execution. In this collection it is excelled only by a vase, rounded below, so as to require a peculiar stand. The combat of Achilles with Penthesilea is represented upon it, also in red figures. This composition, consisting of thirteen figures, is by far the most remarkable, not only of all representations of this subject, but in general of all representations of combats which I have hitherto seen upon vases, both in the beauty and variety of the attitudes, in masterly drawing, as well as in the spirit and delicacy of the execution. It forms a happy medium between the severe and the freer style, while the faces retain some traces of the archaic type. What must a people who executed such wonderful works within the narrow bounds of such limited technical means, and in the very subordinate sphere of ornamental vessels—what, I say, must such a people have produced, when enabled, in national monuments of great extent, to make full use of all their resources of drawing, modelling, and colouring!

#### A NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

"LET a man (says an old writer,) read a character in my Lord Clarendon—and certainly never was there a better painter in that kind,—he will find it improved by seeing a picture of the same person by Vandyck."\* In

other words, Portraiture is an element of information highly conducive to our historical knowledge. It helps us to form that judgment of the former actors on the stage of human life which our natural instincts derive from the

\* Works of Jonathan Richardson, p. 6.

physiognomy and demeanour of our contemporaries and companions: to make personal acquaintance, as it were, with the heroes of other days, and to appreciate, (in the words of Pope,)

Whate'er was beauteous, and whate'er was great.

We are by no means deficient, as Englishmen, in our love of portraiture. Every annual exhibition proves this, in walls covered, (as Lord Ellenborough has remarked,) with aldermen and sheriffs, railway directors, deputy-lieutenants, and martial heroes, in every variety of naval, military, or highland costume. How far this passion descends in the scale of society is shown by the marvellous multiplication of cheap photographic establishments now bedecking our public thoroughfares; wherein Joe and Jane may gratify their mutual regards by the easy expenditure of a loose shilling or eighteen-pence. The features of every public character are multiplied indefinitely in our illustrated newspapers, and even on an endless variety of objects of domestic and personal use.

But hitherto we have no National Gallery of illustrious Englishmen. Some attempts of the kind have been made, but they have been mostly of a class character. The most numerous and comprehensive existing gallery of portraits is probably that in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. At the British Museum, above the cases of natural history, is a range of portraits, but they have been brought together rather by accident than design, and include few of any merit. In the meeting-room of the Royal Society is a goodly groupe of Philosophers; and a Naval Gallery has been commenced in the Royal Hospital of Greenwich. The idea of a gallery of Statesmen has at distant periods been entertained, and partially carried out by the great Earl of Clarendon, by the third Duke of Portland, and by the late Sir Robert Peel; and in respect to the single era of the last European peace we see such a design accomplished in the

Waterloo Gallery at Windsor, formed by George Prince Regent, chiefly by the hands of H.M. painter-in-ordinary, Sir Thomas Lawrence.

We have now the pleasure to record that a successful step towards the formation of a more comprehensive gallery has been taken during the past month by the noble President of the Society of Antiquaries. On the 4th of March Earl Stanhope submitted to the attention of the House of Lords a proposal for the accomplishment of this object; and we are rejoiced to observe that it was received with the approbation and concurrence of every other peer who joined in the debate.

Lord Stanhope, after alluding to the almost interminable line of tawdry battle-scenes at Versailles, which has been described by a well-known writer as so many "acres of spoiled canvass," and which produces weariness if not disgust, remarked, how different is the sensation which the intelligent visitor experiences when he finds himself in a smaller room, which is filled with several excellent series of contemporary portraits. Few persons could have visited Versailles without wishing that, while avoiding the faulty arrangements of the larger gallery, some attempt should be made in this country to emulate the smaller one. In England, the portraits of great historical characters are very numerous; indeed, it might be doubted whether in any country such portraits so much abounded; at the same time they are scattered far and wide throughout the country, and it is only now and then that an opportunity is afforded of purchasing them. His proposal was, that the country should avail itself of every opportunity occurring of making such purchases, with a view to the formation of a national gallery.\* Such a gallery would, in the first place, afford the greatest pleasure, as well as instruction, to the industrious classes of the community, and that he would put forward as the main recommendation of his plan. In an especial degree

\* Lord Ellenborough, when he made the remark about aldermen, &c. which we have already cited, added the remark that it is more difficult to obtain the portraits of literary men, as they are of a retiring disposition, and not so much addicted to portraiture. In the approaching sale of Mr. Rogers's collection occurs a portrait of Pope by Jarvis: attired in a crimson dress, and black cap. This was presented by the Duke of Rutland to the poet Crabbe, and by the sons of Crabbe to Rogers.

also the man of letters would be advantaged by the formation of such a gallery, and in proof of that he might appeal to the testimony of one of the most thoughtful and most eloquent writers of the present day—Mr. Thomas Carlyle, who, in a letter published a few months ago in the proceedings of a learned society at Edinburgh, said:—

First of all, then, I have to tell you as a fact of personal experience, that in all my poor historical investigations it has been, and always is, one of the most primary wants to procure a bodily likeness of the personage inquired after; a good portrait, if such exists; failing that, even an indifferent, if sincere one. In short, any representation made by a faithful human creature of that face and figure which he saw with his eyes, and which I can never see with mine, is now valuable to me, and much better than none at all. This, which is my own deep experience, I believe to be in a deeper or less deep degree the universal one, and that every student and reader of history who strives earnestly to conceive for himself what manner of fact and man this or the other vague historical name can have been, will, as the first and directest indication of all, search eagerly for a portrait, for all the reasonable portraits there are, and will never rest till he have made out, if possible, what the man's natural face was like. Often have I found a portrait superior in real instruction to half a dozen written biographies, as biographies are written; or, rather let me say, I have found that the portrait was a small lighted candle by which the biographies could for the first time be read, and some human interpretation be made of them.

And further on in the same letter, Mr. Carlyle adds, on the more general question:—

It has always struck me that historical portrait galleries far exceeded in worth all other kinds of national collections of pictures whatever; that, in fact, they ought to exist in every country as among the most popular and cherished national possessions. Lord Chancellor Clarendon made a brave attempt in that kind for England, but his house and gallery fell asunder in a sad way, and as yet there has been no second attempt that I can hear of.

As regarded art, Lord Stanhope thought it might safely be said that the formation of a Portrait Gallery would be of the greatest importance. In the first place, the country would thus be possessed of a series of British histori-

cal portraits, from the rude attempts at panel-painting in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, down to the finished works of Reynolds and Lawrence. It would enable them to soar above the mere attempt at reproducing a likeness, and to give that higher tone which was essential to maintain the true dignity of portrait painting. But to historical painters such a collection would be of still greater value. Mr. Ward, the painter of *The Execution of Montrose*, and *The Last Sleep of Argyll*, had told him that it was scarcely possible to conceive how much difficulty he had met with in ascertaining the correct likeness, and the dress, and the decorations of the time, in preparing those two pictures. In a letter to Mr. Sidney Herbert, in January last, upon a proposal to purchase a picture of Sir Walter Raleigh for the National Gallery, Sir Charles Eastlake, the President of the Royal Academy, said:—

I thank you for your information about the portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh. . . . For the National Gallery it is not, I think, adapted. But whenever I hear of portraits for sale, of historical interest, I cannot help wishing that a gallery could be formed exclusively for authentic likenesses of celebrated individuals, not necessarily with reference to the merit of works of art. I believe that an extensive Gallery of Portraits, with catalogues containing good and short biographical notices, would be useful in many ways, and especially as a not unimportant element of education.

After such testimony it was not necessary to say more in proof of the advantages which would accrue to art from the establishment of such a gallery as he had suggested. But there was another mode in which he thought it would be valuable. It would be useful as an incitement to honourable exertion. They all remembered the exclamation ascribed to Nelson, just before the battle of the Nile, "A coronet or Westminster Abbey!" Of a coronet he would say nothing, lest he should be supposed to desire to revive recent debates; and, with respect to a place in Westminster Abbey, it was as difficult to attain as a seat in their lordships' house. If the thought of a tomb in Westminster Abbey was so inspiring to such a mind as Nelson's, at so great a moment, would not the same effect have been produced by the



thought of one day occupying a place in the collection of portraits of his country's worthies? The hope of honourable distinction served at all times as an incentive to exertion.

With regard to the execution of his project, Lord Stanhope hoped that it would not be deferred until after the erection of a new National Gallery. Her Majesty's Government might assign for the purpose some temporary apartments, either in Marlborough House or in the Palace of Westminster. The commission for the establishment of that palace, which had been entrusted with the provision of statues, might be allowed to extend its services in the direction proposed. The supply of portraits would depend upon two sources—purchases and presents. If a receptacle were once provided, he thought a very moderate annual sum would be sufficient for purchases. The yearly sum of 500*l.* would probably be adequate, although for the first year 1,000*l.* might be necessary. To show at how moderate a rate the pictures to which he referred might be purchased, he need only refer to some purchases within a comparatively recent date. He was himself present at the sale of a full-length portrait of Mr. Pitt, by Gainsborough, an excellent work, which sold for 100 guineas. One of three acknowledged portraits of the Earl of Chatham had been bought by the late Sir Robert Peel for 80 guineas. The original picture of Blackstone was sold eleven years ago for 80 guineas, and formed part of the gallery of Sir Robert Peel; and Sir Robert Inglis purchased an original portrait of Mr. Perceval for 40 guineas. So much with regard to purchases. But there could be no doubt that several valuable accessions would be made in the shape of presents to such a Portrait Gallery. Since he gave notice of this motion, several noblemen had made offers of portraits, and he believed that in many cases where their lordships might possess four or five portraits of the same individual, they would be disposed to part with them for the purposes of this collection. But it would be necessary to arm the commission with full discretion to refuse such donations. To that power of refusal, indeed, he attached the highest importance, and the success of the pro-

ject would depend on it. Three-fourths, and not less, of the commissioners, or any other body appointed to decide, should declare whether a particular portrait should be accepted or not. With a grant of 1,000*l.* and a temporary apartment, the proposal would virtually be carried out, and what remained to be done would soon be accomplished by donations on the part of the public. The question had occurred to him of incorporating or selecting from two national collections of pictures already in this country—he meant the collections at Hampton Court and the British Museum. Now, he should be sorry to circumscribe the pleasure which the people already enjoyed in viewing the pictures at Hampton Court. Some of the pictures in the British Museum were curious and valuable, and many were ill-placed in their present positions on the walls. But the collection, as a whole, was not sufficiently good to be transferred to the new gallery, and it was a question—first, whether it would be advisable to make a selection; and secondly, whether the transfer could take place without a special act of parliament. He thought it better, therefore, to propose this collection of portraits irrespectively of the two sources he had named.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, speaking on the part of the Government, expressed his approval both of the motion and of the terms in which it was couched: for he did not understand that any deduction was to be made from existing funds for the purpose of these purchases, or that any deduction was to be made from monies required for the purchase of those works of art by which it was desired to form the taste of the country. He was extremely glad to hear that it was not proposed to ask for a greater sum than 500*l.* a-year after the gallery had once been formed, and the more vigilance was exercised in the selection and rejection of pictures the better would it be for the public.

The Earl of Ellenborough also spoke in approbation of the proposal, but thought that 500*l.* a-year would not be sufficient. He urged that it would be of the utmost importance to exclude every personage from this Gallery, or Temple of Fame, who had not the

highest claim to admission; and at periods of twenty or twenty-five years he would appoint commissioners to exclude those whom the extravagant estimates of their contemporaries might have unreasonably introduced. He suggested that it might be well to enable by law public bodies or private individuals to present to the Gallery pictures which were now heir-looms.

The Duke of Argyll remarked that the last speaker had exaggerated the importance of the proposed Gallery as a means of exciting emulation: and recalled the attention of the House to the more sober historical purposes of such a collection. He thought it would be well, not merely to have the leading characters of every age, but also those who had been associated with them and assisted them in their labours. For instance, who would not desire to see along with a portrait of the Duke of Wellington portraits of those generals who had been with him in his victories—such men as Picton, Sir George Murray, or the late Lord Raglan? So of Nelson; who would wish to see his portrait without those of his great captains—Hardy, Blackwood, and Collingwood? He thought also that to defer admission until some quarter of a century after the period in which the parties had lived, so as to avoid contemporary partiality, would be better than a periodical revision of the collection of portraits as proposed by Lord Ellenborough.

After some further remarks had been offered to the House by the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Dungannon, Lord Redesdale, and Lord Colchester, the Resolution was passed, in the following terms:

That a humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to take into her Royal consideration, in connection with the site of the present National Gallery, the practicability and expediency of forming by degrees a Gallery of Original Portraits, such portraits to consist as far as possible of the most eminent persons in British history.

A most desirable scheme was thus hopefully launched; and two days after it received a public welcome in the columns of *The Times*, which was wisely accompanied with a recommendation for wider space and purer air than has hitherto been the fate of our present National Gallery. The writer advises

to construct or purchase a large edifice in a situation free from smoke; to gather together the finest portraits which belong to the nation or are heirlooms of the crown; to allot a certain sum for the increase of the collection, but yet to trust less to purchase than to the generosity of individuals. Unique or masterly works are not always, nor even generally, to be had for money. But ours is a country of old-established houses, great wealth, and no small patriotism. There is hardly a family of old standing which does not possess a work which would fitly take its place in such a collection. . . . Let the Government provide a spacious building, and even if at first only a twentieth of the space be filled they may be confident of the future.

We cannot quit this subject without remarking that the formation of the proposed National Portrait Gallery is likely to be much assisted by the approaching exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy, of which we have already given intimation in our *March* magazine, at p. 285.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CROMWELL'S ARMY IN IRELAND,

FROM 13TH MARCH, 1649, TO 25TH OF DEC. 1651.

[Copied from Dr. Henry Jones's *Private Notes of the march*, as certified in a Manuscript of Trinity College, Dublin, F. iv. 16.]

This Dr. Henry Jones, although then Bishop of Cloyne, acted as Scoutmaster-General to Cromwell, "a post," justly observes Ware (*Bishops*, p. 160), "not so decent for one of his function." He, however, appeared afterwards early in "favour of the Restoration," and thereby had interest to be translated to the see of Meath in 1661, and called into the Privy Council of Ireland. In the following year he had grants of upwards of 4,000 acres, forfeited estates, to himself and his heirs. He died in Dublin, in 1681, and was buried in St. Andrew's church. "Two of his children,"

adds Ware, "named Ambrose and Alice, changed their religion in the time of James the Second, and died *bigoted Papists*, as I have been informed by one living who knew the fact." The journal, it will be observed, commences within six months after Cromwell had, from the carnage and ruins of Drogheda, proclaimed relentless extirpation to the Irish nation.

JOHN D'ALTON.

1649, March 13th. Colonel Hewson, Governor of Dublin, Sir Theophilus Jones, and Colonel Shelburne marched from Dublin to Naas, twelve miles.\*

March 14th. The head quarters continued at the Naas,† this being a day of muster.

March 15th. We quartered at Old Connal, near the river Liffey, five miles from the Naas.

March 16th. We quartered at Blackrath,‡ five miles further.

March 17th. Our forces joined, we made up a party of 1200 horse and dragoons and 1400 foot, having one culverin and one mortar-piece. We quartered at Trumpetstown, four miles from Catherlagh (Carlow).§

March 18th. We passed Catherlagh, where many great shots were made at

us at less than musket-shot, yet none of ours hurt, but some strangely delivered.

March 19th. We summoned the castle, wherein were a garrison of about 200 men. On utter denying to surrender, our battery played, and, preparing for a storm, the place parleyed and surrendered, where were left two companies garrison.

March 20th. We passed the Barrow, and with our artillery marched towards Gowran, five miles from Leighlin, where was a strong castle and garrison of the enemy, commanded by Colonel Hamon.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-General (Cromwell) came up to us, with Colonel Reynolds's|| regiment of horse, and others. We quartered in the

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\* Colonel John Hewson was one of the most constantly attendant Judges at the trial of King Charles, as well in the Painted Chamber as in Westminster Hall; in which latter place he was present when the fatal sentence was pronounced. In April, 1649, when the Council of the Army met at Whitehall to cast lots what regiments should go to the service in Ireland, Colonel Hewson's Dragoons was one on which the lot fell. On his arrival in Ireland he was constituted Governor of the city of Dublin, and was Sheriff of its county in 1653. In Cromwell's parliament of 1654, of the twenty-seven members, to which number the representation of Ireland was limited, Colonel Hewson was one of the two allowed for the city and county of Dublin. At this time he resided at Luttrellstown on the Liffey, having a certificate thereof, with other lands, from the usurping powers; but he had no confirmatory patent on the Restoration.

Sir Theophilus Jones was a younger son of the above Dr. Henry Jones, and the devisee of Lieutenant-General Michael Jones, the elder brother of said Dr. Henry, who had won the important battle of Dongan's Hill in 1647; where, say the Irish Commons' Journals, "he fought the Irish rebels then under the command of General Preston, and killed 5,000 of them, with but the loss of sixteen English." On the Restoration Sir Theophilus was one of the commissioners appointed for settling the claims of the Cavalier officers of 1649, in which character he had very considerable grants in the city of Dublin and in eleven counties of Ireland.

Colonel Shelburne had an allotment under a soldier's certificate of lands in the county Tipperary, but, dying early in the contest, his children, three sons and three daughters, obtained a confirmatory patent thereof in 1666.

† A few years previous to this march of Cromwell's army, Naas was appointed the assize town of the county Kildare.

‡ This Blackrath had been previously the estate of the Eustaces, by one of whom (Robert) it was forfeited in 1641. On the Restoration, regardless of the despoiled Cavaliers who fought and fell for his cause, Charles the Second granted Blackrath, with very many other similarly confiscated localities in Ireland, to his brother James, Duke of York.

§ The town of Carlow suffered much in the Civil War, and when, in 1646, the confederate Catholics at Kilkenny required that, for the security of a peace, certain castles should be garrisoned by them, "for the service of King Charles and the defence of the realm," that of Carlow was one especially named. Thither fled General Preston after his defeat at Dongan's Hill, and under its walls he collected his shattered army.

|| Colonel Reynolds had been a member of the English Commons, was sent to

town, where, on our advancing, the enemy fired some houses.

March 21st. After battery and the parley beaten, Gowran was surrendered, the officers being at mercy, and the soldiers had like liberty.

March 22d. Colonel Hamon, governor of the castle, and commanding the Lord Ormonde's foot regiment, was, with Major Townsley and Captain Cary, sometime at Trim, shot to death; and a Franciscan friar, found in the place, hanged; his name was Hilary Conry: he was chaplain of Ormonde's regiment. This day we marched to Kilkenny, where we quartered.

23d. We summoned; to which Sir Walter Butler, the governor, returned a resolute denial. This day and the 24th we spent in preparing for the battery. Eight soldiers of Colonel Ewer's regiment and five of Colonel Giffard's came to the camp.

25th. Our battery, of two demi-cannon and one culverin, played from Patrick's church on the town-wall near the castle. Kenny's church (St. Canice's cathedral) being observed a place commanding the town in some parts, a party was sent to storm and possess it, our men in the meantime diverting the town-garrison by essaying the breach at the battery. The church we possessed, but were repulsed at the breach with the loss of ten men, whereof was Captain Kingsley, of Colonel Slade's regiment, and 20 wounded. Colonel Hewson, governor of Dublin, was bruised in the shoulder with a bullet. Our men laboured with pick-axes, &c. at the town-wall near Kenny's church.

25th, 26th. We each day gained ground on the enemy in the suburbs on both sides the water. There came up to us in this time several parties of our men, so that our army was thereby much encreased.

27th. The enemy parleyed, to whom were conditions given of marching away with bag and baggage, the officers with their arms, and their attendants with their horses, not exceeding 150; the foot to march out with colours, and at two miles' end to deliver up all except 100 pikes and 100 muskets, allowed for their defence against the "Tories."

28th. There marched out of the town about 500 foot and about 150 horse. The government of the city and castle was committed to Lieutenant-Colonel Axtell,\* of Colonel Hewson's regiment.

29th. The head-quarters were at Dunmore, two miles from Kilkenny, by reason of the sickness in the city.

30th. The Lord Lieutenant quartered at Inisregg, three miles from Kilkenny towards Callan, where we also quartered. There ordered that Colonel Reynolds's regiment should march towards the Queen's County in pursuit of the enemy, if cause were, with ten troops of horse and four of dragoons, and Colonel Culme's regiment of foot; and Sir Theophilus Jones to march into the county of Catherlagh with eleven troops of horse and two of dragoons, and Colonel Slade's regiment of foot. By both these parties were the enemy's motions to be attended, while his Excellency returned back into Munster; Colonel Hewson returning to his charge at Dublin, he quartered at Gowran, we at Sir Edmund Blancheville's town, two miles from Gowran.

31st. We with the foot quartered at Leighlin Bridge, where Major Oliver Jones, of Colonel Moore's regiment, was appointed governor, with two troops of that regiment to continue there.

April 1st. Colonel Hewson went towards Dublin with a convoy from us of horse and foot. Our head quarters at Leighlin Bridge.

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Ireland in the parliamentary interest while the King was yet living, and was admitted into the Privy Council without the royal warrant. Charles ordered his removal therefrom, and he made his escape, but, after that monarch was beheaded, Reynolds was despatched to Dublin, where he arrived with men, arms, and money, and at once achieved the important victory of Rathmines over Ormonde. The Colonel was afterwards Commissary-General, and, in Cromwell's before-mentioned parliament of 1654, he was one of those who represented the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, as also one for the town and county of Galway.

\* This Colonel (Daniel) Axtell had a certificate from the usurping powers for some lands in the county of Kilkenny, but, he having been afterwards attainted, this allotment was granted to Alan Broderick, ancestor of Viscount Midleton.

2d and 3d. We continued our head quarters there, settling what concerned us in the country, and sending out and disposing several troops more into the country beyond the river near Catherlagh.

4th. Hearing the enemy's gathering to a head in the country, and doubting some prejudice to those troops quartered among them and more remote from us, we therefore moved with two troops of horse and quartered at Ballymury, about four miles from Leighlin Bridge. The foot was still at Leighlin Bridge, being attended on by Sir Theophilus Jones's troop lying at Old Leighlin.

5th. Towards evening we rested at Ballyakid, belonging to Mr. James Byrne. The report of the enemy's preparations increasing, and having intelligence that Lieutenant-General Hugh Byrne being at Tullowphelim, not far from us, with a considerable body of his Wicklow foot and some troops of horse, that expected a conjunction with the forces of the county of Wexford under Sir Thomas Esmonde, and of the county of Catherlagh under their governor Colonel Bagnall, and Scurlock, with his troop, collected for getting on us, therefore Sir Theophilus Jones appointed the rendezvous of his troops thereabouts to be near Ballyakid as aforesaid, about eleven of the clock at night, so as not to be observed of the enemy. He also ordered the coming in to him of other troops to meet him at Grangeford, between Ballymury and Ballyakid. With the rendezvoused here we rose in the night from Ballyakid and rested at Grangeford, where was a ford to pass, which we possessed.

6th. Our foot coming up according to orders, we advanced with our united party to Tullowphelim,\* where the enemy before had quartered; but, on notice of our advance, they removed to the adjacent woods and bogs, leaving us the village and garrisoning the castle. The castle is, next Catherlagh, the strongest in the county, and of consequence both for keeping in the garrison of Catherlagh, and for hindering and for restraining the county of

Wicklow near adjoining . . . . Therefore, having summoned the place commanded by Captain Synnott, kinsman to Lieutenant-General Byrne (a soldier), having with him about sixty men, they returned a resolute denial, confiding in their supplies at hand, their party being in sight of us but inaccessible to us. We quartered our foot in the town, and one troop of horse with one of dragoons; we with the foot quartered in the south of the town towards the enemy.

7th. It was considered fitting to attempt firing the drawbridge leading to the castle, over a dry moat of no great depth; but on trial we finding it difficult, while there was no other way from the castle but the drawbridge, and there was no water in the castle, we resolved to sit by there, setting our guard on the drawbridge and thereabouts.

8th. We placed a garrison at Ballymury for securing our intercourse with Leighlin Bridge, and there placed our powder brought from Leighlin. This day we sent to his Excellency at Carrig (Carrick on Suir), certifying him of our proceedings, as also to Colonel Reynolds at Ballyragget, where he was with his forces, and with whom mutual correspondence was to be held, and a conjunction of forces, as it should be necessary.

9th. About two of the clock in the morning a party of the enemy's horse and foot alarmed us, but without any loss to us, they losing a cornet and others of theirs. Sir Thomas Esmonde had come to them the day before, and he, with the rest of the officers, had a consultation at Newtown, within a mile or little more of us, for attempting on us for relief of the castle, which was that day promised to be besieged. Therefore about one of the clock in the afternoon, with about 100 horse and 80 dragoons, we went towards Newtown aforesaid, and by several parties on all hands fell into the enemy's quarters further up in the woods, where many of them were killed (above 100), many arms lost by the enemy, and Sir Thomas Esmonde himself, with

\* A letter of December, 1738, speaking of the parsonage-house then existing at Tullyophelim, says, "In its garden is a mount, which was raised by Cromwell to batter the old castle that stood in the town." Of Sir Thomas Esmonde, Colonel Bagnall, and Scurlock, see *Illustrations of King James's Irish Army List*.



the rest of the consultation, passing over a ford not known to us with about 25 horse, being pursued five miles by a few of ours, but escaping. We had twenty wounded, among whom Major Povey, cornet to Sir Theophilus Jones—none slain. The necessity of the besieged for want of water pressing them,

they employed women and boys lying under the walls to fill buckets of ditch water, a little remote from the castle, which they laboured to take up by the wall; but being discovered they were thereon prevented, and a stronger and stricter guard set over them.

(*To be continued.*)

### THE FORGERIES OF SIMONIDES.

SINCE our last publication the British Museum and the Bodleian Library have both claimed exemption from having been entrapped by this daring adventurer. The following statement has been addressed to the Athenæum by Sir Frederick Madden, the Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum.

"In the Athenæum of the 1st instant, I observed a statement, that some of the scrolls of the Greek Simonides had been purchased for the British Museum. The facts of the case are these:—In February, 1853, M. Simonides paid me a visit, accompanied and introduced by Mr. W. B. Barker (Oriental interpreter at the Foreign Office), and produced for sale certain Greek manuscripts, of which I took the following memorandum:—1. The poems of Hesiod, written in capital letters, in the *boustrophedon* manner (*i. e.* alternately from left to right, and from right to left), on narrow thin vellum scrolls. 2. Portions of Homer on a similar scroll, written in characters so small as not to be read except by the aid of a magnifying glass. 3. A treatise of Aristeas, on several small thin vellum scrolls, united at the top by a brass roller, written in very minute characters, and dated A.M. 6404 = A.C. 896. A recent transcript by M. Simonides himself accompanied it. 4. Some vellum leaves in quarto, containing writing in the cuneiform character, with an interlineary interpretation in Phœnician (!) At the end was an inscription in Greek capitals, stating the contents to be the chronicles of the Babylonians, copied from the library at Alexandria. 5. A small vellum roll, containing Egyptian hieroglyphics, with the interpretation in Greek (!) 6. Three vellum rolls of larger size, purporting to be imperial rescripts of the Emperor Romanus and others, signed with cinnabar and gold, with a miniature at the top of each. The whole of the above, after a very short examination, I unhesitatingly rejected as, in my opinion, evident forgeries; and I then inquired of M. Simonides if he had any Greek manuscripts in volumes similar in appearance to a psalter of the eleventh century, which I happened to

have on my table. He replied in the affirmative; and the next day he called again on me, bringing with him several vellum manuscripts, in Greek, some of which were imperfect; but finding them to be perfectly genuine, and having fixed the price, I agreed to recommend them for purchase, and they were bought accordingly. These manuscripts were—1. Commentary of Theophylact on the Gospels, 14th century; 2. The Four Gospels, wanting part of Matthew, 13th century; 3. The Epistles of Paul, James, and Peter, imperfect, 13th century; 4. The Gospel of John, 13th century; 5. A Homily of Johannes Damascenes, and the Chronographia of Nicephorus, Patriarch of Constantinople, 11th century; 6. A Treatise on Geography, compiled from Strabo, Arrian, Ptolemy, &c. with three rude maps, 15th century; 7. Four leaves, two of which formed a fragment of a beautiful copy of the Epistles of James, with a commentary, of the 13th century; and the other two a fragment of a lectionary of the same age. These manuscripts are now numbered 19,386 to 19,392 among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum, and are accessible to all who are interested in the subject.

"I beg to add, that in the following September, on the occasion of M. Simonides first presenting himself at the Bodleian Library, and before he had offered any of his 'scrolls' there, I received a letter from one of the librarians, making inquiries respecting him; and in my reply I expressed without reserve my opinion of the forged character of the manuscripts I had refused to buy."

Thus it will be seen that Sir Frederick Madden not only protected his own establishment by his sagacity and penetration, but also assisted to defend the Bodleian Library by his timely warning. Whether the forger was more successful in other quarters in this country we have yet to learn. The name of Sir Thomas Phillipps has been mentioned; and the Greek would doubtless attempt the credulity of Lord Ashburnham.

## THE RUSSIA COMPANY.

AN interesting series of papers has been published relating to the formation of the "Russia Company" in England. It appears that letters patent were granted to this company by Philip and Mary, in the first and second years of their reign; an act of Elizabeth incorporated it as a perpetual body, under the above title; and an act of William III. (A.D. 1699) was passed to extend the trade to Russia, and enacted that every subject of the realm seeking admission into the company should pay 5*l.* and no more. The dues received in London on the importation of goods from Russian ports are little more than nominal, and are not levied on trifling articles, nor are persons called upon to become free of the company unless engaged in the Russian trade. By far the greater amount of dues is paid by members of the Court of Assistants. The Russian Company have an agent at St. Petersburg, and one at Elsinore, from whom they receive information regarding the trade of the two countries. Her Majesty's Consul at St. Petersburg is the commercial agent of the company, and derives full half his official salary from this appointment. The company contribute to the maintenance of chapels in the two capitals of Russia, at Cronstadt, Archangel, and Solambol, and a school is established in St. Petersburg under the auspices of the company, at which a thorough education is afforded under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. Law, the company's chaplain. The peculiarity of the Russia Company is, that it represents in England a large colony of British

subjects established in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Cronstadt, and Archangel, those in the Russian capital alone amounting to 3,000, and the number constantly increasing. The Russian Company and the British factory at St. Petersburg have been always closely connected, and have been repeatedly acknowledged by the Imperial Government. To the profitable carrying on of the Russian trade it has always been deemed essential that English houses should exist in Russia, and the difficulty of the language and of acquiring a knowledge of the people demand a long residence there. To sum up the advantages of the present system, if it provide a church establishment in Russia, in favour and support of which British residents of all religious persuasions agree to waive their petty doctrinal differences—if, under its operation, the poor of the increasing communities of British subjects are supported and the education of the young provided for,—if it afford the means of union and communication in all cases where the interests of trade may be affected by political events, then (as the paper contends) it would be peculiarly undesirable at the present juncture to break up this association, which it would be impossible to revive under another form. The above particulars are extracted from a copy of the memorial presented by the Russia Company to the Board of Trade in August, 1853. Copies of the original patent and the acts of Parliament bearing on the subject of the company are appended to the memorial.

## LINES WRITTEN IN A COPY OF "THE GRAVE," BY BLAIR.

Thou solitary Bard! whose steps are seen  
 By the wan moon where mortals fear to tread;  
 Tracing the mould'ring arch and briar-crown'd green,  
 Amidst the sullen chambers of the Dead!  
 Perhaps some Heaven-deputed shade, in love,  
 Descends to meet thee at the hour of night,  
 And draws aside the veil, and points above,  
 Where blessed spirits soar in realms of light;  
 Or shews, where waving grass and wild flowers grow,  
 How calmly sleep the faded forms below.  
 For sure some angel with a seraph's fire  
 Taught thee thy solemn strain, and strung thy lyre.  
 Ah! envied Minstrel! who at will canst roam  
 Far from a world of care to Heaven and Home!

## CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Martin Behaim; The City of Nürnberg—Fairwood Park, in the Barony of Shillelagh, co. Wicklow—The Earldom of Thomond and Barony of Inchiquin—The Family of Morville—Clapham Park, and Mr. Thomas Cubitt—Family of the Poet Rogers—Samuel Rogers and Dr. Samuel Johnson—Gray's Progress of Poesy.

## MARTIN BEHAIM—THE CITY OF NÜRNBERG.

MR. URBAN,—The writer of the article on Martin Behaim, in your Magazine for December, has followed an error as to the year of his birth which has already led to great confusion among biographers and historians, but which ought to have received its quietus in an elaborate and highly interesting memoir, published by Dr. F. W. Ghillany at Nürnberg in the year 1853.\*

Your contributor states (Dec. p. 576) that "Martin Behaim was born at Nürnberg in 1436, and thus in the same year as Columbus." It is true that Washington Irving (*Life of Christ. Columbus*, vol. i. p. 51) says of his hero, "Judging from the testimony of one of his contemporaries, he must have been born about the year 1435 or 1436;" and of Martin Behaim (vol. iv. p. 206) Irving says, "This able geographer was born in Nuremberg, in Germany, about the commencement of the year 1430." Both these dates are equally in error. It appears, certainly, that the birth-years of Behaim and Columbus were the same, but neither saw the light of the world before the year 1456; for, in a letter written by Columbus, dated from Jamaica, 7th July, 1503, addressed to Queen Isabella (Navarete, *Collection de Viages Espagnoles*, tom. I. p. 80 et 311), he says, "When I came to Spain in search of employment, I was then twenty-eight years old. Since then my hairs have grown grey, my health is destroyed, my property lost." Now it is ascertained that Columbus arrived in Spain in 1484 or 1485. He must therefore have been born in 1456 or 1457, or else have miscalculated his own age full twenty years, which is not probable.

As to Behaim, the error arises from a

little work by Christ. Gottlieb Murr, who, in 1778, having found in the family archives of the Behaims, at Nürnberg, letters signed Martin Behaim, published "*Diplomatische Geschichte des portugiesischen berühmten Ritters Martin Behaims, aus Original Urkunden:*" but by not distinguishing those of the father of this name from those of the son, he has caused almost every fact in the life of the latter to be distorted and improbable.

The first great error attendant upon this mistake is the denial that Behaim had studied or gained any insight into astronomy and navigation under Beroaldus or Regiomontanus; the latter of whom, being born in 1436 at Koningshoven, in Franken, would have been six years younger than Behaim according to Irving, and of his exact age according to the writer in your pages; in neither case was it probable that then, as a youth of twenty, Regiomontanus could have gained that great celebrity which he undoubtedly possessed, but which was scarcely bruited through Europe previously to the publication of his *Ephemerides for Thirty Years*, from 1475 to 1506; and he died at Rome in 1476, when only forty years old. It is a necessary consequence that such comprehensive errors must have the greatest influence upon the dates dependent on them; but after the reference I have given to the work of Dr. Ghillany, it is scarcely necessary to pursue the subject further.

Allow me, however, before I conclude, to say a few words on behalf of the good old city of Nürnberg, upon the modern character of which your contributor has made such severe reflections.

Nürnberg is not now nor ever was exclusively a manufactory (I dare not

\* "*Geschichte des Seefahrers Ritter Martin Behaim nach den ältesten vorhandenen Urkunden bearbeitet von Dr. F. W. Ghillany Ritter des königl. Niederländischen Eisenkronen-Ordens, Stadtbibliothekar in Nürnberg.*" Fol. Nürnberg, 1853, pp. 122: with an exact fac-simile of Behaim's globe, in two large lithographs; the astrolabe of Regiomontanus; and a very fine portrait of Behaim as a young man, in a cuirass, and holding in his hand his chart. The value of this work may be estimated from the fact that Alexander von Humboldt has not thought his years precluded him from giving it a Preface, and a Dissertation on the oldest Maps of the New Continent and the name of America, to which two most ancient maps (one Humboldt's own discovery, of the year 1500, by Juan de la Casa, who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage,) are affixed. The writer is, I believe, son-in-law to Baron von und zu Aufsees, hereafter mentioned. He is librarian of the town library, where Behaim's globe is under his care.

venture on my opponent's bold personification as *manufacturer*) of toys. It is true according to the German proverb,

Nürnberg's Tand

Geht in jedes Land;

but these pleasing trifles, which have amused our childhood and often instructed us when older, have been dispersed over the whole world from the counting houses of her merchants like other objects of wholesale traffic; and two visits of some continuance (in 1846 and 1853), under favourable circumstances and with every advantage of language, failed to bring before me any evidence of toy-cutting or carving. Birmingham is much more a manufactory and mart for nails, locks, or candlesticks, as Manchester for tapes, gingham, or calicoes; but, I believe, either town would justly repudiate the imputation of being chiefly known as workshops exclusively of such articles.

There is, it is true, a manufactory of doll's busts carried on by the firm of Fleischman and Co.; but it only deals by grosses, and its returns were stated at some fabulous amount of hundreds of thousands; and, moreover, it comprises on the premises (one of the most curious and perfect old residences in that or any other city,) a plastic atelier, and could furnish the purveyors for the Crystal Palace with casts to the amount of fifty thousand guilders (about four thousand guineas). I see it lately announced in the German papers that the proprietors have resolved to execute fac-similes of all the existing works of their olden artists which our Crystal Palace Company either neglected or could not, from their bulk, transport: amongst the latter are mentioned the beautiful porch of the Catholic Church in the market-place, and all the Calvary stations of Adam Kraft.

To my observation, a very preponderating regard seemed to be paid at Nürnberg to the preservation of its objects of early art, to the study of archæology, and to improvement in science and artistic development.

In proof of these assertions I can point to the residence of Albert Dürer, which a society has purchased and stored with many of his productions, and even some relics of his furniture or household stuff, as a public memorial of their estimation of the old designer and an enduring monument to posterity. This interesting art-monument was illustrated in our English "Art Journal" during the last year, with illustrations from the pencil of Mr. W. H. Fairholt.

Of the pictorial early art of Germany and the Netherlands the most valuable collection existing is at Nürnberg, placed

in a secularised chapel close to St. Sebald, and opened gratuitously to the public.

The old castle, the residence of so many emperors and their consorts, has lately been restored with scrupulous attention to every particular, for the residence, and at the expense, of the "Popish prince," (as your contributor terms him) in the midst of his "Protestant" population; and what we should call the housewarming was kept last summer, when, so delighted was this "bigot" with his reception and treatment by heretics, that he prolonged his stay amongst them a week beyond what he previously intended, and even sent for the young scions of his house, the eldest about ten, that they might share his pleasure in this paradise of toys; these were showered upon them in a profusion with which no other city could vie, and with which they evinced the utmost infantile delight and satisfaction, though neither rosaries nor crucifixes. The enthusiasm of the citizens was described as unbounded, and my personal experience assures me that it was spontaneous and unbought. Let me add that an exclusively Protestant university flourishes in the Bavarian town of Erlangen, close to Nürnberg, intact in institutions, doctrines, and revenues, under the protection of its "bigoted Popish prince."

Nay more: an institution of which there is no example in any town in the world devotes itself there to the collection, preservation, and elucidation of all Teutonic history, art, architecture, and household economy. At this visit the king, at the request of its conductors, turned over the buildings of the suppressed Carthusian convent as a fitting locality for their numerous and valuable treasures. The church and conventual buildings are contained in a square area formed by the stone vaulted cloisters of the monks, nearly four hundred feet on every side, and, when filled with the casts and offerings of mediæval art, which are pouring in from all parts of Germany, Switzerland, &c., a circuit round it will form a long and instructive encyclopædia of the progress of civilisation and art in Germany. Most of the governments of Germany have contributed large annual sums for the support of this institution; their archives have been opened to its copyists; and it will be no doubt, what it is intended, a central dépôt of all that has been admired or valued in the German fatherland down to modern times.

This institution was founded upon a very valuable collection and library gathered together by the zeal and industry of Baron von und zu Aufsees. It was temporarily placed in five stories of an ancient tower

of the walls of the town, and a grand mediæval house on the Paniersberg. It has established an organ for a dissemination of its treasures and knowledge under the above nobleman as chief editor, and with the title, "*Auzeiger für Kunde der Deutschen Vorzeit*,"\* which has been enriched by the contributions of the most esteemed German historians, philologists, and archæologists. It is also owing to this museum and its founder principally that a yearly general congress of the learned throughout Germany and the limotrope countries has been established. The first met at Dresden to settle preliminaries; but the earliest at which any discussions of importance took place was in 1853, under the presidency of Prince John, then hereditary prince, now King of Saxony, and all who joined the meeting

know not how sufficiently to praise the archæological knowledge by which he could enter into the verbal discussions going on, and often decide a doubtful question; as well as the munificent hospitality which he displayed at the table to which the foreign and native visitors were most cordially invited. Subsequent meetings have been held at Münster in Westphalia, and at Ulm in Wirtemberg; and for the present year Halberstadt in Lower Saxony has been determined on. The Reports of the Proceedings for 1854 and 1855 now lie before me, and their translation would be useful for a comparison and guide for similar meetings amongst ourselves.

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM BELL, Phil. Dr., Member  
of the Scientific Committee of the  
German Museum.

FAIRWOOD PARK, IN THE BARONY OF SHILLELAGH, CO. WICKLOW.

MR. URBAN,—Among the interesting letters of the great Earl of Strafford to his third wife Elizabeth Rodes, given in your last Magazine, is one, at p. 242, dated from Fairwood Park; to which a note is appended expressing an opinion that this place might have been identical with Powerscourt, the seat of the Viscounts of that title, about twelve miles from Dublin, in the county of Wicklow. As the letter states something about the Earl's property as well in Wicklow as in the county of Kildare, which he intended to leave to his son, and which he describes to be twelve miles from Dublin, the Editor has made a mistake, and applied to Fairwood Park what was in fact intended for the building he was then engaged in at Jiginstown near Naas, which is about fifteen miles from Dublin,—a very common difference in old measurements.

The place called Fairwood Park was really above forty miles from Dublin, and in what was denominated Byrne's country, in the barony of Shillelagh† and county of Wicklow. The Earl of Strafford gives an account of this park in a very remarkable letter‡ to the King, dated 31st March,

1637. He describes therein its qualities and attractions for hunting, which are very different from those of Powerscourt; and informs the King that he had it in contemplation "to set up a little frame of wood in a park of mine there, which, albeit little, yet shall afford a lodging with some more accommodation than I have known your Majesty graciously contented with in a progress or a hunting journey." Though the Earl does not call this place in his letter Fairwood Park, yet from several subsequent letters dated from Fairwood, it appears to be the same place. It was his favourite retreat when he indulged in sports of the field. In a letter§ to Laud in justification of himself from the charge of making large purchases of land in Ireland, and building up to the sky as he terms it, he acknowledges that, were himself only considered in what he builds, it were not only to excess but to folly, having already houses moderate for his condition in Yorkshire; but his Majesty will justify him, that "at my last being in England I acquainted him with a purpose I had to build him a house at the Naas, it being uncomely his Majesty should not have one here of his own capable to

\* The December number contains an announcement of further progress in this periodical. As it will in future contain condensed reports and accounts of all the archæological and historical meetings and journals throughout Germany, which will be here brought into one focus. These reports translated into English would be very desirable.

† "Here are the remains of a forest, once the most celebrated in Ireland for the excellence of its oak [whence the '*sprig of Shillelagh*,' of the well-known national ballad], which was exported to England, and different parts of Europe; and is still shown in the roof of Westminster Hall, and of some ancient buildings on the Continent." So says Carlisle in his *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, 1810, 4to.;—how truly, in every particular, may perhaps be questioned.—*Edit.*

‡ See Strafford's Letters, vol. ii. p. 60, edit. Dublin, 1740.

§ See Strafford's Letters, vol. ii. p. 105, Sept. 1637, to the Archbishop of Canterbury.



lodge him with moderate conveniency, which in truth as yet he has not, &c. . . . That when it was built, if liked by his Majesty it should be his, paying me as it cost; if disliked, *a suo damno* I was content to keep it and smart for my folly." Again, he says, "Another frame of wood I have given order to set up in a park I have in the county of Wickloe." In defending himself from the charge of excessive purchases, he states that they stand him in 12,000*l.* or 13,000*l.*, and he trusts in time to make it worth him 1,000*l.* a-year. In relation to this subject he states "That the contract for my Lord Carlisle's interest in the Birnes (meaning land in the Byrne's country), is believed here to be for me, but in truth (I dare impart to

your Grace) his Majesty full well knows it is for himself."

It is not doubted now that the greater part of the lands which the Earl of Strafford purchased in the county of Wicklow, including the park of Fairwood, had belonged to the sept of the Byrnes, and have passed to the Earl of Strafford's representatives. The Earl Fitzwilliam enjoys, as such, not only all the property he bought in the county of Wicklow, Fairwood included, but the lands at Naas, where he built the unfinished palace noticed in your last number. About this latter there is a large tract of very rich and productive meadow and pasture land exceeding a thousand acres.

Yours, &c. K.

#### THE EARLDOM OF THOMOND AND BARONY OF INCHQUIN.

MR. URBAN,—In your last number an article, under the heading "Peerages for Life," professed to cite a precedent as of Henry VIII. creating Maurice O'Brien Earl of Thomond for life, with remainder to his son Conan O'Brien for life, while by the same patent he conferred the barony of Inchiquin upon said Maurice, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. This reading would paralyse the power Sir Harris Nicolas seeks to attach to it; allow me, therefore, to give the facts from the records, copies of which are now before me.

1st July, 35 Henry VIII. that monarch granted to Maurice O'Bryen "the style, title, and dignity, of Earl of Thomond," for the term of his life, with remainder after his death to *Donogh* O'Bryen (who was not his son, but his *nephew*), for a like term of his life; while the king did, as alleged by the same patent, confer the barony of Inchiquin on Earl Maurice, with remainder to the heirs male of *his* body. Maurice's eldest son was Dermod, and he transmitted the barony in a *distinct* lineage.

On the same 1st July, 35 Henry VIII. said Donogh O'Bryen had a royal grant of "the style, title, and dignity of Baron of Ibrackan," to him and the heirs male of his body; and it further provided that, after the death of Earl Maurice, he should be Earl of Thomond. This patent of the earldom for life Donogh surrendered to King Edward VI. and in 1552 obtained a fresh patent thereof to himself and the heirs male of his body. From him the dignity passed in regular succession to the eighth Earl, on whose decease in 1741 s. p. the title has become dormant. I shall only add that these patents seem to have passed as assertions of royal prerogative, two years after the statute 33 Henry VIII. ch. 1, whereby it was enacted that this theretofore "Lord of Ireland," his heirs and successors, Kings of England, should be always Kings of Ireland, "with all manner honours, preeminences, *prerogatives*, dignities, and other things, whatsoever they be, to the estate or majesty of a King imperial appertaining or belonging.

Yours, &c. JOHN D'ALTON.

#### THE FAMILY OF MORVILLE.

MR. URBAN,—A little work has recently fallen in my way, entitled "Memoirs of Canterbury," containing, amongst other matters, an account of the martyrdom of Archbishop Becket, afterwards called Saint Thomas of Canterbury, with some particulars of his murderers, amongst the rest Hugh de Morville.\* I think the author will feel obliged to me for pointing out in your pages an error into which, following in the steps of Dugdale and others, he has fallen.

He states correctly enough that Hugh de Morville the murderer must not be confounded with his namesake, the founder of Dryburgh Abbey; but he is himself led into the mistake of confounding him with another namesake, who held the barony of Burgh, in Cumberland, as late as the reign of King John.

I wish to point out that there were *three* individuals of this name—

1. Hugh de Morville, Constable of Scotland, who founded Dryburgh Abbey, and

\* Our correspondent refers to the highly interesting volume by the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, which is doubtless already well known to many of our readers.

whose death is recorded in the Annals of Melrose A.D. 1162.

2. Hugh de Morville, who was implicated in the murder of Becket A.D. 1170.

3. Hugh de Morville, Lord of Burgh, and the husband of Helwise de Stuteville.

The following notices of each of these parties, from authentic records, will substantiate and illustrate the above statement:—

1. Hugh de Morville was attached to the court of David Earl of Cumberland, before the latter succeeded to the crown of Scotland. We find his name as a witness to the celebrated "Inquisitio Davidis," relating to the property of the see of Glasgow, as early as the year 1116. In 1131 we find his name amongst the landed proprietors of the counties of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Rutland, who were excused from the payment of Danegeld. In each of these counties his master, David, King of Scotland, was also possessed of property, and in each case the name of Hugh de Morville immediately follows that of King David in the Pipe Rolls of the above year.

On the establishment of peace between David and King Stephen in 1139, the sons of five Scotch earls were given by the former as hostages for the observance of the treaty, amongst whom is mentioned a son of Hugh de Morville.\* Hugh assisted David the following year in his unsuccessful attempt to impose on the church of Durham a Scotch clerk, William Cumin, as Bishop.† From this period till his death his name occurs only as a witness to charters, in his signature to which he describes himself as Constable. In this high office he was succeeded by his son Richard de Morville.

2. The second Hugh de Morville was probably a son of the first, although this cannot be stated with certainty. In the early part of the reign of Henry II. he was the possessor of the honour of Westmerland. This was in the hands of David King of Scotland during the reign of Stephen, as a member of the earldom of Carlisle, which was not restored to the English crown till the third of Henry II.‡ As there is no trace of any grant of Westmerland to Hugh de Morville after this date, it is probable that he derived his title from a grant of David; and of this the presumption is much stronger, if

he was, as suggested, the son of one of the chief officers of the Scotch crown. He seems however from the very first to have stood equally high in the favour of Henry, from whom, in the fourth year of his reign, he had a grant of the manors of Boroughbridge and Knaresborough.§ In the sixteenth of the same reign he was a justice itinerant in the northern counties;|| this was in 1170, before the close of which year he was implicated in the murder of Becket. It was not till three years later that Westmerland was seized into the hands of the crown.¶ The author of the "Memorials of Canterbury" discredits the concurrent statement of the biographers of Becket, that *three* of his murderers perished in the Holy Land within three years of his death, chiefly on the ground that Hugh de Morville was living and in favour at court in the reign of King John. The fallacy of this assumption has already been pointed out; but we may further direct attention to the singular confirmation here furnished to the narrative of the old biographers. They tell us that Morville did not survive his crime three years, and precisely at that interval we see the crown taking possession of his escheated estates.

3. Hugh de Morville the third was the grandson of Simon de Morville, which Simon was the contemporary of the second Hugh, and not improbably his brother. In the fourth of Henry II. (the very year in which Hugh had the grant of Knaresborough) Simon became possessed of the barony of Burgh in right of his wife Ebría, the daughter of Ranulph Engaigne.\*\*

Of Hugh de Morville the grandson we have no notice till the 6th of Richard, when he succeeded in establishing his right to the forestership of Cumberland, as appertaining to his barony of Burgh, under a grant of Ranulph de Meschines to Turgis Brundis, the ancestor of Ranulph Engaigne.††

The family of Morville, although thus influential at so early a period, does not occur under this surname in Domesday Book. Turning, however, to the Domesday account of Morville in Shropshire we find that Richard, the Constable of the Earl of Shrewsbury, held two knight's fees there. There can be little doubt that this Richard was the princeps familiæ, and that his descendants, amongst whom Richard was a family name, adopted, as

\* Richard of Hexham.

† Continuation of Symeon's History of Church of Durham.

‡ Pipe Roll, Cumberland.

|| Pipe Roll, Northumberland and Cumberland.

¶ Pipe Roll, Westmerland.

†† Pipe Roll, Cumberland; Testa de Nevill.

§ Pipe Roll, Yorkshire.

\*\* Pipe Roll, Cumberland.

was usual, the local designation of De Morville.

In the Pipe Roll of the 31st of Henry I. besides Hugh we meet with the names of Herbert, Guher, and William de Moreville. Herbert was forester in the district

between the Ribble and the Mersey, Guher held lands in Surrey, and William in Devonshire. From one of the Scotch charters\* above referred to it appears that Hugh de Morville had a brother William.

Yours, &c.

I. H. H.

#### STEMMA.

1. Richard, Constable of Shrewsbury, had two knight's fees at *Morville* 1086.

2. Hugh de Morville, ..... 1116 to 1162, Constable of Scotland.	William de Morville, 1131.	Herbert de Morville, 1131.	Guher de Morville, 1131.
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3. Richard de Morville, Constable of Scotland 1162—1189.	Hugh de Morville, Lord of Westmerland 1158—1173.	Simon de Morville, Lord of Burgh 1158—1167.	Ebria Engaigne.
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4. Richard de Morville. ....

5. Hugh de Morville, Lord of Burgh, Forester of Cumberland 1189—1200.	Helwise de Stuteville.
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6. Two daughters.

#### CLAPHAM PARK, AND MR. THOMAS CUBITT.

MR. URBAN,—There is a slight mistake in the account furnished by Mr. Britton, in your Obituary of February last, of the late Mr. Thomas Cubitt, which, though quite unimportant in its bearing on the facts of the honourable and industrious life of the deceased, it may, nevertheless, be as well to correct, in order to render the otherwise authentic statement free from the charge of inaccuracy.

The estate of Clapham Park (originally called Bleakhall Farm) was not purchased of the lord of the manor by Mr. Cubitt, because, being entailed property, the former had not the power to sell. A lease of about ninety-nine years was, however, about the time stated by Mr. Britton (1824) granted of the same to Mr. Cubitt, at the rental, if I remember correctly, of about 1,200*l.* per annum. It may be pointed out that Mr. Cubitt, in laying out the property, here erected for himself a handsome mansion, where he resided many years, and even since he had latterly dwelt on his estate at Denbies he yet continued occasionally to occupy the same till his death.

I have ventured upon these remarks, as I imagine that future biographers will require to be accurately informed on the career of this remarkable man, who raised himself from the humblest walk of life to a position of mark and opulence; who was the architect not only of his own magnificent fortune, but who paved the way for the advancement of his two brothers,

William and Lewis; who from his practical foresight was frequently consulted by the government in great public improvements, and who in the advice offered by him was as single in his purpose for the public good, as he was afterwards by a sort of poetical justice fortunate in reaping incomparable advantages resulting from that advice being followed—a sequel which in the outset could scarcely have been contemplated by him.

But it is not only in the character of an industrious man of no common order, and the accumulator of a fortune which even dukes might envy, that we should contemplate the career of Thomas Cubitt. In his highest prosperity he always remembered that he had sprung from the ranks, and he practically evinced that remembrance (a source of pride rather than of of humiliation with him) by a sort of paternal watching over the comforts and the homes not only of his own workpeople, but of the humbler classes generally with whom he came in contact. His simplicity of character was best illustrated by the fact of his refraining from all posts of public distinction, which were in vain pressed upon him from time to time, and by his abnegation even at the hands of the sovereign of honours proffered in acknowledgement of important services as a builder at Osborne and elsewhere.

Yours, &c.

March 10.

J. W. B.

\* Anderson's Diplomata; Illustrations to Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

## FAMILY OF THE POET ROGERS.

MR. URBAN,—Perhaps the inclosed rough notes concerning the family of the poet Rogers may be acceptable to your readers. Will you give them a place in your interesting and useful periodical?

*Notes on the Rogers Family.*

The family to which the late Samuel Rogers belonged is one of considerable antiquity in the counties of Worcester and Stafford, having been settled at "The Hill," in the parish of Kingswinford, near Stourbridge, co. Stafford, for several generations. In the year 1753 Thomas Rogers, described as of "Stourbridge, esquire," was one of the trustees of Stourbridge roads appointed by an Act passed in that year. He appears to have died about the year 1775, for at a court baron of the manor of Kingswinford held in 1775, "Thomas Rogers, of Cornhill, in the city of London, esquire (son of Thomas Rogers, deceased)," was admitted tenant of the copyhold property held by his late father of the lord of the manor of Swinford-Regis, by Jeremiah Brettell, his attorney. In the year 1788 the said Thomas Rogers is described as "of The Hill, in the parish of Kingswinford, esq." He afterwards resided at Stoke Newington, in the county of Middlesex. He appears to have had a younger brother, John, for Thomas Rogers, sen. Thomas Rogers, jun. and *John Rogers* are all mentioned in a deed of 1762.

Thomas Rogers died at Newington Green, June 1, 1793; and his will, which bore date 4 June, 1788, was proved by *Samuel Rogers*, his son and sole executor, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He left issue at his decease the following children:—

1. Daniel (eldest son), of "The Hill," but afterwards of Wassell Grove, in the parish of Hagley, co. Worcester, where he died March 2, 1829, and was buried at Hagley church.

2. Thomas, who died young. He is alluded to in the *Pleasures of Memory*, towards the conclusion, in some lines beginning—

O thou with whom my heart was wont to share,  
From Reason's dawn, each pleasure and each care.

3. Samuel, the poet, who succeeded his father in the banking business. He died Dec. 18, and was buried at Hornsey, Dec. 27, 1855.

4. Henry, of Highbury Terrace, who died unmarried Dec. 25, 1833, and was buried at Hornsey.

And three daughters:—

1. Martha, who married, April 30, 1792, John Towgood, esq. banker, who afterwards became a partner in the banking-house with Messrs. Rogers. She died at Brighton, May 3, 1835; and Mr. Towgood died in Upper Bedford-place in March 1837.

2. The second daughter was married to Sutton Sharpe, esq. Sept. 25, 1795, and died in her confinement with her youngest son, April 22, 1806. The poet, in "Human Life," pays a tribute to the memory of his sister in some lines beginning—

Such grief was ours—it seems but yesterday.

She left five sons: 1. Sutton Sharpe, esq. F.S.A. queen's counsel, who died Feb. 22, 1843, aged 44; 2. Samuel, a partner in the banking-house; 3. Henry, a merchant; 4. William, a solicitor; 5. Daniel, a merchant, and now President of the Geological Society.

3. Sarah, of Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, who died unmarried at Brighton, Jan. 23, 1855, aged 82; buried at Hornsey.

The eldest son, Daniel, married his cousin, Miss Bowles, and left issue—1. Daniel, a clergyman, who had several sons (one of whom is now living at Stourbridge, a solicitor,) and two daughters, both dead; 2. Henry, aged 13 on 22 Aug. 1812; 3. George, æt. 12, Nov. 9, 1812; 4. Samuel, æt. 14, 6 June, 1816,\* a solicitor in Bank-buildings, London, died May 24, 1853; 5. Edward, a solicitor at Stourbridge, who was married, died at New Brighton, aged 48, s. p. Aug. 10, 1854. He had also four daughters, all of whom are living:—1. Mary; 2. Eliza, married George Finch, esq. an ironmaster in Staffordshire, and M.P. for Stamford 1832—1837; 3. Martha, who was with the poet at his death; 4. Lucy, married Mr. Bingham, of Derby.

Scott, in his *History of Stourbridge*, p. 107, makes the following brief remarks concerning this family and its residences: "Rising above the village of Hollow's End, on the summit of 'The Hill' heretofore alluded to, approached by a long and lofty avenue of sycamores, is a spacious brick mansion, long the residence of the family of *Rogers, since of London, and of White Hall, Old Swinford*; subsequently of Homfray, Lea, and Addenbrooke."

The crest borne by the family, from a seal in the possession of the writer, is an antelope semée of roundles, placed on a wreath. Yours, &c. C. J. DOUGLAS.†

\* These were educated at Rugby, and their ages are here given from the Rugby Register. One of the boys, Henry or George, was killed by an ox while at a military academy.

† Our Correspondent will, we hope, excuse some additions to his article, derived from authentic sources.

## SAMUEL ROGERS AND DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON—THE HIGHLAND TARTAN.

MR. URBAN,—I am induced to take the liberty to make a few remarks on two statements which appear in the February number of the Gentleman's Magazine.

I. In the biographical sketch of Mr. Rogers, it is said that the common rumour that he meant to leave a copy of a poem at Dr. Johnson's door must be unfounded, because Rogers' first poem was not published till 1786, while Johnson died in 1784. Now there seems here a *non sequitur*. The rumour has always been, that it was with a *manuscript* poem that young Rogers advanced to Johnson's door, when his courage failed him.

II. In the critique on Macaulay's History, the severity of the historian's censure of the folly of regarding the tartan and the kilt as the national dress of all Scotland, is attempted to be mitigated. You say that, admitting all Macaulay's facts (which, however, you doubt), still there was no impropriety in George IV. wearing the Highland dress at Holyrood in 1822, because at that time such a dress was regarded as national by Scotchmen, and that thus a fit compliment was paid them.

Now I beg, from the most positive and personal knowledge, to assure you that on this point you are misinformed. All Scotchmen whose opinion was worth a groat thought that the Highland costume of the King was a strange and ludicrous mistake, conceived and executed in a spirit of genuine Cockneyism. There is hardly any exaggeration in what Macaulay says, that Washington with a tomahawk and bow and arrows could not be more preposterous than George IV. in tartan. If Scotchmen were to think all Englishmen Welsh, and to compliment them were to wear the leek, they would certainly err less grossly than the English do in confounding the Scottish Saxons and the Scottish Highlanders—the former of whom are nine-tenths of the nation.

The costume of the King was devised

and determined on in England. In common civility the ridiculous error it implied was not much or publicly criticised in Scotland. Sir Walter Scott for instance endured it, although he never donned the tartan. But every Scottish Saxon regards that garb, and all pertaining to it, as utterly alien to him and to all his ancestry.

Yours, &c. J. C. W.

We insert our correspondent's letter, but he does not state quite accurately either of the passages he comments upon. We did not assert that "the common rumour that Rogers meant to leave a copy of a poem at Dr. Johnson's door must be unfounded, because Rogers's first poem was not published till 1786, while Johnson died in 1784." We simply stated that there was "an anecdote of his having left an early poem at Dr. Johnson's door only a day or two before the Doctor's death. But that event happened in 1784, and the date of Rogers's first publication was 1786." Here is no *non sequitur*, but the simple statement of mere facts—facts calculated to raise a doubt, but perhaps capable of explanation.

The Macaulay question is similarly misstated. We did not assert that in 1822 the Highland dress "was regarded as national;" we said that as an indication of respect for the feelings of the country George IV. assumed "a picturesque costume then regarded [by Scotchmen] with feelings of national pride." We think we were correct. The pride is founded upon the military glory which has been acquired by the tartan. There is no country in which it has appeared in which it has not added to the reputation of Scotchmen for distinguished bravery and perseverance. On this ground it is "regarded with feelings of national pride" by all Scotchmen—Highland or Lowland—and out of intended respect to this feeling and to the country it was assumed by George IV.

## GRAY'S PROGRESS OF POESY.

MR. URBAN,—The reviewer of Rogers's Table Talk in the March number of the Eclectic Magazine (p. 291), complains that he cannot "discover the slightest meaning" in the closing stanzas of the Progress of Poesy. He then proceeds as follows: "After eulogizing successively Shakspeare, Milton, and Dryden, Gray closes with the following lines:

Oh lyre divine, what daring spirit  
Wakes thee now? Though he inherit  
Nor the pride, nor ample pinion  
That the Theban eagle bear,

Sailing with supreme dominion  
Through the azure deep of air:  
Yet oft before his infant eyes would run  
Such forms as glitter in the Muse's ray,  
With orient hues unborrowed of the sun,—  
Yet shall he mount, and keep his distant way  
Beyond the limits of a vulgar fate,  
Beneath the Good how far—but far above the  
Great.

"What is to be made of this mysterious paragraph? If any individual is referred to, who can it possibly be that fulfils such singular conditions? who, being beyond



the limits of a vulgar fate, that is, of a state of mediocrity, is, in the next line, placed just in that position, namely, above one position and below another?" The reviewer then requests any one whose eye the above lines meet, to oblige the literary world by translating the passage into logical and expository prose.

The lines have met my eye, and I venture to suggest that the poet whom Gray here alludes to is himself. He entitles the "Progress of Poesy" a Pindaric ode. What then can be more natural than for him to say, that, though writing a Pindaric ode, or ode in the manner of Pindar, he does not pretend to the genius of the writer he imitates. By "vulgar fate" I conceive he meant, not the fate of vulgar or mediocre poets, but the fate of the "herd," i.e., the unimaginative mass of mankind. The last line is a mere commonplace, implying that the imaginative faculty with which he supposes himself endowed, is far less valuable than goodness, i.e. virtue, but far more so than greatness, i.e. wealth and power.

My translation of the stanza into prose is then as follows:—I, too, attempt to write a Pindaric ode, and, though I do not pretend to the fire of Pindar, yet from my childhood I have felt myself endowed with the imaginative or poetic faculty; this endowment raises me above the mass of my fellow men; not, however, above the

virtuous, for intellectual excellence is worthless compared with virtue, though far preferable to wealth and power.

Before concluding, I venture to remark that I think the same reviewer does Gray injustice when he finds fault with the "false logic" of the lines—

No more: where ignorance is bliss  
'Tis folly to be wise.

"Here," says he, "ignorance is made the opposite of wisdom, whereas the sense requires as the antithesis knowledge, or rather in this instance a prescience of the future events of life."

Now, if we turn to Johnson's Dictionary, we find that the word "wise" is derived from *wissen*, to know, and the first signification he gives it is "sapient, judging rightly, having much knowledge." In Jeremiah iv. 22, we find wisdom opposed to want of knowledge,—*"They are wise to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge."* Surely it is a justifiable licence in a poet to use a word in its primary sense, unless by doing so he makes his meaning obscure, which is not the case here.

Again, I submit that it cannot be necessary for the poet to specify the peculiar kind of wisdom or knowledge—that of future events—as the reader can without difficulty infer this from the context.

Yours, &c. FREDK. JOHN VIPAN.

## NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Committee of Privy Council for Education—British Museum—Royal Society—Universities of Cambridge and Oxford—State Paper Office—Archives of the City of London—Mr. C. Roach Smith's Museum of City Antiquities—The Literary Fund—Dulwich College—The Will of J. M. W. Turner—Law Library of Lord Truro—Annual Meetings of the Astronomical, Geological, Statistical, and Photographic Societies—Chronological Institute—Institute of British Architects—Literary Preferences—Estate of the late Mr. Pickering—Bentley's Standard Novels—Autograph Letters and Manuscripts—Sale at Prior Park, Bath—The Bowyer Bible—Exhibition of Pictures at the Crystal Palace—Roman Coins found near Rochdale—The Jew's House at Bury St. Edmund's—Assyrian Antiquities—Statue found at Misenum—Temple at Baiae—Antiquities of Præneste and Rome—Sale of Coins—Ancient Glass in Ludlow Church—Cathedral of Speyer—Forged Autographs of Schiller—Autograph Letters of Napoleon I.—Travels of Prince Waldemar of Prussia—History of the House of Colonna—German, Dutch, and Friesian Dictionaries.

An order in Council was made on the 25th Feb. approving a report of the Privy Council, recommending—1. that in future the *Education Department* (so to be called) be placed under the Lord President of the Council, assisted by a member of the Privy Council, who shall be Vice-President of the Committee of the said Privy Council on Education; and, 2. that the Education Department include (a) the Education establishment of the Privy Council-office, and (b) the establishment for the encouragement of Science and Art,

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now under the direction of the Board of Trade, and called "The Department of Science and Art." The new department is to report on such questions concerning Education as may be referred to it by the Charity Commissioners, to inspect the Naval and Regimental schools, and to examine into the instruction in nautical science given in the navigation schools connected with the Department of Science and Art.

Mr. Panizzi succeeds Sir Henry Ellis as Principal Librarian of the *British Mu-*

*seum*, that old title being retained. On the 28th Feb. the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the House of Commons that her Majesty's Government did not intend to disturb the existing arrangements. He explained that, the Museum being regulated by an act of parliament (26 Geo. II.), the office of Librarian could not be abolished except by act of parliament. The Commissioners on the British Museum in the year 1850 were not unanimous in their recommendations; and their suggestions were referred to the Trustees, who took the matter into consideration, and came to a decision on the recommendation of Sir Robert Peel. Certain alterations were thus effected, which had been considered satisfactory by the Government at that time, and were laid before the House of Commons on the 7th June, 1850. The office of Secretary was abolished, and has since been executed by Sir Henry Ellis, in conjunction with that of Principal Librarian. It would seem that the retention of the latter title gives the Department of Books a preference over those of Antiquities, Manuscripts, and Natural History, the heads of all of which—Mr. Hawkins, Sir Frederic Madden, and Dr. Brown, have rendered longer services to the institution than Mr. Panizzi. It is understood that Mr. J. Winter Jones, the very able Deputy in the Library Department, succeeds as its chief keeper, and Mr. Thomas Watts as Assistant Librarian.

There are forty candidates for election into the *Royal Society* this year. This number exceeds that of any preceding year since 1847, when, by alteration of the statutes, the attainment of the Fellowship was rendered more difficult by a limitation of the number annually admitted. The day of election is fixed for the 5th of June, when fifteen candidates only will be submitted by the Council to the Society for election.

The *University of Cambridge* has accepted from Mr. Thomas Hawkins a very valuable and unique collection of Saurian fossil remains: and Professor Sedgwick has announced that he has secured for the Woodwardian Museum, at a price much below its real value, a noble series of secondary fossils formed from the counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk, during the labours of many years, and at very great cost, by the Rev. Thomas Image, of Corpus Christi college, Rector of Whepsted, near Bury St. Edmund's.

The library syndicate have issued a report showing that the future income of the Public Library may be approximately estimated at 3,255*l.* per annum, exclusive of the Rustat fund, amounting to 350*l.*

per annum, for the purchase of choice books. The syndicate recommend that the outlay for books and binding be restricted to 1,300*l.* per annum. With a view to provide the means of extending the library buildings, they recommend that the sum of 900*l.* be annually transferred from the library subscription fund to the building fund, to accumulate by investment in government securities until the Senate think proper to commence building. The building fund now amounts to 3,482*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

On the 12th March, Mr. Seeley, one of the partners for conducting the business of the Pitt Press, having intimated intention of withdrawal, a grace was offered, authorising a continuation of the partnership with Mr. Clay upon terms mutually agreed to—viz. the University taking three-fourths and Mr. Clay one-fourth of the interest therein. The grace was opposed, but carried, by 18 placets to 10 non-placets in the non-Regent House, and 16 placets to 3 non-placets in the Regent House.

The election of a Professor of Music in the place of the late Dr. Walmisley took place in the public schools on Tuesday, March 4. The candidates were, Dr. George J. Elvey, of Windsor, Dr. French Flowers, Dr. S. S. Wesley, Mr. C. E. Horsley, Mr. G. A. Barry, and Mr. Wm. Sterndale Bennett. The last was elected by a large majority.

In the *University of Oxford* the Senior and Junior Mathematical Scholarships have been awarded, the former to Mr. C. J. Faulkner, of Pembroke college; and the latter to Mr. David Thomas, of Jesus college, and late of Cowbridge School, Glamorganshire. Mr. Faulkner obtained a first-class in mathematics both at the first and second examination, and also a first-class in the School of Natural Science, at the examination in last Michaelmas term.—The Ireland Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Robert Griffith, scholar of Wadham college. Mr. Griffith obtained a first-class in the examination before Moderators in Easter term, 1855.—The examination for the Lusby Scholarship, for which there were 13 candidates, has terminated in favour of Mr. Benjamin Seymour Tupholme, Commoner of St. Edmund hall.

We rejoice to hear of fresh activity in Her Majesty's *State Paper Office*, where some excellent hands have been set to work to sort, arrange, and calendar its invaluable historical archives. Mr. Lemon, Assistant Keeper of Records, undertakes the reign of Edward the Sixth (already advanced some stages), and those of Mary and Elizabeth. Mrs. Everett Green,

author of the *Lives of the Princesses of England*, is engaged upon the papers of the reign of James I. Mr. Bruce—who has just completed for the Camden Society a most important volume of Letters written by Charles the First to his Queen during the year 1646—will grapple with the whole of that reign, and with the period of the Commonwealth. Mr. Markham John Thorpe is employed upon the Border and Scottish Correspondence from the reign of Henry VIII. to the accession of James I., and on the correspondence relative to Mary Queen of Scots whilst she was detained in England.

At a dinner given by Mr. Anderton, the new chairman of the *Guildhall Library Committee*, at Radley's Hotel, Mr. C. Roach Smith and Mr. G. R. Corner were invited as eminent London antiquaries. The latter expressed a hope that some attention might be given to properly indexing the interesting archives and other valuable documental treasures in the City Library; a request that was courteously met by a promise that it should have the serious attention of the corporation, and Mr. Corner was requested to favour the committee with any suggestions on paper. The health of Mr. Roach Smith was proposed from the chair, with warm encomiums on his exertions for the preservation of the antiquities discovered in the City, and a hope that his collection would be properly located.

We are happy here to add that this long-desired result has been at length attained. Mr. Roach Smith has transferred his Collection to the British Museum for the sum of 2000*l.* which is one-third less than the amount at which it was valued by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson.

At the annual general meeting of the *Literary Fund*, held on the 12th March, a fresh attempt was made to impugn the present system of its management, by the same parties who last year were defeated by the narrow majority of 4. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. C. W. Dilke: "That whereas during the eleven years from 1844 to 1854, both inclusive, the cost of assisting 477 applicants to the Literary Fund amounted to 5,601*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* (exclusive of collector's poundage, advertisements, and expenses attending the anniversary dinner); and whereas the cost of assisting 624 applicants to the Artists' General Benevolent Fund within the same eleven years amounted to 994*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* (also exclusive of collector's poundage, advertisements, and expenses attending the anniversary dinner); this meeting is of opinion that the expenses of managing the Literary Fund are unreasonable, and that a great

change must be made in the administration of its affairs." This motion was seconded by Mr. W. B. Procter. Mr. Robert Bell then undertook to defend the present expenses of management, and to explain their origin. They consist principally of two items: a rent of 140*l.* and a salary of 200*l.* paid to the Secretary. The former was provided for by a House Fund, specially subscribed, and which was kept in a separate account until 1821, when it amounted to 6,541*l.* The salary of the present Secretary had been increased at various periods, not by the Committee, but by General Meetings, and no individual had been found to assert that it was too much for the duties performed. The office of Secretary to the Artists' General Benevolent Fund is filled gratuitously, and the only salary paid by that institution is one of 50*l.* Its objects are persons of notoriety, and a large proportion of the pensioners are widows and children, annually relieved, as to whose claims no question can be entertained: but in the distribution of the Literary Fund a close inquiry is made into the merits of every application. Mr. Dilke had reckoned the number of 477 applicants relieved during eleven years, but during that period 688 applications had in fact been investigated and considered.—The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. John Forster, on the part of the malcontents, and by Mr. R. Blackmore and Mr. Monckton Milnes in defence of the present system: after which Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, moved the following amendment: "That the two items of expenditure which constitute the principal charges on the Literary Fund consist of the rent of the house and the salary of the Secretary, and that these charges have been incurred under the recommendation and continued sanction of successive general meetings, and not by the committee; that the importance of a house was always considered indispensable from the earliest period of the existing institution; that a fund called the 'House Fund,' amounting to 6,540*l.* was expressly raised for that purpose by a separate subscription, which was opened in 1805; that with reference to the zeal and ability with which the duties of the office of Secretary have been discharged by the gentleman who now holds that appointment, the salary attached to it, which was raised to its present amount by the unanimous vote of a general meeting, is not excessive; that the increasing prosperity of the fund during the last eleven years furnishes satisfactory evidence of the judgment and efficiency with which its affairs have been administered; and that, while this meeting

recognises the necessity and importance of a wise economy, it is of opinion that this object will be best attained by confiding to the administration of the committee the adoption of such retrenchments in the general expenditure as may be consistent with the security of the Fund and the extension of its resources." This amendment was put and carried by a majority of 21, the numbers being, for the amendment 51, and for the original motion of Mr. Dilke 30.

On the 13th March a meeting was held at the Adelphi Theatre, to prepare a memorial to the Charity Commissioners, urging the admission of actors, and the children of actors, to the benefits of *Dulwich College*. This movement was founded upon the argument that the college was founded by an actor, and the parishes which the actor desired to benefit by his will were those in which the chief theatres were, in his day, situated, and in which a great proportion of the actors then lived. Times have changed, and theatres have travelled; but the migrations of fashion ought not to defeat any fairly presumable intention of the founder, Alleyne, to benefit his brother actors by his bountiful gift. A memorial was adopted, praying that one actor and one actress be admitted as in-door pensioners; that one actor and one actress be received as out-door pensioners; that four children of actors and actresses be placed upon the foundation of the Upper School; that four children of actors and actresses be placed upon the foundation of the Lower School; and that the selection of the most deserving claimants be made by the Committee of the Drury Lane, Covent Garden, General Theatrical Fund, and General Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association, as being the most likely body to be acquainted with the merits of the applicants.

The long-disputed question as to the disposal of the pictures and other property left by the late *J. M. W. Turner*, has been decided in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley. Mr. Rolt, one of the counsel in the cause, said—that the terms agreed upon were, that all the pictures of the testator, both finished and unfinished, which he had touched with his own hand, should go to the National Gallery, for the benefit of the nation; that 20,000*l.* of the property of the testator should be paid to the Royal Academy; and that the residue of the property, including the engravings and all other pictures, should belong to the next of kin. The Vice-Chancellor had also affirmed the validity of the testator's bequest of 1000*l.* for a monument to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. The

Artists' General Benevolent Institution will be entitled to a donation from Turner's property of 500*l.* Earl Stanhope has announced that he and Mr. Cardwell, as literary trustees for the late Sir Robert Peel, have assigned to the same fund 100*l.* out of the profits to arise from the sale of the Peel Memoirs.

The valuable *Law library of Lord Truro* has been presented by his widow to the House of Lords, and has been accepted by the House with high encomiums on his Lordship's great learning and industry, and disinterested labours in preparing the Chancery reforms, and other important public services.

At the annual meeting of the *Astronomical Society* on the 8th Feb. the gold medal for the present year was awarded to Robert Grant, esq. for his History of Physical Astronomy. Manuel J. Johnson, esq. M.A. Radcliffe Observer, was re-elected President; and for Vice-Presidents, G. B. Airy, esq. Astronomer Royal, Aug. De Morgan, the Rev. R. Main, and Rev. Baden Powell.

On the 15th Feb. the *Geological Society* held its annual meeting, W. J. Hamilton, esq. President, in the chair. It was announced that the Wollaston Palladium Medal had been awarded to Sir W. E. Logan; and the balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation Fund to M. G. Deshayes, of Paris, to assist him in the forthcoming continuation of his great work on the fossil shells of the Paris basin. The President read his anniversary address, which included biographical notices of some of the lately deceased Fellows of the Society, particularly Sir H. De la Beche, Mr. G. B. Greenough, Mr. T. Weaver, Sir W. Molesworth, &c. Daniel Sharpe, esq. was elected President in succession to Mr. Hamilton; Vice-Presidents, Sir Philip Egerton, Bart. M.P., R. A. Godwin-Austen, esq. Sir Charles Lyell, Col. Portlock, R.E.; Secretaries, R. W. Mylne, esq. and W. W. Smyth, esq.; Foreign Secretary, S. Peace Pratt, esq.

The Anniversary of the *Statistical Society* was held on the 15th March, Lord Harry Vane, M.P. in the chair. The Society now consists of 382 members. A resolution was proposed and adopted, to hold the ordinary meetings of the Society on Tuesday evening, instead of Monday evening as heretofore, and will come into force the beginning of the next session. The Earl of Harrowby was re-elected President; and Messrs. A. Guy, W. Newmarch, and W. G. Lumley, Honorary Secretaries.

The *Photographic Society* held its third annual general meeting on the 7th Feb. the Lord Chief Baron, President, in the



chair. Mr. Fenton retired from the honorary secretaryship, and the Rev. J. R. Major, the newly-elected Secretary and editor of the Journal, was introduced, and took his seat.

At a meeting of the *Chronological Institute*, at its rooms in Hart-street, Bloomsbury, on the 20th March, Robert Thompson, esq. V.P. in the chair, a paper was read by Dr. William Bell, Hon. Secretary, "On the Uncertainty of the Dates of British History in the Saxon Chronicle betwixt the departure of the Romans in 409 to near the times of Beda, born 673." Dr. Bell also exhibited an anastatic facsimile of a roll of Thomas Sprot's Chronicle of British History, ab exordio mundi, with many spirited vignettes and portraits, to about 1272, and a translation by himself.

The *Institute of British Architects* has this year assigned its gold medal to one of its Vice-Presidents, William Tite, esq. M.P. F.R.S. and S.A. the architect of the Royal Exchange. It has awarded the Soane medallion to Mr. Leonard R. Roberts, student of the Royal Academy, (son of Mr. Roberts, of the Endowed School, Shaftesbury,) for his design for a Town Mansion. He will also become entitled, if he goes abroad within three years, to the sum of 50*l.* at the end of one year's absence. This prize had not been awarded for 7 or 8 years. Medals of merit were awarded to Mr. Thomas C. Sorby, of Guildford-st. for his design for Law Courts, and to Mr. James Blake, of Handsworth, Birmingham, for his design for a town mansion; and the silver medal of the Institute to Mr. T. A. Britton, of Camden-town, for an essay on "The Timber-growing Countries of Europe and America." The students' prize in books for monthly sketches was awarded to Mr. C. N. Beazley. The subjects for competition for the current year are a metropolitan hotel, and illustrations of mediæval buildings in Ireland and Scotland, hitherto unpublished, with descriptive particulars.

Mr. Layard has been unanimously re-elected Lord Rector of the *University of Aberdeen*. An attempt was made to bring forward the Duke of Newcastle, who refused the nomination, and after his refusal the Lord Advocate was applied to, but he also declined a contest.

The following appointments have been made by the Council of *University college, London*: — Dábádhai Naoraji, formerly Professor of Mathematics in the Bombay College, to the Professorship of Gujaratis; Charles Rieu, esq. to the Professorship of Arabic; and Dr. Harley to the Teachership of Practical Physiology and Histology.

The Rev. C. J. Armistead, recently admitted a Fellow of the Society of Anti-

quaries, has been appointed Chaplain of the Royal Naval Hospital, established in H.M.S. Minden, at Hong Kong.

It is only due to the memory of our late friend and coadjutor Mr. *William Pickering*, of Piccadilly, a publisher who will long be distinguished from the crowd by the elegance as well as sterling value of the majority of his productions, to record that it is now ascertained that his creditors will receive 20*s.* in the pound; the produce of his stock having greatly exceeded the original estimate—the best practical proof of his professional judgment and taste.

A sale of the copyright and stock of *Mr. Bentley's Standard Novels and Romances* took place on the 27th Feb. at Mr. Hodgson's rooms:—Captain Marryat's Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, Japhet in Search of a Father, King's Own, Mr. Midshipman Easy, Newton Foster, The Pasha of Many Tales, The Poacher, The Phantom Ship, The Dog-Fiend, Percival Keene, and Rattlin the Reefer—the copyrights and stereotype plates—brought 3,300*l.* Maxwell's Stories of Waterloo, Captain Blake, The Bivouac, and Hector O'Halloran—the copyrights and stereotype plates, 556*l.* Hook's Maxwell, The Parson's Daughter, Jack Bragg, Gilbert Gurney, The Widow and the Marquis, and Births, Deaths, and Marriages—the copyrights and stereotype plates, 480*l.* 16*s.* Lover's Rory O'More—the copyright and stereotype plates, 147*l.* Mrs. Gore's Mothers and Daughters, Soldier of Lyons, and Cecil—the copyrights, with stereotype plates of the first two mentioned, 147*l.* Edgeworth's Helen, the copyright and stereotype plates, 110*l.* 5*s.* Mrs. Trollope's Vicar of Wrexhill, and The Widow Barnaby—the copyrights and stereotype plates, 172*l.* Hood's Tylney Hall—the copyright and stereotype plates, 127*l.* Albert Smith's Marchioness of Brinvilliers, Adventures of Mr. Ledbury, and The Scattergood Family—the copyrights, with stereotype plates of the first two mentioned, 555*l.* Cooper's The Pilot, Spy, Last of the Mohicans, The Pioneers, The Prairie, Lionel Lincoln, The Borderer, The Waterwitch, The Bravo, The Red Rover, The Headsman, Heidenmauer, Precaution, Homeward Bound, The Pathfinder, The Deer-slayer, Afloat and Ashore, Lucy Hardinge, and Wyandotte—the stereotype plates, 228*l.* G. P. R. James's Darnley, De L'Orme, Philip Augustus, Henry Master-ton, and the Man-at-Arms—the copyright of the first four mentioned, the stereotype plates of all, subject to no more than 7,500 of the last-mentioned being printed, 25*l.* The whole property sold realized 11,000*l.*



Some interesting *Autograph Letters and Manuscripts* were sold by auction on the 23rd Feb. by Messrs. Leigh Sotheby and Wilkinson. Among them were—a charming letter of Cowper to Lady Hes-keth, of four closely-written pages, entering into the enjoyments of a country life, 6*l.* 10*s.* Two authentic letters of Oliver Cromwell, 3*l.* 13*s.* A long and interesting letter of Garrick to Madame Riccoboni, requesting some information respecting her life. "Send me a few lines to inform me if you were begotten or born like other mortal ladies, or whether you dropt from the heavens as you are, quite perfect, as Minerva from the head of Jupiter," 1*l.* 1*s.* Letter of Talleyrand to George III., entreating his Majesty to rescind the order issued that he should leave the country, but let him go to a small obscure village, adding, *Je vivois seul et ignoré*, 6*l.* Seven long letters of General Wolfe to his uncle Major Wolfe, giving an interesting account of operations before Quebec, brought 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; other letters from the same to the same sold for 4*l.* 4*s.*, 4*l.* 6*s.*, 3*l.* 6*s.* and some at lower figures. A Sign Manual of Mary Queen of Scots, 2*l.* 6*s.* and one of Elizabeth, 1*l.* 11*s.* A Charter of William the Conqueror, being a grant of lands to the church of St. Mary of Coventry and abbot Leofwine, with the seal in beautiful preservation, 15*l.* Fenelon's autograph instructions to the Abbé de Chanterac at Rome, as the grounds of his defence against the accusations of the Abbé Bossuet before the Conclave, 1699, in which he takes the work of Bossuet chapter by chapter, noting the several points in each, and answering them consecutively. Fenelon's observations appear on 246 points, marking their references in the body of the text, 19*l.* 19*s.* And Tasso's *Discorso della Virtù Femminile*, written in twelve closely-written pages by the poet himself, an extremely rare autograph, 30*l.* A copy of Browne's *Britannia's Pastorals*, with marginal notes, alleged to be in the handwriting of Milton, was bought in at 22*l.*

*Prior Park, Bath*, once the abode of Ralph Allen, and the retreat of Pope, Warburton, and Fielding, and with them of other literary celebrities, has for many years past been occupied by a Roman Catholic community, as an educational establishment, on a large and important scale. Two colleges have been added to the original mansion, and the whole has been fitted up in a manner at once costly and complete. The speculation however has proved to be so far from favourable that the entire contents of this extensive establishment have now been brought to sale by public auction. The sale commenced

on Thursday, Feb. 21, and continued for nearly three weeks. Since the dispersion of the Lansdowne treasures, collected by the author of *Vathek* and builder of Font-hill, Bath has witnessed no such assemblage of *cognoscenti* as that which has been attracted thither by this remarkable sale. The contents of the library were first sold; then the collections of ecclesiastical vestments, furniture, and ornaments; and next the pictures, collections of natural history, the philosophical instruments, and furniture, with the miscellaneous household appliances, in great abundance and variety. The books comprised many works of rarity and value; among the ecclesiastical ornaments and accessories were examples equally distinguished by their artistic excellence and antiquarian curiosity. Amidst the Fine Art collection many great names appear in the catalogue; but the gem of the collection was a Crucifixion by Vandyck, which was sold for 450 guineas. Four heads, attributed to Francesco Herrera, St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, St. Gregory, and St. Austin, sold respectively for 46*l.*, 16*l.*, 13*l.*, and 34*l.* A small head of St. Anne brought 25 guineas. Some of the best of the paintings at Prior Park were sold some years ago to stave off an earlier difficulty of the establishment. The altar and tabernacle were sold conjointly, and purchased for 60*l.*, for Mr. Herbert, of Llanarth Court, Monmouthshire. The bishop's throne was sold for 9*l.* 10*s.*, and an organ by Bishop for 75*l.* Among the church plate was a splendid chalice of the 16th century, silver-gilt, bearing seven enamels of minute finish, depicting the Last Supper, the Agony in the Garden, the Crucifixion, the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, and three other sacred subjects; it was sold for 69*l.* 6*s.* A silver-gilt monstrance, enriched with diamonds, rubies, pearls, opals, emeralds, sapphires, and other precious stones, which was knocked down for 88*l.* 4*s.* An ostensorium (intended to receive the consecrated wafer on days when high mass is performed by a bishop), nearly 5 feet in height, designed by Bernini for the high altar of St. Peter's at Rome, executed by Scilletti and Gelpi, and studded with upwards of 500 precious stones, was purchased for Stoneyhurst College for 500 guineas. The library produced between 1,200*l.* and 1,300*l.*, many of the rarest works being purchased for Downside, Stoneyhurst, and other Roman Catholic colleges; and altogether the sale realised about 7,500*l.*

During the recent sale of the extensive library of the late John Albinson, esq. of Bolton, the illustrated copy of the *Bowyer Bible* has been brought to sale. This

edition was printed in 1800, and of the largest paper there were only two copies; of which one in seven volumes is in the British Museum, and the other was extended to forty-five by the insertion of at least 6,000 engravings, the works of the most eminent artists from the year 1450 to the time of its completion. The cost of the engravings was 3,300*l.*; to which was added the printing and binding, and 150*l.* for the oak cabinet, making a total cost of 4,000 guineas. After the death of Mr. Bowyer this splendid work was disposed of, in a lottery of 4,000 subscribers, at 1*l.* 1*s.* each. The late Mr. Albinson ultimately purchased it through the agency of a gentleman of Manchester. At the present sale, Mr. Moreland, of Manchester, commenced the bidding with 400*l.* The next offer was 450*l.* by Mr. Robert Heywood, of the Pike, Bolton. This was followed by 500*l.* from Messrs. Upham and Beet, of London. Mr. James Catterall, of Bolton, next offered 500 guineas, and ultimately the work was knocked down to Mr. Robert Heywood for 550*l.*

An Exhibition of Modern Pictures is about to be formed in the *Crystal Palace*. Pictures will be received until the 1st of May; therefore those not admitted at the Royal Academy may become eligible. At the Crystal Palace upwards of 3,000 feet in length are disposable for pictures, and every one accepted will have a good place, as there will be only two lines,—one at three feet above the floor, and another at six feet above the floor. Another intended advantage is, that when a picture is sold, it may be immediately removed by the purchaser, and the artist paid.

An urn containing *Roman coins* has been discovered at Hooley Wood, near the village of Hooley Bridge, on the banks of the river Roche, between Bury and Rochdale. They consist of "small brass," of the reigns of Gallienus and his Empress Salonina (A.D. 253 to 268), and succeeding emperors, among which are specimens of Victorinus Marius, who reigned, according to the historians, but three days in Gaul; Tetricus, the elder and the younger, Claudius Gothicus (A.D. 268-270), Aurelianus (A.D. 270-275), and Probus (A.D. 276-282). Many of the coins were disposed of by the ignorant workmen before the discovery became known to the owner of the land, Mr. Fenton; but about seven hundred have been recovered, and submitted to Mr. J. Harland, of Manchester, by whom they will be examined and described. Many of them are washed with silver or tin, like much of the coinage of Gallienus and Probus, which doubtless gave them a value superior to the ordinary "third brass" coinage of this period.

An interesting discovery has been made in the Norman House, called the *Jew's House*, at Bury St. Edmund's, now used as the police station. In plan, the building is nearly square, measuring in round numbers about 37 feet either way. The ground floor is vaulted and divided into three alleys by ranges of three arches of stone springing from either round or square pillars having Norman capitals and bases. The arched ribs of the western alley are semi-circular; in the others they are early-pointed. The western division differs from the others too in being of greater width; the space between pillar and pillar being about 16 feet, while in the others it is less than 11 feet. These differences in form and size, coupled with the fact that the western range has been in comparatively modern times dissevered from the others, and made to form part of the adjoining inn, have led some to suppose that they must have originally belonged to distinct though conjoined tenements; but this notion has been satisfactorily set aside by the discovery just made of the original staircase to the upper floor, in the first arch between the western and middle alleys, with its perfect well lighted by two small apertures, one pointed and the other square, and having a doorway into each alley. It is the intention of the authorities to preserve this curious staircase, to remove the whitewash from the masonry, and to clear away such obstructions to the view of the whole crypt as can be removed without inconvenience. On the upper floor, over the two eastern vaultings, are two transition Norman windows, each of two lights, square-headed and plain, under a round arch, with mouldings and shafts in the jambs, having capitals of almost early-English character, forming a good example of the external and internal details of windows of that date. Internally the masonry is not carried up all the way to the sill of the window; by which arrangement a bench of stone is formed on each side of it. That part of the house over the semicircular vaulting has a Perpendicular window, which may have replaced a Norman one. The sculpture under the window represents the wolf guarding the crowned head of St. Edmund.

The British public are to be congratulated upon the safe arrival of about 100 tons of *Sculpture from the Assyrian excavations*, which are considered the finest specimens of that art hitherto found. They have been brought home by Messrs. S. Lynch and Co. in the *Christiana Carol*. The same vessel has also brought two living lions from Southern Babylon, procured by Mr. S. Lynch when there, which

will be presented by Alderman Finnis to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. These are the first specimens of that animal brought to England from the valley of the Euphrates.

The Assyrian antiquities collected at Nineveh by the French explorers, and supposed to have been irretrievably lost, about a year back, by the vessel on which they were laden foundering in the Euphrates, have been raised from the muddy bed of the river, principally by the aid of a German, who, under the name of Mes-soud Bey, has risen to the post of lieutenant-general in the Ottoman service. The same officer intends now to direct his energies to another vessel with interesting relics sunk at Rumah, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates.

A statue recently found at *Misenum* is of the best style of the early Emperors. It is of the purest white marble, and represents a woman, as large as life. She is dressed in a long tunic, and a mantle is thrown around the body and over the shoulders. The form of the body can be distinguished beneath the drapery, and altogether it is regarded as a very elegant work of art. The discovery of this statue was perfectly accidental, and, like many other interesting objects which now adorn the Museum at Naples, was redeemed from destruction by the vigilance and activity of Cav. Bonucci, Inspector and Conservator of Antiquities. At *Baiæ*, in the same site where three years ago were found two beautiful busts of Adrian and Sabina, have been discovered the bases and capitals of a Temple which Antoninus raised to Hadrian. The style is of admirable Corinthian.

At Palestrina, the ancient *Præneste*, has lately been discovered, below the soil, a necropolis containing various tombs, some believed to be of primæval antiquity. As at Cervetri (Coere), these tombs appear to have been originally below the level of the soil, and covered with a column or pine-cone, to mark the spot. In one tomb, of different form from the rest, have been found many curious relics of archaic art, stiff and angular in design, oriental in character—gold, silver, ivory, and brass being the material of these figures and utensils, which the archæologists who have visited the spot (Marchi, Campana, and others) have referred to an antiquity higher than that of Rome. In other tombs are mirrors, combs, capsules, and in all, save the first-named, specimens of the *æs rude*. To these is ascribed the age of the fourth century of Rome, or, at latest, the century following. Another archæological interest has been added to Palestrina, by the restoration of the celebrated mosaic supposed

to be identical with that mentioned by Pliny as the great ornament of the Temple of Fortune at Præneste. This restoration, begun by the late Prince Barberini three years ago, has been completed under the auspices of his son, by the Chevalier Az-zurri, Professor of Architecture at the Academy of St. Luke's. The pavement was divided into twenty-seven compartments, and with very careful packing transferred, free from injury, to Rome, where two mosaicists, formerly attached to the great establishment of their art in the Vatican, accomplished the restoration in a villa belonging to Prince Barberini on the Janiculan Hill. The whole, when completed, was carried back to the rather dilapidated and gloomy mansion (of the Barberini) at Palestrina—not to be replaced, however, in the damp closet on the ground-floor where it was formerly exhibited, but in a large well-lighted hall above, where a Latin inscription, by Father Marchi, is engraved on a tablet commemorating the restoration. The subject of this mosaic was long and eagerly disputed between *savans*. Kircher assumed its representation to be the vicissitudes of Fortune; Montfaucon and Nibley conjectured a general picture of Egypt, its productions, arts, and manners. The principal figure, an heroic personage, standing under a species of pavilion before a temple, has been considered by the several disputants to be Alexander the Great, Sylla, Hadrian, Menelaus, and Augustus. It is even questioned, whether the mosaic placed by Sylla in the Temple of Fortune be really the original of which these fragments have descended to us. The great majority of antiquaries have concluded affirmatively; but Nibley, Barthelemy, and Fea negatively.

Within the walls of *Rome* a recent discovery has occurred of a portion of the wall of Servius Tullius, probably (it is conjectured) that of Ancus Martius likewise, carried along the slope of the Aventine, to connect that hill with the external fortifications of the city. A report of this discovery was read by Visconti at a late session of the Roman Archæological Academy; with mention of another antique object at the same time brought to light—a fragment of an *arval* table, referred to the time of Commodus.

At a sale of *Coins, Seals, &c.* by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, which concluded on Tuesday, Jan. 29, a tetradrachm of Athens (size, 6 inches; weight 265½ grains) representing, on the obverse, a helmeted head of Minerva or Pallas; reverse, an owl, brought 40*l.*—a didrachm of Ætolia brought 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*—a penny of Offa, (without portrait), 3*l.* 10*s.*—an angel of Elizabeth, 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—a penny of Hartha-

cnut, struck, it was believed, in Denmark, brought 2*l.* 15*s.*—another of Coenwlf, 5*l.* 5*s.*—a denarius of Carausius, 8*l.*—a tetradrachm of Camarina, 2*l.* 18*s.*—Selinus, a fine specimen, 6*l.*—a decadrachm of Syracuse, 5*l.* 5*s.*—a tetradrachm of Chalus, 4*l.* 10*s.*—another of Philetærus, King of Pergamus, 3*l.* A document on vellum, with royal seal in yellow wax attached, on the truce between our Henry the Fourth and the Duke of Burgundy, but without signatures, produced 15*l.* 15*s.*

The ancient Glass in the fine Church of *Ludlow* is being carefully cleaned and repaired by Mr. Evans of Shrewsbury; and two windows are already completed. The east window bears its date in the tracery to the introduction of Bishop Thomas Stopford, who was Bishop of Hereford from 1421 to 1448; it represents the life of St. Lawrence, and is a magnificent work of art; in the tracery appear the Blessed Virgin and Child, St. John, St. Anne teaching the Blessed Virgin to read, St. Lawrence with his gridiron, and at the apex the Blessed Trinity. Unfortunately in the north and south windows but little glass remains perfect. The lights already completed on the north side contain St. Barnabas, St. Leonard, St. Appolonia, St. George, St. Katharine, St. Helena, an English Queen supported by angels, and the Blessed Virgin and Child. The azure robe of this figure, with the jewelled border, is most beautiful. In other parts of the edifice much old glass is found, particularly in the chapel of St. John, the east window of which represents the legend of St. Edward and the Ring. The work of restoration is proceeding in other respects; the reredos, one of the finest and most perfect in the country, has been thoroughly restored and enriched with colour by the late Mr. Ruttie of Cambridge.

An association, formed to restore the front of the *Cathedral of Speyer*, has received 20,000 florins from the Emperor of Austria, and is promised 32,000 more; from the King of Bavaria 30,000, from the Duke of Nassau 7,259, and from the King of Prussia 1,000. This cathedral is a most interesting building in point of size, "the most stupendous building in the Romanesque style existing;" it was undermined and attempted to be blown up by the French, but remained unshaken by the explosion. It was founded in 1027, on the site of a Roman temple of Venus.

A year or two ago the discovery, at Weimar, of a wholesale manufactory of *forged Autographs*, mostly of Schiller, created a considerable sensation among the autograph collectors of Germany. The case has now been brought to a close, and the forgers have been sentenced to two

years' imprisonment and hard labour. With what skill and industry these worthies (two young *employés*, we believe, one of them holding a situation in the Grand-Ducal Library,) went to work, may be seen from the fact that even Frau von Gleichen, the surviving daughter of Schiller, was taken in by their tricks. She bought of them what were thought to be her father's letters and manuscripts, for an amount of 1400 thalers: the Royal Library at Berlin bought papers for 300 thalers. The honour of having first found out the spuriousness of these fabrications is due to Herr Carl Künzel, of Heilbronn, the present possessor of the complete MS. of Schiller's Correspondence with Körner.

French papers speak of the discovery in Corsica of a great number of *Autograph Letters of Napoleon the First* to his mother and to his great-uncle, Archdeacon Lucien. They were written in 1785, at the time when young Buonaparte had left Brienne, and entered the *Ecole Militaire* at Paris, and are all signed "Napoleone di Bonaparte." The possessor of this treasure has repaired to Paris, in order to offer it for sale to the French government.

"*The Travels of Prince Waldemar of Prussia in India*, in the years 1844-45-46," have just appeared from the firm of Justus Perthes, the Gotha publisher. Prince Waldemar died in 1849, in his 33rd year, and left behind him a mass of MSS. and drawings: from these materials the present work has been derived, and presented to the world by the brothers and sisters of the prince, as a tribute to his memory. It consists of two large folio volumes, printed on very fine paper, and illustrated with four beautifully executed maps, two ground-plans of military operations, and upwards of a hundred views, all taken by the late prince. A copy has been received by the Public Library of Cambridge, with a letter acknowledging the kindness with which the prince was received in that university, and presented with an honorary degree. The travels of Dr. Barth in Central Africa, to be comprised in five octavo volumes, have also been put to press by Perthes, and may be expected early in the summer.

Signor Antonio Cappi, who continued the *Annals of Muratori*, has published at Rome a new *History of the House of Colonna*, which, with an exceedingly fresh and lively diction, is said to combine a large quantity of hitherto unknown information.

*German, Dutch, and Friesian Dictionaries*.—Modern English is immediately descended from Anglo-Saxon, and Anglo-Saxon from Old Saxon, a German dialect, introduced into this country by our ancestors, the Jutes, Angles, Saxons, and



Friesians. Hence those who would fully understand the origin and radical meaning and the structure of English words must examine them in their German and Friesian cognates. These have been fully illustrated by the celebrated Dr. Grimm, of whom and his brother William a short account may not be uninteresting.

Dr. James Grimm is the author of "*Deutsche Grammatik*," a work embracing an analysis of all the Germanic or Teutonic languages, of course including the Anglo-Saxon and the English, and therefore of the greatest importance to every English philologist. It is one of the most learned and philosophical works of this century. We are indebted to him and his brother William for the best High German Dictionary that has ever been published,—now almost brought to a close. It is a work of immense labour, commenced and carried on under peculiar circumstances. James Grimm was deprived of his professorship and expelled from Göttingen by the late King of Hanover, for interfering with politics. He was thus left without any support, and was compelled to appeal to the German booksellers, who most liberally supplied him with pecuniary means, on his promising to write this dictionary. He has been closely engaged on it for many years, and, though he is threescore and ten, he says, "I have scarcely time to breathe."

This information relative to Dr. Grimm

has been given us by Dr. Bosworth, who also tells us that his friend Dr. Halbertsma, a native Friesian, now residing at Deventer in Holland, has made arrangements for publishing two other works of still greater importance to English philologists than Dr. Grimm's learned German Dictionary. They are of the Low-German stock, and therefore closely allied to Anglo-Saxon—the direct parent of English. We allude to a large dictionary of the Dutch language, and another of the Friesian. The explanatory part of the former will be in Dutch, and of the latter in Latin. The Dutch dictionary is in the hands of several of the Dutch literati, but the etymological department is very judiciously given up to Dr. Halbertsma, one of the most learned and undoubtedly the most extensive writer on the subject, as his numerous publications testify. The Friesian dictionary will be entirely written by Dr. Halbertsma, who has for many years been making extensive preparations for the work. He is critically acquainted with English and its dialects, of which great use will be made in the derivation of the words. Much is expected from Dr. Halbertsma, as he is not only a Friesian by birth, having an intimate knowledge of all the Friesian, as well as all the other Germanic dialects, but for more than 30 years he has been publishing the most important works on the Friesian language and literature.

#### HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*A History of Rome, from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Empire.* By H. G. Liddell, D.D. Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. 8vo. 2 vols. pp. xxii. 470, 576.—At the public session of the French Institute in 1808, the prize for the best essay on the subject of the Crusades was jointly adjudged to Professor Heeren, of Göttingen, and M. de Choiseul Daillecourt, whose compositions possessed "un genre de mérite un peu différent." In fact (says the latter writer) it is difficult for two persons to take the same view of a subject, and to meet at the same point in all their researches; on which account (he adds) "ce double travail pourrait offrir d'utiles rapprochemens." (Choiseul, de l'Influence des Croisades, 1809, p. v.) This is the light in which we view the concurrent works of Sir G. C. Lewis (see Oct. 1855) and Dr. Liddell on Roman History, so far as they relate to the same time. The object of the one is to examine the external evidences of the early period

(vol. i. p. 15), and the result is unfavourable to the history of the first four centuries (p. 264). The other, while conceding this in foreign and military transactions, claims "attention for the Civil History of Rome in the first ages of the Republic;" arguing, that when historical tradition is connected with customs, laws, and institutions, "its evidence must doubtless be carefully sifted and duly estimated, but ought not altogether to be set aside." (Pp. iv. v.)

Dr. Liddell professes to follow the track of Niebuhr generally, thus adding another testimony to the self-congratulating language in which he wrote to Savigny: "In England my results triumph without opposition." (Life, vol. ii. p. 369.) Of the writers who were incited through his influence to new researches into Roman history, all (observes Professor Loebell), with very few exceptions, are standing on his ground, and even when they differ from him the most important of his re-



sults will remain "as an enduring possession to science." (Ibid. Character of Niebuhr as an Historian, p. 421.) With the same conviction, Dr. Liddell says, "I conceive that his main positions are still unshaken, or rather have been confirmed by examination and attack. (P. iv.)"

This work was begun for the purpose of imparting to the upper forms in public schools some knowledge of the altered aspect which Roman history has assumed. It has gradually increased in extent of plan, and, though the author disclaims dissertation, the reader cannot complain that it is formed on too narrow a scale. It commences with two geographical and ethnographical surveys, and, after relating the legendary history, examines its nature in the fifth chapter. At chap. xvi. the history of "Rome under the Patricians" is also reviewed. We may here remark, that neither Dr. Liddell nor his precursor, Sir G. C. Lewis, appears to have noticed the circumstance, that the objections of Pouilly and Beaufort to the current history were controverted by Gibbon in his French "*Essai sur l'Etude de la Littérature*." (s. 27—37. *Miscell. Works*, vol. iv.) His defence is ingenious; but the endeavour to vindicate secular, while he attacked ecclesiastical history, presents a curious picture of inconsistency, and shows that in the latter case "the wish was father to the thought."

In addition to the political and military history, there are chapters on the government and constitutional changes, the provinces and finances, the social condition of the people, religion, and literature. The narrative of the period, where Greek and Roman history become blended, is the portion which pleases us most. But, taking the work as a whole, and considering the scale on which it is executed, we consider it the best of the kind.

We have now to exhibit some samples of the history. Dr. Liddell is inclined to recognise the lists of the early magistrates,

\* Sir Archibald Alison, in the fifth volume of his *History of Europe*, lately published, while endeavouring to detract from Niebuhr's character for originality, allows that "he has evinced a rare sagacity in treating of the early history, and separating the real from the imaginary in its charming legends" (pp. 43, 44), but seems to regret the loss of the latter, if we understand his words. In the same chapter (on Germany) he confounds the two Schlegels, though his estimate of their several works is just. He terms the *Philosophy of History* (the production of Frederic Schlegel) "a very ordinary affair." (Pp. 137, 138.)

"which differ only by a few omissions and transpositions" (i. 185), as historical materials. On the subject of the agrarian law, he shows that Niebuhr was right, in understanding it of the public land (179). He considers that the legendary tales of Livy have helped to preserve some realities which we should else also have lost; but that, as few appear after the burning of the city, chroniclers with their dry narratives then superseded the minstrels (188). He is inclined to retain the current story of Regulus (312). On the topography of Hannibal's Passage of the Alps, he observes that "the controversy will probably last for ever; the data seem insufficient to enable us to form a positive judgment"† (343). He has studied the historical characters well. Of the elder Cato, and his opposition to Scipio, he says "there is a suspicious harmony between his principles and his feelings" (ii. 67)—a remark which the student will often have reason to apply, as well in modern as in ancient history. Again, "he (Cato) was one of those men who, having done everything for themselves, have come to think themselves infallible" (73)—a judgment which an attentive observer of human nature will often find correct. In chapter 50, the causes of corruption after the Punic wars are well explained. He terms Cæsar's narrative of his own wars, "cold and dispassionate," and argues partly from thence "the entire absence of vanity and self-conceit from his character" (477). The late Mr. Rogers drew an unfavourable inference from the same peculiarity. "He did not much like Cæsar's *Commentaries*; they appeared to him rather dry, and deficient in thought." (*Table-Talk*, p. 93.) But we must leave the reader the pleasure of making further gleanings for himself.

There are two blemishes in this work, to be reckoned perhaps among those "effects of interrupted labour" of which Dr. Liddell candidly complains. The first is an occasional want of clearness of language, leaving a doubt of the author's meaning. Thus it might be supposed (i. 292) that he meant to represent Hannibal as present in person after the battle of Cannæ in the Carthaginian Senate. The second may be traced to the practice of not adding "notes for the purpose of authenticating facts, except when the fact stated seemed specially to require it." (Preface, p. v.) Hence some errors have crept into

† Niebuhr adopts General Melville's hypothesis of the Little St. Bernard. (*Lectures on Roman History*, ii. 8.) For this work, see *Gent. Mag.* for February, 1856, p. 157.

the text, where the author has diverged from the main subject without consulting particular authorities.\*

We must thus account for its being said (i. 299) that "Dion was put to death by his brother Timoleon," thus confounding the despots of Syracuse and Corinth; that Pessinus, whence the sacred stone was brought, was situated in Sicily (410); that the Jews, notwithstanding the efforts of Judas Maccabæus, "finally sunk under the power of the Syrian monarchy" (ii. 101), whereas after the death of Antiochus Sidetes they were independent till they were overborne by the Romans.

But these are minor defects which a stroke of the pen will remove. We therefore invite the author to become his own critic, for a slight degree of revision will produce a work, *dignum non secundo tantum sed decimo prelo*, not merely adapted to the upper forms in public schools, but one on which the dust will not be allowed to settle in after years. Nor would we stop at the period to which these volumes reach, but suggest a continuation to the Fall of the Western Empire, in order to render the Roman History complete. The imperial æra differs indeed from the regal and the republican; the regal (to borrow J. M. Gesner's expressions), is "incerta et nebulosa;" the republican "disciplinâ civili et bellicâ memorabilis;" in the third "Imperatorum Romanorum historia theatrum scelerum, sed virtutum quoque." (Isagoge, ed. 1784, s. 505—514). But a writer who has treated the two former so ably is fully competent to undertake the latter. If we had any doubt, the suggestion would not have been made. At present, we have to choose between Crevier and Gibbon: the former is prolix, and, in Gesner's opinion, wanting in diligence. (s. 516.) The latter begins too late, and goes down beyond the real termination of the subject. Mr. Coleridge complains, that no distinct knowledge of the actual state of the empire can be obtained from his rhetorical sketches; that he notices only what will produce effect; and that his work is little else than a disguised collection of splendid anecdotes concerning persons and nations, from the Antonines to the taking of Constantinople. The true

key to the decline of the empire—the overlaying of the *national* character by the *imperial* (he says) is not to be found in it. (Table Talk, ii. 271.) The undertaking we have proposed has its difficulties, but a due discrimination will enable the historian to surmount them.

*The Benefit of Christ's Death: probably written by Aonio Paleario; reprinted in Fac-simile from the Italian edition of 1543; together with a French translation printed in 1551, and an English version made in 1548 by Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire. With an Introduction by Churchill Babington, B. D. 12mo.*—Among the most mysterious of the dispensations of Providence must be regarded the suppression of that Reformation of religion which at one period dawned over all the more civilised nations of Europe, but which, having been successfully opposed by the powers of this world and of darkness, was at length limited to a few favoured regions, among whom it is the boast of Britain to be supreme. Italy herself partook in this gleam of sunshine, and among her *illuminati* was the Englishman Reginald Pole, who became afterwards at home the main support of the Romish faith and discipline under Queen Mary. Professor Ranke remarks, "If we now inquire what were the leading convictions of these men (the Venetian society, consisting of Nardi, Bruciolli, Pole, Priuli, Gaspar Contarini, &c.), we find that foremost among them was the doctrine of Justification, which, as taught by Luther, had originated the whole Protestant movement. Contarini wrote a special treatise concerning this, which Pole cannot find words strong enough to praise." Another still more remarkable work was the "Trattato utilissimo del Beneficio di Giesu Christo crocifisso, verso i Christiani." Of this Ranke says, "Though many thousands of the work on the Benefits bestowed by Christ were disseminated, not one was supposed to escape; the book entirely disappeared, and is no longer to be found. Whole piles of confiscated copies were burnt at Rome:" and Mr. Macaulay, echoing Ranke's statement in the Edinburgh Review, pronounced it to be as "hopelessly lost as the second decade of Livy." The great circulation which this work once enjoyed we learn from the statement of Pietro Paolo Vergerio, Bishop of Capo d'Istria, who had joined the party of the Reformation. He states in 1549 that the book had then for six years been on sale in Venice, where it was first published, and that during that time forty thousand copies had been sold in that city alone.

\* Sir Archibald Alison has substituted Tissaphernes for Pharnabazus, in comparing the meeting of General Bugeaud and Abd-el-Kader with that of Agesilaus and the Persian. By saying also, that the splendid trappings of the Arabs "formed as great a contrast to the modest garb of the French escort, as those of the followers of Agesilaus to the guards" of the satrap, he has reversed the comparison itself. (p. 681.)

It was reprinted in Italian at Modena and Tübingen, and probably elsewhere. In French it was printed at Lyons in 1545 and 1552; in English in 1573, 1580, 1633, and 1638. There was a Spanish version, of which no copy has hitherto been discovered; and one in the Croatic dialect was printed at Tübingen in 1563. There must surely have been German editions: but of such we are presented with no account.

The best critics in theological literature have agreed to attribute the authorship of this treatise to Antonio della Paglia, more commonly called Aonio Paleario: though Ranke is more inclined to credit a report of the Inquisitors which attributed it to "a monk of San Severino, a disciple of Valdes." Mr. Babington thinks that this monk of San Severino may have been the author of the Spanish translation.

Paleario, in a Latin oration which he delivered at Sienna in 1542, admits that he had produced a *libellus* in the Tuscan language, on the Death of Christ, and the benefits which had accrued to mankind thereby. These and other particulars which he states agree with the *Trattato*.

Antonio della Paglia, born in the Campagna di Roma in or about the year 1500, was a professor of languages and philosophy in the university of Sienna. His poem on the Immortality of the Soul, in the style of Lucretius, is termed by G. J. Vossius a divine and immortal composition; and his orations are allowed by Morhoff to be unrivalled exercises in Ciceronian latinity. Driven from Sienna in consequence of his attachment to the Reformed doctrines, Paleario became public orator to the senate of Lucca, and afterwards professor of elocution at Milan; but when the intolerant Pius V. ascended the papal chair he was seized by the Inquisition, and, after three years' imprisonment, suffered death by suspension, and his body was committed to the flames. "When we take into account," remarks Dr. M'Crie, in his *History of the Reformation in Italy*, "his talents, his zeal, the utility of his writings, and the sufferings he endured, Paleario must be viewed as one of the greatest ornaments of the Reformed cause in Italy."

The book had brought one of its admirers, Pietro Carnesecchi, to a similar fate nearly three years before. That accomplished man, who had been protonotary at Rome during the whole pontificate of Clement VII. and was one of "the select party of Cardinal Pole at Viterbo," was accused of having believed in all the errors and heresies contained in that most pernicious book called *Il Beneficio di Christo*, and of having had in his

possession the obstinate apology which Marc Antonio Flaminio had published in answer to the exposition of the "errors and Lutheran deceits" which had been detected in the *Trattato* by Ambrogio Catharino, afterwards archbishop of Conza. Carnesecchi was condemned as an incorrigible heretic, delivered over to the secular arm, executed on the 3rd Oct. 1567, and afterwards consumed in the flames.

It was not until Dr. M'Crie published the second edition of his *History* in 1833, that he made known, from an incidental notice in the will of an old Scottish printer, that this treatise had been translated into English, and read in Scotland. This set the Rev. John Ayre, M.A. upon search for the same, and he recovered a copy of the fourth English edition of 1638, of which he made a reprint, edited with much care, in the year 1847. It is very remarkable that from this reprint, itself derived at second-hand from the French version, *two* distinct Italian translations have since appeared, printed at Pisa and Florence, both in the year 1849.

Mr. Babington's persevering inquiries have enabled him to recover not only the French version, but the Italian original; and they are both now reprinted from copies in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge. Another copy of the Venetian edition of 1543 has been traced as having belonged to Riederer of Nuremberg, in 1768, though its present position is unknown; and one was possessed by B. Kopitar, the late Imperial Librarian at Vienna. A copy of the Italian edition of Tübingen in 1565 is also in the university library at Laibach.

Meanwhile, an interesting manuscript has been noticed in the Public Library at Cambridge, to which it was presented about the year 1840, by the Rev. R. W. Johnson, of Packwood in Warwickshire. It was at the same time described by the Rev. Dr. S. R. Maitland, in the 18th volume of the *British Magazine*. It is a translation of the *Treatise* made by Edward Courtenay, Marquess of Exeter, whilst he lay a prisoner in the Tower of London. It is dated in 1548, when his age was one and twenty. In a dedication, addressed to Anne Duchess of Somerset, Courtenay terms it, "this breve and godly treatise, writton bj a famous clerke in the Itallionne, the understanding whereof as i have bi my noune studie acheved, so have i bi my noune labor translated the same in to our vulgar tonge." The MS. contains two inscriptions in the handwriting of King Edward the Sixth: one at the beginning,

"Faith is dede if it be without workes. Your loving neveu EDWARD."

The other at the end,  
 "Live to die, and die to live again.  
 Your neveu EDWARD."

We agree with Mr. Babington that the king wrote these sentences in the book after it was in the possession of his aunt, rather than (as Dr. Maitland suggested) he addressed them to her husband the Protector on presenting to him the book—an hypothesis contrary to the dedication by Courtenay. Mr. Babington also shows that the manuscript itself is not in Courtenay's hand-writing, but fairly copied by a transcriber. We may remark that the same is the case with three MS. books of a religious character, still extant, which were composed by King Edward the Sixth, and presented by him to the Duke of Somerset.

The volume before us contains the Italian original of the *Beneficio di Christo*, the French version, and Courtenay's English version. The English version from the French has been edited by the Rev. John Ayre. We have already mentioned the two modern Italian versions; and Mr. Babington adds, that a German version is now in preparation by Dr. Tischendorf, of Leipzig. Thus a treatise, whose recovery not many years since was deemed hopeless, has been again placed before the consideration of pious and candid minds; a treatise of which thousands were once annually sold, and eagerly perused, in Italy; which was admired, not only by partisans of the Reformation, but by several cardinals of the Roman Church; which was openly defended by the cardinal Murone, and so largely approved by Pole, that he was thought by Vergerio to have had "a good part" in its authorship; and which, according to the same authority, was considered by many as one of the most sweet, most simple, most pious, and most instructive compositions that had ever appeared in its own graceful language, and its own brilliant age.

*Scriptores Erotici Græci. The Greek Romances of Heliodorus, Longus, and Achilles Tatius. Translated by R. Smith, M.A. Post 8vo. pp. xxxii. 511. (Bohn's Classical Library.)*—Why these authors are included in such a series as the "Classical Library," we cannot conceive, except from the mere fact of their writing in Greek. They certainly are not in *usum juventutis*, and ought rather to have come under the head of the "Extra Volume." The translator evidently feels himself embarrassed, by rendering some sentences in Latin; and, while he admits the evil of such writings, makes a feeble plea in their favour, as if "a poisoned cup" could also furnish a *wholesome draught*. If a few

discerning minds have drawn moral lessons from such compositions, they bear a very small proportion to those who have only derived infection. At least let the defence be rested on other arguments than this. The best use of such works is to furnish help to lexicographers and grammarians, in supplying parallel expressions and ascertaining the meaning of phrases. But this plea reminds us of the golden distinction drawn by Madame Roger, in *La Rosière de Salency* of Favart. When her husband, who is teaching his little girl a *flash* song, makes this excuse, "On ne risque rien d'instruire une honnête fille du bien et du mal: elle pratique l'un et fuit l'autre;" the mother wisely answers, "Je ne pense pas de même. Roger, Roger, n'enseignons que le bien: le mal s'apprend tout seul." He does her the justice to reply: "Eh bien! j'ai tort, et tu parles en brave femme." On which La Harpe remarks, "Assurément, il y a plus de sens dans ces quatre mots de la bonne femme que dans les longues paroles de nos philosophes sur l'éducation." (Lycée, xii. 323.)

The preface contains sufficient literary information for most readers. The pages of Brunet, &c. will furnish more. Harles considers that the romance of Achilles Tatius was composed while he was still a pagan. Of the style he says: "Multum quidem ostendit ingenium, at tamen nimis abundat." (Notitia Græca, p. 449.) Of Heliodorus, he says: "Castitate superat reliquos eroticos Græcos auctores; ingenio tamen et dictionis virtutibus Longo inferior esse videtur." (p. 485.) Yet of Longus he observes that in point of invention and ornament "est parum commendabilis." (P. 494.) The original Greek of the fragment incorporated in b. i. will be found in the *Classical Journal*, vol. viii. We will not detain our readers with verbal criticisms, except to remark that the expression *buccaneers* (p. 409) conveys too modern an idea to be properly admissible into the phraseology of translation from ancient writers. We have taken this instance at random, for it would be a waste of labour to examine the correctness of a version, where the propriety of publication is questionable.

*Sunday Trading in London, its Causes, and its Remedies; or, the Case of the Tradesman briefly stated. By a London Employer. 8vo.*—In Sunday trading, as in many other matters, Custom is a much severer tyrant than Law. Many thousands are confined to compulsory labour on the Sabbath-day, not to perform works of actual necessity, but to obey the demands of competition. They work because they fear that others would else deprive them



of the market for their labour or their wares. "For want of an efficient law, (remarks the writer of the pamphlet before us,) which, by restraining the few, shall protect the many, thousands of tradesmen and their assistants lose, week after week, and year after year, a privilege which is the common right of all, and of which no one can be deprived without serious disadvantage to his highest interests, as well as to his personal comfort. Upon the Master Tradesman this is a hardship; but to the men and boys whom they employ, and who are scarcely free agents, it is a positive injustice." This evil is more prevalent in the metropolis than in provincial towns. For its amendment an association was in May 1854 formed among the Tradesmen themselves, and it was upon suggestions made by that association that the Bill was framed of which Lord Robert Grosvenor took charge in the last session of parliament. What ensued is too notorious—a humbling exhibition, in the middle of the nineteenth century, of an educated people misled by gross misrepresentations, and of the submission of the constitutional council of the country to mob dictation. The disturbances in Hyde Park were traced to an ill-feeling which had been excited by the Beer Act of the previous year: but that ill-feeling was confined to certain publicans and other interested parties, and did not arise from any inconveniences actually experienced by the people. However, the agitators were successful in raising a fatal amount of misapprehension as to the measures proposed, and the humbler classes were artfully persuaded that an intention was entertained to interfere with their liberties, curtail their comforts and recreations, and enforce a "bitter observance of the Sabbath." Thus a bill which was merely calculated to relieve the day of rest from the burden of week-day toil was for the time defeated. Whether the experiment may as yet be again tried, with better prospects, we do not feel competent to decide: but we have every hope of its ultimate triumph, and the cause cannot fail to be advanced by the moderate and judicious arguments, so thoroughly supported by evidence and

proved facts and statistics, which are set forth by the writer before us, who, both in this and in some former essays, has faithfully and forcibly exhibited the extent, evils, and needlessness of Sunday Trading in London.

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*Things not Generally Known, familiarly explained. A Book for Old and Young. By John Timbs, F.S.A. Author of Curiosities of London, and Editor of the Year-Book of Facts. 12mo.*—A very amusing miscellany of some of the marvels of nature and art, and the curiosities of manners and of history, compiled by one who has had a long experience in similar tasks. In a small compass the book treats of five hundred different subjects, grouped under the heads of the Heavens and the Earth, the Sea and Air, Sight and Sound, Life and Death, the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms, Natural Magic, the Manners of Domestic Life, the Festivals of the Calendar, Laws and Customs, National Characteristics, the Dignities of Church and State, the wonders of Inventive Science, and various curiosities of Art and Literature. We observe some names misprinted, as Cayley for Caley (169), Ker for Ken (179), Harries for Harcla (185).

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*Rustic Adornments for Homes of Taste. By Shirley Hibberd. (Groombridge.)*—An extremely pretty volume, nicely illustrated, and deserving of a place on every drawing-room table. The most casual reader will find something to interest and aid him in cultivating, in so far as is possible, his acquaintance with those portions of the animal and vegetable kingdom which may keep his love of nature alive, even in the city. It is indeed no small privilege to find how much may be done, even in the crowded street, to keep us in communication with a plant, a bird, an inhabitant of the waters, or the air. We hold such subjects of observation as very precious; they are something far above cut flowers, however beautiful, and the book which teaches us how to procure and preserve them is much to be esteemed as a household friend.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 21. Joseph Hunter, esq. V.P.

Colonel Harding exhibited a drawing of an architectural boss in Tavistock church, representing three rabbits.

E. P. Shirley, esq. M.P. exhibited a

leathern thong used for fastening the head of an iron hatchet, and a specimen of striated ring-money, both found in Ireland.

Mr. Carthew exhibited some fragments of personal ornaments, probably Anglo-Saxon, found in the Norfolk fen. One



contains a silver coin of the Gens Lucretia, let into a rim or locket.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, President of Trinity college, Oxford, exhibited some sepulchral relics found at Welford, near Newbury; and also a shield of parade of the time of Edward IV., on which is painted an armed knight kneeling before a lady in full costume, while Death stands by, and a scroll above is inscribed, *Vous ou la mort*.

George Scharf, esq. F.S.A. exhibited his drawing of the Tapestry in St. Mary hall, Coventry, and read a lecture upon it, the substance of which was given in our last Magazine, at p. 285. Mr. Nichols at the same time exhibited a series of drawings from the same tapestry, made by John Carter, the draughtsman to the Society, about forty years ago.

Feb. 28. Rear-Admiral Smyth, V.P.

W. Pettit Griffith, esq. F.S.A. exhibited some stone fragments taken from the basement of St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, being portions of earlier architecture.

Lord Londesborough exhibited a circular bronze shield, in very perfect condition, said to have been found in a tumulus in the county Galway. It is ornamented with knobs or bosses disposed in concentric circles, and measures 39 inches in circumference.

Charles Baily, esq. architect, of Newark, exhibited a drawing of the tympanum of the church door at Hawksworth, co. Notts, which represents a rudely sculptured cross between two standing figures; and it is placed upon a lintel formed of a still more ancient gravestone. It is accompanied by the following inscription: "*Gauterus et uxor ejus cecelina fecerunt facere ecclesiam istam I honorē dni nri et sce marie virginis dei insimul.*"

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Sec. communicated several letters of Sir William Killigrew, addressed to Captain Adam Baynes, from the year 1653 to 1659. The first three relate to the district called Lindsey Level, in Lincolnshire, and the writer urges very strongly on the attention of Parliament the draining of that vast fen. The postscript to the first is significant of the wretched condition to which the ruined Royalists were reduced. The second shews the interest taken by Cromwell in these projects for draining. The third letter speaks of the injury likely to follow the damage done to the great sluice at Boston. A letter dated March 29, 1655, speaks of the intercession of Lady Cobham to Lady Lambert, the wife of the Major-General, who had obtained leave for the residence of Sir William Killigrew in "the little Lodge at Nonsuch," doubtless the building called the Keeper's Lodge, mentioned

in the Survey of Nonsuch House in the Augmentation Office, printed in the *Archæologia*, v. 436. Nonsuch was purchased by Lambert. But want and misery pursue the Killigrews, and they are compelled to decline this proffered kindness. The last letter is dated from Sturry Court, near Canterbury, on the 1st Nov. 1659—a very critical period, when the death of Cromwell had rendered all parties watchful, and raised the fears of those opposed to the kingly form of government. The unfortunate Cavalier lived for 34 years afterwards, and died in 1693. In the Book of Payments of Secret Service Monies in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. are two items of 20*l.* to "Wm. Killigrew" in the year 1680; but in the volume of Secret Service Payments in the succeeding reign, lately exhibited before the Society, are many entries for a pension bestowed upon him by William III.; and the fact of these payments having been made by small instalments and at irregular intervals seems plainly to indicate that indigence and misfortune had tracked his path to the grave.

March 6. J. Hunter, esq. V.P.

G. R. Corner, esq. F.S.A. communicated some further particulars respecting the Abbot of Waltham's House on St. Mary-at-Hill, bringing the history of that edifice down to the year of the Great Fire of London.

J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P. read a communication, "On Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper," with extracts from his speeches and letters, from a manuscript volume in Mr. Collier's possession.

March 13. Earl Stanhope, Pres.

Fred. D. Hartland, esq. local secretary at Cheltenham, sent for exhibition a Roman statera lately found in digging foundations for a new school at Watermoor, near Cirencester: accompanied by two molar, one of the old red conglomerate, the other of millstone grit. He also sent two heads which were made for counterpoises to smaller statera; both weighing 460 grains. One represents a Ceres, the other probably a Satyr. Earl Bathurst is now erecting a museum at Cirencester for the relics of the ancient Corinium.

The Rev. H. M. Scarth sent drawings of a silver fibula (in length 2½ inc.) found in Jan. last at Englishcombe, near Bath. It is inlaid with ornaments in black or deep blue enamel.

J.C. Robinson, esq. F.S.A. communicated, from Count Carlo Pepoli, several objects in bronze found in a tomb at a place called the Sette Fontane (Seven Fountains) on a spur of the Apennines between the Bolognese and Tuscany. They consisted of two armillæ, three fibulæ, four pins belonging

to fibulae, two rings, and the handle of a vase. They exhibited the forms of Gaulish and Etrurian art, as is the case in every ancient relique found in the Bolognese, that province having been inhabited by a colony of Gauls.

Mr. Akerman exhibited an example of an iron arrow-head, found by Mr. Hillier in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Chessell Down, in the Isle of Wight, and which apparently belonged to a bundle of arrows deposited with the corpse, the ends of two shafts being attached to it. Mr. Akerman took the opportunity to repeat his conviction that the bow was not in common use with the Anglo-Saxons as a weapon of war. The spear was the usual weapon of the ordinary soldier, and the sword of the man of higher rank. Passages have been quoted from MSS. of the Anglo-Saxons to prove their constant use of the bow, and the word "gar" in their poems has been supposed to signify *arrow*; but those who will take the trouble to collate the passages in question will not fail to perceive that the word "gar" must stand for the spear that could be used as a missile or in close combat, and that wherever arrows are named it is in descriptions purely poetical and imaginary. There seems, however, no doubt when the word *sirael* is used, a word still retained by the peasantry in the south of England. This however occurs but seldom, and, as already observed, in purely figurative language.

W. Wynne Ffoulkes, esq. local secretary, communicated an account of the discovery of eleven skeletons found in Chester. They were unaccompanied by any traces of coffins, serge cloth, or ornament; but their heads lay to the east. The site is supposed to have been that of the cemetery of the Black Friars.

Henry Shaw, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a very interesting relic recently found lying on the top of a stone wall beneath the roof of Davington priory, near Feversham, the residence of Thomas Willement, esq. F.S.A. It is a head-piece formed of a series of small iron plates overlapping each other, and quilted between two pieces of canvass. The metal plates are square, with the angles taken off, to admit of the thread passing between and across them, and thus rendering them secure and immovable. This is supposed to be what was called a "privy cap of fence," and is considered quite unique.

John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A., in a letter to Mr. Scharf, communicated from the MS. collections of the late Mr. W. Reader some historical particulars in illustration of the Tapestry in St. Mary hall, Coventry. They described the foundation of five religious gui

of the fourteenth century, at which period also the city received its first mayor. Four out of the five were united at the close of the same century, and the two remaining in 1534. The hall of the four united guilds was rebuilt in 1414; and in that hall the mayor of the city and the mayor of the guild were accustomed to sit together in a magnificent double-chair, of which only one half is now left. Henry the Sixth was a frequent visitor to Coventry, and of one of his visits, at Whitsuntide 1456, a full account is preserved, with the names of the nobility that formed his retinue. From this circumstance it has perhaps arisen that the crowned personages on the tapestry have been assigned to King Henry VI. and Queen Margaret of Anjou, and their attendants to the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, Cardinal Beaufort, &c. But all the Lancastrian monarchs were members of the Coventry guild, as well as Edward Prince of Wales, the son of Edward IV. Henry VII. and his Queen are recorded to have been admitted into the fraternity in the year 1490, and the costume of the tapestry is certainly of that age. If intended to represent Henry VII. the cardinal will have been Cardinal Morton.

Mr. Scharf, in reply, remarked that he learned with pleasure the existence of the guild of Corpus Christi, which strongly favoured his interpretation of the upper central compartment of the tapestry. The emblem of that guild was a seated figure of Christ, holding up his pierced hands, and the wounds in his side and feet clearly visible. Such a figure was painted in the Chapter-house at Westminster, surrounded with angels bearing the instruments of the Passion; and so it doubtless appeared on the tapestry at Coventry, where the angels still remain, but a figure of Justice has been substituted for that of Christ. The guild of Corpus Christi at Coventry was founded twenty-six years after the canonization of the great promoter of the festival, St. Thomas Aquinas. That of the Holy Trinity twenty-one years later. That of St. Mary first of all. The founders of Corpus Christi college at Cambridge were brethren of the guilds of the Corpus Christi and the Virgin Mary, and such guilds were probably often associated.

Mr. Squiers, of the United States, honorary member, then read a paper on the *Guestusos*, a remnant of the ancient inhabitants of Central America; which he prefaced by some observations on the early civilization of that continent. He stated that such civilization never prevailed on the coasts, but was confined to the higher grounds of the interior, where there were open forests, an easily cultivated soil, and

abundance of spontaneous fruits. The plateau of Mexico is 7000 feet above the sea. It was there, and in the adjacent countries of Guatemala and Yucatan, that the ancient civilization flourished. Mr. Squiers exhibited the ground-plot of a hill in Honduras, about forty miles from Copan, which rises 2000 feet above the adjacent plain, forming a platform two miles in length and one in average breadth, and, being accessible in only three places, is there defended by walls of stone fifteen feet high. Upon this elevation are erected several hundred structures of pyramidal forms, obviously of religious origin. The neighbouring plains had formerly a population of half a million, now reduced to less than 80,000. This hill is a type of others of the same character. Mr. Squiers afterwards recited the various accounts that have been given of supposed remnants of the ancient inhabitants; and adverted to the imposture which has recently been so successful under the title of Aztec Lilliputians: the creatures so exhibited being idiot dwarfs, the offspring of a dwarf father and an idiot mother, Indians of San Salvador, where their births are duly registered, as well as those of another pair of the same family, which may be brought forward hereafter should the public credulity afford encouragement. Mr. Squiers, however, stated that some aboriginal families are unquestionably yet existing in Guatemala: and in Nicaragua, upon the river Frio, still dwells the tribe of the Guestusos, in fastnesses protected by a chain of volcanic mountains. He proceeded to read an historical memoir of various attempts made during the last century to visit their place of abode, but all of which were unsuccessful; and no further effort was made until the year 1849, when the Guestusos were again triumphant in repulsing an expedition undertaken by some missionaries. It was, however, ascertained that the people are of the true Aztec or ancient Mexican stamp.

The Society's meetings were adjourned over Easter to the 3rd April.

#### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 31. Samuel Birch, esq. F.S.A. communicated a paper "On the Coins of Germanus," suggesting that the inscription of these well-known Gaulish pieces, which has been read *INDVTILLI* and the like, and by M. Burgon and Mr. Oldfield *INDVTILLI·F* [ilius], should be read *INDVTILLI·L* [ibertus]. This opinion was supported by the circumstance that among some of the German tribes the *liberti* rose to the highest offices of the State.

Mr. Evans read a paper, "On the Attribution of certain Ancient British Coins

to Addedomaros," showing this name to be clearly traceable on British money of three types, hitherto not classed. Authentic history had not, indeed, preserved any record of this *Regulus*, but he might perhaps be recognized in the *Ædd-mawr*, or *Ædd the Great*, of the Welsh Chroniclers, as *Caractacus* may be traced in *Caradoc*, and *Dubnovellaunus* in *Dyfnwal* or *Dunwallo*.

Feb. 28. Mr. Evans read a reply to the objections raised by Mr. Beale Poste to his readings of inscriptions on British coins, and satisfactorily established that of *CUNOBELINUS TASCIOVANI F*, and its variations, on money of Cunobeline.

Dr. Loewe gave an account of some ancient Jewish coins recently collected in the East.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

March 7. The Hon. Richard C. Neville, V.P. in the chair.

Professor Buckman gave an account of the means employed for the removal of the fine tessellated pavements discovered at Cirencester in 1851, and now deposited securely in the building erected for the purpose by the liberality of Lord Bathurst. They had been brought to light in one of the chief thoroughfares of the town, and their preservation *in situ* had consequently been impracticable. Previously, however, to the removal, careful tracings were made by Mr. Cox, of Cirencester, and as the beautiful designs of the mosaic floors were gradually exposed to view, in the progress of the sewerage works, which led to their discovery, a faithful record was secured of the arrangement of the intricate patterns, and their colours when freshly exposed. The two fine pavements were then carefully raised, piece by piece, and conveyed to a safe depository, until the structure destined by the Earl Bathurst should be completed. It will henceforth form a museum for the reception of the numerous antiquities discovered at Cirencester, and in the neighbourhood. The removal and relaying of these large surfaces of tessellated work was attended with no slight difficulty; and great attention was requisite, in order to restore with accuracy the portions unavoidably damaged in dividing the floor into portions, for the purpose of being raised and transferred to their destination. This delicate operation had been successfully achieved, by cutting around the several compartments of circular or other forms, taking out first the white tessellæ which formed their margins, and then, by aid of chisels and stone-saws cutting through the concrete upon which the mosaics were laid, to the very base of the

stratum of terrass beneath. A thin coating of plaster of Paris was run over the surface, and upon this pieces of slate were laid, in most instances; on other occasions it was found more advantageous to fix an iron hoop round the edges of the compartments thus cut out for removal. By these means those mosaics of the finer kind, which are supported on *pilæ*, or pillars of stone and tiles, serving as the substructure of a *suspensura*, may conveniently be taken up, slabs of wood being placed under the block of pavement thus detached, and a frame thus formed to which, if the weight be great, the aid of pulleys is easily applied. The whole mass is thus securely lifted and placed on a truck for removal. Some of the portions thus transported weighed several hundreds weight. In the case of pavements of the coarser kind, which are laid on a solid bed of terrass, and not raised on a *suspensura*, the operation is attended with greater difficulty; the soil must be gradually removed from beneath, and a framework constructed by means of which, with strong mechanical appliances, a mass may successfully be raised. In cases, however, where the pavement is much broken, the only available means is to cover the surface with a strong cement of rosin and bee's wax, upon which canvas is laid, and portions of the work are thus by degrees taken up and preserved. Professor Buckman proceeded to describe in full detail the difficult process of re-laying the mosaics; a stratum of concrete, two feet thick, was prepared, and upon this firm foundation the several portions were successively adjusted, and permanently compacted together by a thin paste of Roman cement. The injured parts were then restored, the tesserae which had been cut out replaced, and the two pavements present an appearance nearly as perfect and uniform in the arrangement of the design as when they were first discovered under the accumulated debris of Corinium. Professor Buckman offered some valuable practical suggestions to those who might attempt a similar operation; and he gave an interesting sketch of the constructive peculiarities in these decorations of Roman dwellings, which have been found in such remarkable variety in our country. He expressed his obligations to Mr. Digby Wyatt for the valuable advice and information which had materially facilitated the difficult operation, by which two of the finest examples of mosaic hitherto found in England have so successfully been preserved.

Mr. Barclay Phillips read an account of a tumulus lately discovered on the west side of Brighton, in extensive building

operations near the new church of St. John Baptist, in the parish of Hove. The mound had been till very lately the resort of a concourse of young persons on Good Friday, to join in the rustic game of "kiss in the ring." In January last the contractor, engaged in extensive works on the estate of Baron Goldsmid, caused it to be removed, in order to level the ground in the new Palmyra Square, and thus led to the discovery of an interment in a rude coffin, placed east and west. Mr. Phillips had carefully investigated the facts relating to this discovery, and, by Baron Goldsmid's permission, he brought for examination the antiquities found with this deposit, consisting of an amber vase, about three inches in diameter, with one handle; a stone axe-head, wrought with great skill and carefully finished; a small whetstone, and a bronze blade, probably of a dagger, precisely resembling those found in tumuli in Wiltshire, by the late Sir R. Colt Hoare. No instance has occurred of any vessel formed of amber amongst the earlier antiquities found with interments in tumuli. Fragments of wood, as also of bone, apparently charred, were noticed, and the coffin is believed to have been of oak; it could not be ascertained whether the corpse had been burnt, but numerous fragments of charcoal appeared in the tumulus.

Mr. Kemble delivered a discourse on "Self-immolation," in continuation of his striking and instructive development of the mortuary usages and superstitions of the ancient Scandinavians. The suttee in India has continued until recent times, notwithstanding the energetic efforts of our government; the practice is of high antiquity in the East, and it is mentioned by Strabo, Diodorus, and other ancient writers, as existing in full vigour many centuries before the Christian era. It is not so well known, Mr. Kemble observed, that the custom extended to others besides the wife, and that traces of it occur amongst races more immediately connected with ourselves; the consideration therefore of this curious subject may throw light upon questions which occasionally arise in investigating sepulchral deposits. Mr. Kemble proceeded to trace the custom among the Greeks from very remote times; and he showed that among Romans, even till late periods, we find the friend joining his friend in death, the client his patron, the slave or freedman refusing to survive his master. Servius states, that at the funerals of great men it was usual for their slaves to be put to death, and here it is obvious that these were often, as in some other cases, involuntary victims. Of the Celtic Gauls



Friesians. Hence those who would fully understand the origin and radical meaning and the structure of English words must examine them in their German and Friesian cognates. These have been fully illustrated by the celebrated Dr. Grimm, of whom and his brother William a short account may not be uninteresting.

Dr. James Grimm is the author of "*Deutsche Grammatik*," a work embracing an analysis of all the Germanic or Teutonic languages, of course including the Anglo-Saxon and the English, and therefore of the greatest importance to every English philologist. It is one of the most learned and philosophical works of this century. We are indebted to him and his brother William for the best High German Dictionary that has ever been published,—now almost brought to a close. It is a work of immense labour, commenced and carried on under peculiar circumstances. James Grimm was deprived of his professorship and expelled from Göttingen by the late King of Hanover, for interfering with politics. He was thus left without any support, and was compelled to appeal to the German booksellers, who most liberally supplied him with pecuniary means, on his promising to write this dictionary. He has been closely engaged on it for many years, and, though he is threescore and ten, he says, "I have scarcely time to breathe."

This information relative to Dr. Grimm

has been given us by Dr. Bosworth, who also tells us that his friend Dr. Halbertsma, a native Friesian, now residing at Deventer in Holland, has made arrangements for publishing two other works of still greater importance to English philologists than Dr. Grimm's learned German Dictionary. They are of the Low-German stock, and therefore closely allied to Anglo-Saxon—the direct parent of English. We allude to a large dictionary of the Dutch language, and another of the Friesian. The explanatory part of the former will be in Dutch, and of the latter in Latin. The Dutch dictionary is in the hands of several of the Dutch literati, but the etymological department is very judiciously given up to Dr. Halbertsma, one of the most learned and undoubtedly the most extensive writer on the subject, as his numerous publications testify. The Friesian dictionary will be entirely written by Dr. Halbertsma, who has for many years been making extensive preparations for the work. He is critically acquainted with English and its dialects, of which great use will be made in the derivation of the words. Much is expected from Dr. Halbertsma, as he is not only a Friesian by birth, having an intimate knowledge of all the Friesian, as well as all the other Germanic dialects, but for more than 30 years he has been publishing the most important works on the Friesian language and literature.

#### HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*A History of Rome, from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Empire.* By H. G. Liddell, D.D. Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. 8vo. 2 vols. pp. xxii. 470, 576.—At the public session of the French Institute in 1808, the prize for the best essay on the subject of the Crusades was jointly adjudged to Professor Heeren, of Göttingen, and M. de Choiseul Daillecourt, whose compositions possessed "un genre de mérite un peu différent." In fact (says the latter writer) it is difficult for two persons to take the same view of a subject, and to meet at the same point in all their researches; on which account (he adds) "ce double travail pourrait offrir d'utiles rapprochemens." (Choiseul, de l'Influence des Croisades, 1809, p. v.) This is the light in which we view the concurrent works of Sir G. C. Lewis (see Oct. 1855) and Dr. Liddell on Roman History, so far as they relate to the same time. The object of the one is to examine the external evidences of the early period

(vol. i. p. 15), and the result is unfavourable to the history of the first four centuries (p. 264). The other, while conceding this in foreign and military transactions, claims "attention for the Civil History of Rome in the first ages of the Republic;" arguing, that when historical tradition is connected with customs, laws, and institutions, "its evidence must doubtless be carefully sifted and duly estimated, but ought not altogether to be set aside." (Pp. iv. v.)

Dr. Liddell professes to follow the track of Niebuhr generally, thus adding another testimony to the self-congratulating language in which he wrote to Savigny: "In England my results triumph without opposition." (Life, vol. ii. p. 369.) Of the writers who were incited through his influence to new researches into Roman history, all (observes Professor Loebell), with very few exceptions, are standing on his ground, and even when they differ from him the most important of his re-



sults will remain "as an enduring possession to science." (Ibid. Character of Niebuhr as an Historian, p. 421.) With the same conviction, Dr. Liddell says, "I conceive that his main positions are still unshaken, or rather have been confirmed by examination and attack. (P. iv.)"

This work was begun for the purpose of imparting to the upper forms in public schools some knowledge of the altered aspect which Roman history has assumed. It has gradually increased in extent of plan, and, though the author disclaims dissertation, the reader cannot complain that it is formed on too narrow a scale. It commences with two geographical and ethnographical surveys, and, after relating the legendary history, examines its nature in the fifth chapter. At chap. xvi. the history of "Rome under the Patricians" is also reviewed. We may here remark, that neither Dr. Liddell nor his precursor, Sir G. C. Lewis, appears to have noticed the circumstance, that the objections of Pouilly and Beaufort to the current history were controverted by Gibbon in his French "Essai sur l'Etude de la Littérature." (s. 27—37. *Miscell. Works*, vol. iv.) His defence is ingenious; but the endeavour to vindicate secular, while he attacked ecclesiastical history, presents a curious picture of inconsistency, and shows that in the latter case "the wish was father to the thought."

In addition to the political and military history, there are chapters on the government and constitutional changes, the provinces and finances, the social condition of the people, religion, and literature. The narrative of the period, where Greek and Roman history become blended, is the portion which pleases us most. But, taking the work as a whole, and considering the scale on which it is executed, we consider it the best of the kind.

We have now to exhibit some samples of the history. Dr. Liddell is inclined to recognise the lists of the early magistrates,

\* Sir Archibald Alison, in the fifth volume of his *History of Europe*, lately published, while endeavouring to detract from Niebuhr's character for originality, allows that "he has evinced a rare sagacity in treating of the early history, and separating the real from the imaginary in its charming legends" (pp. 43, 44), but seems to regret the loss of the latter, if we understand his words. In the same chapter (on Germany) he confounds the two Schlegels, though his estimate of their several works is just. He terms the *Philosophy of History* (the production of Frederic Schlegel) "a very ordinary affair." (Pp. 137, 138.)

"which differ only by a few omissions and transpositions" (i. 185), as historical materials. On the subject of the agrarian law, he shows that Niebuhr was right, in understanding it of the public land (179). He considers that the legendary tales of Livy have helped to preserve some realities which we should else also have lost; but that, as few appear after the burning of the city, chroniclers with their dry narratives then superseded the minstrels (188). He is inclined to retain the current story of Regulus (312). On the topography of Hannibal's Passage of the Alps, he observes that "the controversy will probably last for ever; the data seem insufficient to enable us to form a positive judgment"† (343). He has studied the historical characters well. Of the elder Cato, and his opposition to Scipio, he says "there is a suspicious harmony between his principles and his feelings" (ii. 67)—a remark which the student will often have reason to apply, as well in modern as in ancient history. Again, "he (Cato) was one of those men who, having done everything for themselves, have come to think themselves infallible" (73)—a judgment which an attentive observer of human nature will often find correct. In chapter 50, the causes of corruption after the Punic wars are well explained. He terms Cæsar's narrative of his own wars, "cold and dispassionate," and argues partly from thence "the entire absence of vanity and self-conceit from his character" (477). The late Mr. Rogers drew an unfavourable inference from the same peculiarity. "He did not much like Cæsar's *Commentaries*; they appeared to him rather dry, and deficient in thought." (*Table-Talk*, p. 93.) But we must leave the reader the pleasure of making further gleanings for himself.

There are two blemishes in this work, to be reckoned perhaps among those "effects of interrupted labour" of which Dr. Liddell candidly complains. The first is an occasional want of clearness of language, leaving a doubt of the author's meaning. Thus it might be supposed (i. 292) that he meant to represent Hannibal as present in person after the battle of Cannæ in the Carthaginian Senate. The second may be traced to the practice of not adding "notes for the purpose of authenticating facts, except when the fact stated seemed specially to require it." (Preface, p. v.) Hence some errors have crept into

† Niebuhr adopts General Melville's hypothesis of the Little St. Bernard. (*Lectures on Roman History*, ii. 8.) For this work, see *Gent. Mag.* for February, 1856, p. 157.

the text, where the author has diverged from the main subject without consulting particular authorities.\*

We must thus account for its being said (i. 299) that "Dion was put to death by his brother Timoleon," thus confounding the despots of Syracuse and Corinth; that Pessinus, whence the sacred stone was brought, was situated in Sicily (410); that the Jews, notwithstanding the efforts of Judas Maccabæus, "finally sunk under the power of the Syrian monarchy" (ii. 101), whereas after the death of Antiochus Sidetes they were independent till they were overborne by the Romans.

But these are minor defects which a stroke of the pen will remove. We therefore invite the author to become his own critic, for a slight degree of revision will produce a work, *dignum non secundo tantum sed decimo prelo*, not merely adapted to the upper forms in public schools, but one on which the dust will not be allowed to settle in after years. Nor would we stop at the period to which these volumes reach, but suggest a continuation to the Fall of the Western Empire, in order to render the Roman History complete. The imperial æra differs indeed from the regal and the republican; the regal (to borrow J. M. Gesner's expressions), is "incerta et nebula;" the republican "disciplina civili et bellica memorabilis;" in the third "Imperatorum Romanorum historia theatrum scelerum, sed virtutum quoque." (Isagoge, ed. 1784, s. 505—514). But a writer who has treated the two former so ably is fully competent to undertake the latter. If we had any doubt, the suggestion would not have been made. At present, we have to choose between Crevier and Gibbon: the former is prolix, and, in Gesner's opinion, wanting in diligence. (s. 516.) The latter begins too late, and goes down beyond the real termination of the subject. Mr. Coleridge complains, that no distinct knowledge of the actual state of the empire can be obtained from his rhetorical sketches; that he notices only what will produce effect; and that his work is little else than a disguised collection of splendid anecdotes concerning persons and nations, from the Antonines to the taking of Constantinople. The true

key to the decline of the empire—the overlaying of the *national* character by the *imperial* (he says) is not to be found in it. (Table Talk, ii. 271.) The undertaking we have proposed has its difficulties, but a due discrimination will enable the historian to surmount them.

*The Benefit of Christ's Death: probably written by Aonio Paleario; reprinted in Fac-simile from the Italian edition of 1543; together with a French translation printed in 1551, and an English version made in 1548 by Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire. With an Introduction by Churchill Babington, B.D. 12mo.*—Among the most mysterious of the dispensations of Providence must be regarded the suppression of that Reformation of religion which at one period dawned over all the more civilised nations of Europe, but which, having been successfully opposed by the powers of this world and of darkness, was at length limited to a few favoured regions, among whom it is the boast of Britain to be supreme. Italy herself partook in this gleam of sunshine, and among her *illuminati* was the Englishman Reginald Pole, who became afterwards at home the main support of the Romish faith and discipline under Queen Mary. Professor Ranke remarks, "If we now inquire what were the leading convictions of these men (the Venetian society, consisting of Nardi, Bruc-cioli, Pole, Priuli, Gaspar Contarini, &c.), we find that foremost among them was the doctrine of Justification, which, as taught by Luther, had originated the whole Protestant movement. Contarini wrote a special treatise concerning this, which Pole cannot find words strong enough to praise." Another still more remarkable work was the "Trattato utilissimo del Beneficio di Giesu Christo crocifisso, verso i Christiani." Of this Ranke says, "Though many thousands of the work on the Benefits bestowed by Christ were disseminated, not one was supposed to escape; the book entirely disappeared, and is no longer to be found. Whole piles of confiscated copies were burnt at Rome:" and Mr. Macaulay, echoing Ranke's statement in the Edinburgh Review, pronounced it to be as "hopelessly lost as the second decade of Livy." The great circulation which this work once enjoyed we learn from the statement of Pietro Paolo Vergerio, Bishop of Capo d'Istria, who had joined the party of the Reformation. He states in 1549 that the book had then for six years been on sale in Venice, where it was first published, and that during that time forty thousand copies had been sold in that city alone.

\* Sir Archibald Alison has substituted Tissaphernes for Pharnabazus, in comparing the meeting of General Bugeaud and Abd-el-Kader with that of Agesilaus and the Persian. By saying also, that the splendid trappings of the Arabs "formed as great a contrast to the modest garb of the French escort, as those of the followers of Agesilaus to the guards" of the satrap, he has reversed the comparison itself. (p. 681.)

It was reprinted in Italian at Modena and Tübingen, and probably elsewhere. In French it was printed at Lyons in 1545 and 1552; in English in 1573, 1580, 1633, and 1638. There was a Spanish version, of which no copy has hitherto been discovered; and one in the Croatic dialect was printed at Tübingen in 1563. There must surely have been German editions: but of such we are presented with no account.

The best critics in theological literature have agreed to attribute the authorship of this treatise to Antonio della Paglia, more commonly called Aonio Paleario: though Ranke is more inclined to credit a report of the Inquisitors which attributed it to "a monk of San Severino, a disciple of Valdes." Mr. Babington thinks that this monk of San Severino may have been the author of the Spanish translation.

Paleario, in a Latin oration which he delivered at Sienna in 1542, admits that he had produced a *libellus* in the Tuscan language, on the Death of Christ, and the benefits which had accrued to mankind thereby. These and other particulars which he states agree with the *Trattato*.

Antonio della Paglia, born in the Campagna di Roma in or about the year 1500, was a professor of languages and philosophy in the university of Sienna. His poem on the Immortality of the Soul, in the style of Lucretius, is termed by G. J. Vossius a divine and immortal composition; and his orations are allowed by Morhoff to be unrivalled exercises in Ciceronian latinity. Driven from Sienna in consequence of his attachment to the Reformed doctrines, Paleario became public orator to the senate of Lucca, and afterwards professor of elocution at Milan; but when the intolerant Pius V. ascended the papal chair he was seized by the Inquisition, and, after three years' imprisonment, suffered death by suspension, and his body was committed to the flames. "When we take into account," remarks Dr. M'Crie, in his *History of the Reformation in Italy*, "his talents, his zeal, the utility of his writings, and the sufferings he endured, Paleario must be viewed as one of the greatest ornaments of the Reformed cause in Italy."

The book had brought one of its admirers, Pietro Carnesecchi, to a similar fate nearly three years before. That accomplished man, who had been protonotary at Rome during the whole pontificate of Clement VII. and was one of "the select party of Cardinal Pole at Viterbo," was accused of having believed in all the errors and heresies contained in that most pernicious book called *Il Beneficio di Christo*, and of having had in his

possession the obstinate apology which Marc Antonio Flaminio had published in answer to the exposition of the "errors and Lutheran deceits" which had been detected in the *Trattato* by Ambrogio Catharino, afterwards archbishop of Conza. Carnesecchi was condemned as an incorrigible heretic, delivered over to the secular arm, executed on the 3rd Oct. 1567, and afterwards consumed in the flames.

It was not until Dr. M'Crie published the second edition of his *History* in 1833, that he made known, from an incidental notice in the will of an old Scottish printer, that this treatise had been translated into English, and read in Scotland. This set the Rev. John Ayre, M.A. upon search for the same, and he recovered a copy of the fourth English edition of 1638, of which he made a reprint, edited with much care, in the year 1847. It is very remarkable that from this reprint, itself derived at second-hand from the French version, *two* distinct Italian translations have since appeared, printed at Pisa and Florence, both in the year 1849.

Mr. Babington's persevering inquiries have enabled him to recover not only the French version, but the Italian original; and they are both now reprinted from copies in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge. Another copy of the Venetian edition of 1543 has been traced as having belonged to Riederer of Nuremberg, in 1768, though its present position is unknown; and one was possessed by B. Kopitar, the late Imperial Librarian at Vienna. A copy of the Italian edition of Tübingen in 1565 is also in the university library at Laibach.

Meanwhile, an interesting manuscript has been noticed in the Public Library at Cambridge, to which it was presented about the year 1840, by the Rev. R. W. Johnson, of Packwood in Warwickshire. It was at the same time described by the Rev. Dr. S. R. Maitland, in the 18th volume of the *British Magazine*. It is a translation of the *Treatise* made by Edward Courtenay, Marquess of Exeter, whilst he lay a prisoner in the Tower of London. It is dated in 1548, when his age was one and twenty. In a dedication, addressed to Anne Duchess of Somerset, Courtenay terms it, "this breve and godly treatise, writton bj a famous clerke in the Itallionne, the understanding whereof as i have bi my noune studie acheved, so have i bi my noune labor translated the same in to our vulgar tonge." The MS. contains two inscriptions in the handwriting of King Edward the Sixth: one at the beginning,

"Faith is dede if it be without workes. Your loving neveu EDWARD."

The other at the end,  
 "Live to die, and die to live again.  
 Your neveu EDWARD."

We agree with Mr. Babington that the king wrote these sentences in the book after it was in the possession of his aunt, rather than (as Dr. Maitland suggested) he addressed them to her husband the Protector on presenting to him the book—an hypothesis contrary to the dedication by Courtenay. Mr. Babington also shows that the manuscript itself is not in Courtenay's hand-writing, but fairly copied by a transcriber. We may remark that the same is the case with three MS. books of a religious character, still extant, which were composed by King Edward the Sixth, and presented by him to the Duke of Somerset.

The volume before us contains the Italian original of the *Beneficio di Christo*, the French version, and Courtenay's English version. The English version from the French has been edited by the Rev. John Ayre. We have already mentioned the two modern Italian versions; and Mr. Babington adds, that a German version is now in preparation by Dr. Tischendorf, of Leipzig. Thus a treatise, whose recovery not many years since was deemed hopeless, has been again placed before the consideration of pious and candid minds; a treatise of which thousands were once annually sold, and eagerly perused, in Italy; which was admired, not only by partisans of the Reformation, but by several cardinals of the Roman Church; which was openly defended by the cardinal Murone, and so largely approved by Pole, that he was thought by Vergerio to have had "a good part" in its authorship; and which, according to the same authority, was considered by many as one of the most sweet, most simple, most pious, and most instructive compositions that had ever appeared in its own graceful language, and its own brilliant age.

*Scriptores Erotici Græci. The Greek Romances of Heliodorus, Longus, and Achilles Tatius. Translated by R. Smith, M.A. Post 8vo. pp. xxxii. 511. (Bohn's Classical Library.)*—Why these authors are included in such a series as the "Classical Library," we cannot conceive, except from the mere fact of their writing in Greek. They certainly are not in *usum juventutis*, and ought rather to have come under the head of the "Extra Volume." The translator evidently feels himself embarrassed, by rendering some sentences in Latin; and, while he admits the evil of such writings, makes a feeble plea in their favour, as if "a poisoned cup" could also furnish a *wholesome draught*. If a few

discerning minds have drawn moral lessons from such compositions, they bear a very small proportion to those who have only derived infection. At least let the defence be rested on other arguments than this. The best use of such works is to furnish help to lexicographers and grammarians, in supplying parallel expressions and ascertaining the meaning of phrases. But this plea reminds us of the golden distinction drawn by Madame Roger, in *La Rosière de Salency* of Favart. When her husband, who is teaching his little girl a *flask* song, makes this excuse, "On ne risque rien d'instruire une honnête fille du bien et du mal: elle pratique l'un et fuit l'autre;" the mother wisely answers, "Je ne pense pas de même. Roger, Roger, n'enseignons que le bien: le mal s'apprend tout seul." He does her the justice to reply: "Eh bien! j'ai tort, et tu parles en brave femme." On which La Harpe remarks, "Assurément, il y a plus de sens dans ces quatre mots de la bonne femme que dans les longues paroles de nos philosophes sur l'éducation." (Lycée, xii. 323.)

The preface contains sufficient literary information for most readers. The pages of Brunet, &c. will furnish more. Harles considers that the romance of Achilles Tatius was composed while he was still a pagan. Of the style he says: "Multum quidem ostendit ingenium, at tamen nimis abundat." (Notitia Græca, p. 449.) Of Heliodorus, he says: "Castitate superat reliquos eroticos Græcos auctores; ingenio tamen et dictionis virtutibus Longo inferior esse videtur." (p. 485.) Yet of Longus he observes that in point of invention and ornament "est parum commendabilis." (P. 494.) The original Greek of the fragment incorporated in b. i. will be found in the *Classical Journal*, vol. viii. We will not detain our readers with verbal criticisms, except to remark that the expression *buccaneers* (p. 409) conveys too modern an idea to be properly admissible into the phraseology of translation from ancient writers. We have taken this instance at random, for it would be a waste of labour to examine the correctness of a version, where the propriety of publication is questionable.

*Sunday Trading in London, its Causes, and its Remedies; or, the Case of the Tradesman briefly stated. By a London Employer. 8vo.*—In Sunday trading, as in many other matters, Custom is a much severer tyrant than Law. Many thousands are confined to compulsory labour on the Sabbath-day, not to perform works of actual necessity, but to obey the demands of competition. They work because they fear that others would else deprive them



of the market for their labour or their wares. "For want of an efficient law, (remarks the writer of the pamphlet before us,) which, by restraining the few, shall protect the many, thousands of tradesmen and their assistants lose, week after week, and year after year, a privilege which is the common right of all, and of which no one can be deprived without serious disadvantage to his highest interests, as well as to his personal comfort. Upon the Master Tradesman this is a hardship; but to the men and boys whom they employ, and who are scarcely free agents, it is a positive injustice." This evil is more prevalent in the metropolis than in provincial towns. For its amendment an association was in May 1854 formed among the Tradesmen themselves, and it was upon suggestions made by that association that the Bill was framed of which Lord Robert Grosvenor took charge in the last session of parliament. What ensued is too notorious—a humbling exhibition, in the middle of the nineteenth century, of an educated people misled by gross misrepresentations, and of the submission of the constitutional council of the country to mob dictation. The disturbances in Hyde Park were traced to an ill-feeling which had been excited by the Beer Act of the previous year: but that ill-feeling was confined to certain publicans and other interested parties, and did not arise from any inconveniences actually experienced by the people. However, the agitators were successful in raising a fatal amount of misapprehension as to the measures proposed, and the humbler classes were artfully persuaded that an intention was entertained to interfere with their liberties, curtail their comforts and recreations, and enforce a "bitter observance of the Sabbath." Thus a bill which was merely calculated to relieve the day of rest from the burden of week-day toil was for the time defeated. Whether the experiment may as yet be again tried, with better prospects, we do not feel competent to decide: but we have every hope of its ultimate triumph, and the cause cannot fail to be advanced by the moderate and judicious arguments, so thoroughly supported by evidence and

proved facts and statistics, which are set forth by the writer before us, who, both in this and in some former essays, has faithfully and forcibly exhibited the extent, evils, and needlessness of Sunday Trading in London.

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*Things not Generally Known, familiarly explained. A Book for Old and Young. By John Timbs, F.S.A. Author of Curiosities of London, and Editor of the Year-Book of Facts. 12mo.*—A very amusing miscellany of some of the marvels of nature and art, and the curiosities of manners and of history, compiled by one who has had a long experience in similar tasks. In a small compass the book treats of five hundred different subjects, grouped under the heads of the Heavens and the Earth, the Sea and Air, Sight and Sound, Life and Death, the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms, Natural Magic, the Manners of Domestic Life, the Festivals of the Calendar, Laws and Customs, National Characteristics, the Dignities of Church and State, the wonders of Inventive Science, and various curiosities of Art and Literature. We observe some names misprinted, as Cayley for Caley (169), Ker for Ken (179), Harries for Harcla (185).

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*Rustic Adornments for Homes of Taste. By Shirley Hibberd. (Groombridge.)*—An extremely pretty volume, nicely illustrated, and deserving of a place on every drawing-room table. The most casual reader will find something to interest and aid him in cultivating, in so far as is possible, his acquaintance with those portions of the animal and vegetable kingdom which may keep his love of nature alive, even in the city. It is indeed no small privilege to find how much may be done, even in the crowded street, to keep us in communication with a plant, a bird, an inhabitant of the waters, or the air. We hold such subjects of observation as very precious; they are something far above cut flowers, however beautiful, and the book which teaches us how to procure and preserve them is much to be esteemed as a household friend.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 21. Joseph Hunter, esq. V.P.

Colonel Harding exhibited a drawing of an architectural boss in Tavistock church, representing three rabbits.

E. P. Shirley, esq. M.P. exhibited a

leathern thong used for fastening the head of an iron hatchet, and a specimen of striated ring-money, both found in Ireland.

Mr. Carthew exhibited some fragments of personal ornaments, probably Anglo-Saxon, found in the Norfolk fen. One



contains a silver coin of the Gens Lucretia, let into a rim or locket.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, President of Trinity college, Oxford, exhibited some sepulchral relics found at Welford, near Newbury; and also a shield of parade of the time of Edward IV., on which is painted an armed knight kneeling before a lady in full costume, while Death stands by, and a scroll above is inscribed, *Vous ou la mort.*

George Scharf, esq. F.S.A. exhibited his drawing of the Tapestry in St. Mary hall, Coventry, and read a lecture upon it, the substance of which was given in our last Magazine, at p. 285. Mr. Nichols at the same time exhibited a series of drawings from the same tapestry, made by John Carter, the draughtsman to the Society, about forty years ago.

*Feb.* 28. Rear-Admiral Smyth, V.P.

W. Pettit Griffith, esq. F.S.A. exhibited some stone fragments taken from the basement of St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, being portions of earlier architecture.

Lord Londesborough exhibited a circular bronze shield, in very perfect condition, said to have been found in a tumulus in the county Galway. It is ornamented with knobs or bosses disposed in concentric circles, and measures 39 inches in circumference.

Charles Baily, esq. architect, of Newark, exhibited a drawing of the tympanum of the church door at Hawksworth, co. Notts, which represents a rudely sculptured cross between two standing figures; and it is placed upon a lintel formed of a still more ancient gravestone. It is accompanied by the following inscription: "*Gauterus et uxor ejus cecelina fecerunt facere ecclesiam istam I honorē dni nri et sce marie virginis dei insimul.*"

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Sec. communicated several letters of Sir William Killigrew, addressed to Captain Adam Baynes, from the year 1653 to 1659. The first three relate to the district called Lindsey Level, in Lincolnshire, and the writer urges very strongly on the attention of Parliament the draining of that vast fen. The postscript to the first is significant of the wretched condition to which the ruined Royalists were reduced. The second shews the interest taken by Cromwell in these projects for draining. The third letter speaks of the injury likely to follow the damage done to the great sluice at Boston. A letter dated March 29, 1655, speaks of the intercession of Lady Cobham to Lady Lambert, the wife of the Major-General, who had obtained leave for the residence of Sir William Killigrew in "the little Lodge at Nonsuch," doubtless the building called the Keeper's Lodge, mentioned

in the Survey of Nonsuch House in the Augmentation Office, printed in the *Archæologia*, v. 436. Nonsuch was purchased by Lambert. But want and misery pursue the Killigrews, and they are compelled to decline this proffered kindness. The last letter is dated from Sturry Court, near Canterbury, on the 1st Nov. 1659—a very critical period, when the death of Cromwell had rendered all parties watchful, and raised the fears of those opposed to the kingly form of government. The unfortunate Cavalier lived for 34 years afterwards, and died in 1693. In the Book of Payments of Secret Service Monies in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. are two items of 20*l.* to "Wm. Killigrew" in the year 1680; but in the volume of Secret Service Payments in the succeeding reign, lately exhibited before the Society, are many entries for a pension bestowed upon him by William III.; and the fact of these payments having been made by small instalments and at irregular intervals seems plainly to indicate that indigence and misfortune had tracked his path to the grave.

*March* 6. J. Hunter, esq. V.P.

G. R. Corner, esq. F.S.A. communicated some further particulars respecting the Abbot of Waltham's House on St. Mary-at-Hill, bringing the history of that edifice down to the year of the Great Fire of London.

J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P. read a communication, "On Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper," with extracts from his speeches and letters, from a manuscript volume in Mr. Collier's possession.

*March* 13. Earl Stanhope, Pres.

Fred. D. Hartland, esq. local secretary at Cheltenham, sent for exhibition a Roman statera lately found in digging foundations for a new school at Watermoor, near Cirencester: accompanied by two molar, one of the old red conglomerate, the other of millstone grit. He also sent two heads which were made for counterpoises to smaller staters; both weighing 460 grains. One represents a Ceres, the other probably a Satyr. Earl Bathurst is now erecting a museum at Cirencester for the relics of the ancient Corinium.

The Rev. H. M. Scarth sent drawings of a silver fibula (in length 2½ inc.) found in Jan. last at Englishcombe, near Bath. It is inlaid with ornaments in black or deep blue enamel.

J. C. Robinson, esq. F.S.A. communicated, from Count Carlo Pepoli, several objects in bronze found in a tomb at a place called the Sette Fontane (Seven Fountains) on a spur of the Apennines between the Bolognese and Tuscany. They consisted of two armillæ, three fibulæ, four pins belonging

to fibulæ, two rings, and the handle of a vase. They exhibited the forms of Gaulish and Etrurian art, as is the case in every ancient relique found in the Bolognese, that province having been inhabited by a colony of Gauls.

Mr. Akerman exhibited an example of an iron arrow-head, found by Mr. Hillier in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Chessell Down, in the Isle of Wight, and which apparently belonged to a bundle of arrows deposited with the corpse, the ends of two shafts being attached to it. Mr. Akerman took the opportunity to repeat his conviction that the bow was not in common use with the Anglo-Saxons as a weapon of war. The spear was the usual weapon of the ordinary soldier, and the sword of the man of higher rank. Passages have been quoted from MSS. of the Anglo-Saxons to prove their constant use of the bow, and the word "gar" in their poems has been supposed to signify *arrow*; but those who will take the trouble to collate the passages in question will not fail to perceive that the word "gar" must stand for the spear that could be used as a missile or in close combat, and that wherever arrows are named it is in descriptions purely poetical and imaginary. There seems, however, no doubt when the word *strael* is used, a word still retained by the peasantry in the south of England. This however occurs but seldom, and, as already observed, in purely figurative language.

W. Wynne Ffoulkes, esq. local secretary, communicated an account of the discovery of eleven skeletons found in Chester. They were unaccompanied by any traces of coffins, serge cloth, or ornament; but their heads lay to the east. The site is supposed to have been that of the cemetery of the Black Friars.

Henry Shaw, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a very interesting relic recently found lying on the top of a stone wall beneath the roof of Davington priory, near Feversham, the residence of Thomas Willement, esq. F.S.A. It is a head-piece formed of a series of small iron plates overlapping each other, and quilted between two pieces of canvass. The metal plates are square, with the angles taken off, to admit of the thread passing between and across them, and thus rendering them secure and immovable. This is supposed to be what was called a "privy cap of fence," and is considered quite unique.

John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A., in a letter to Mr. Scharf, communicated from the MS. collections of the late Mr. W. Reader some historical particulars in illustration of the Tapestry in St. Mary hall, Coventry. They described the foundation of five religious guilds at the middle

of the fourteenth century, at which period also the city received its first mayor. Four out of the five were united at the close of the same century, and the two remaining in 1534. The hall of the four united guilds was rebuilt in 1414; and in that hall the mayor of the city and the mayor of the guild were accustomed to sit together in a magnificent double-chair, of which only one half is now left. Henry the Sixth was a frequent visitor to Coventry, and of one of his visits, at Whitsuntide 1456, a full account is preserved, with the names of the nobility that formed his retinue. From this circumstance it has perhaps arisen that the crowned personages on the tapestry have been assigned to King Henry VI. and Queen Margaret of Anjou, and their attendants to the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, Cardinal Beaufort, &c. But all the Lancastrian monarchs were members of the Coventry guild, as well as Edward Prince of Wales, the son of Edward IV. Henry VII. and his Queen are recorded to have been admitted into the fraternity in the year 1490, and the costume of the tapestry is certainly of that age. If intended to represent Henry VII. the cardinal will have been Cardinal Morton.

Mr. Scharf, in reply, remarked that he learned with pleasure the existence of the guild of Corpus Christi, which strongly favoured his interpretation of the upper central compartment of the tapestry. The emblem of that guild was a seated figure of Christ, holding up his pierced hands, and the wounds in his side and feet clearly visible. Such a figure was painted in the Chapter-house at Westminster, surrounded with angels bearing the instruments of the Passion; and so it doubtless appeared on the tapestry at Coventry, where the angels still remain, but a figure of Justice has been substituted for that of Christ. The guild of Corpus Christi at Coventry was founded twenty-six years after the canonization of the great promoter of the festival, St. Thomas Aquinas. That of the Holy Trinity twenty-one years later. That of St. Mary first of all. The founders of Corpus Christi college at Cambridge were brethren of the guilds of the Corpus Christi and the Virgin Mary, and such guilds were probably often associated.

Mr. Squiers, of the United States, honorary member, then read a paper on the *Guestusos*, a remnant of the ancient inhabitants of Central America; which he prefaced by some observations on the early civilization of that continent. He stated that such civilization never prevailed on the coasts, but was confined to the higher grounds of the interior, where there were open forests, an easily cultivated soil, and

and severely wounded; and Bordi, who was Judge Advocate, has just been murdered.

The King of Naples has come to an agreement with the Holy See, by which he consents to surrender nearly all the celebrated privileges of the Sicilian monarchy, and has accepted the brief by virtue of which the Pope destroys the secular prerogatives of the Ecclesiastical Tribunal of Sicily.

The first stone of the Puglia (Naples) railway, which is to connect the Mediterranean with the Adriatic, was laid on the 12th instant by the co-adjutor Bishop of Naples.

*Denmark.*—The United States Government have agreed to prolong by two months the treaty with Denmark, which expires on the 14th April, in order to give opportunity for the completion of the negotiations now pending with regard to the Sound Dues.

*Berlin.*—Herr von Hinckeldey, the President of Police, was killed in a duel with Herr von Rochow, a member of the Herrenhaus, on Monday the 10th of March. The duel originated in disputes which M. Hinckeldey had had with some officers of the guard on the subject of a jockey club at the Hotel Royal, where a good deal of gambling, it appears, went on. This affair has been smouldering since last summer. More recently M. de Rochow accused M. de Hinckeldey of having lied, an outrage which, crowning a number of others of which he had long been the subject from the officers and nobility, decided him to challenge M. de Rochow. M. de Hinckeldey was an excellent public servant and much esteemed by the King. Berlin is said to be indebted to him for many admirable institutions, such as the Baths and Washhouses, the Waterworks, and the Fire Brigade. His funeral was attended by the King and by a very large concourse of the inhabitants, by whom his firm and impartial administration of justice caused him to be respected and admired, while the same qualities roused the anger and brought down on him the vengeance of the aristocratic faction.

*The Crimea.*—The accounts of the condition of the English troops are very

satisfactory; but the French, both before Sebastopol and also at Constantinople, have suffered much from disease, and it is said also from deficient supplies. This is however denied by the *Moniteur*. The aqueduct of Sebastopol has been completely destroyed by the allies.

*Constantinople.*—Rustem Pacha, ex-Governor of Adrianople, convicted of malversation, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to refund several hundred thousand francs.

Halil Pacha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, has just died without issue. His immense fortune reverts to the Sovereign.

*United States.* The Government have published their correspondence with Lord Clarendon on the subject of the enlistment. It appears that Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister in London, had expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the explanations and apologies of Lord Clarendon, but that the American Government did not consider the honour of the United States satisfied. Warlike speeches continue to be made in the Senate, and violent attacks on the English Government and its representatives in the United States; but there are some Americans who assert that the whole quarrel has been got up by President Pierce's government solely to further electioneering views. At present this dispute, as well as that respecting Central America, appears to have advanced no nearer to a settlement.

In the meantime Gen. Walker, the filibustering Dictator of Nicaragua, has declared that the Mosquito territory, the subject of the dispute, pertains to that state, and that he will take means to assert his authority over it.

*India.*—One of the last acts of the late Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, was the publication of a proclamation announcing the annexation of the Kingdom of Oude. The king has refused to sign an act of abdication, and declared his intention of appealing to England.

The Santal disturbances are, it appears, not yet at an end. Fresh collisions have taken place with the insurgent savages.

The new Governor-General, Lord Canning, has arrived, and assumed the reins of Government.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*New Order of Valour.*—The Queen has been pleased, by an instrument under her Royal Sign Manual, to institute a new naval and military decoration, to be styled "The Victoria Cross." The Victoria Cross is to consist of a Maltese cross of bronze, with the Royal crest in the centre, and underneath a scroll with the words "FOR VALOUR." This decoration is only to be awarded for distinguished service performed in the presence of the enemy. A second similar service by any one who has already obtained the decoration will be marked by the addition of a bar. Every petty officer or private soldier or sailor receiving the cross will receive a special pension of 10*l.* a year and an addition of 5*l.* for every additional bar.

A new loan of 5,000,000*l.* has been contracted for by Messrs. Rothschild, to be paid in instalments, extending from the 26th February to the 24th April. Messrs. Rothschild to receive 111*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* consols for each 100*l.*, which is equivalent to taking the price of consols at 90. At the same time an arrangement was concluded for funding 3,000,000*l.* Exchequer Bills on the same terms.

On Wednesday morning, Feb. 13, it was discovered that the Royal Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel-road, was on fire. Two engines were immediately in attendance, but before they could be set to work the flames had extended to the whole of the scenery and machinery on and under the stage, and, notwithstanding all the exertions that could be made and the assistance of several additional engines, the whole building was reduced to a heap of smoking ruins by 10 o'clock. The theatre and machinery were insured by the proprietor of the building.

The Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, lately known as the Royal Italian Opera House, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, March 5. It was let to Mr. Anderson, the "Wizard of the North," for a few weeks, for 2,000*l.* and he had announced a "Carnival benefit," to terminate his occupation, which was to extend over two days, commencing on Monday, March 3, and terminating with a bal masqué on Tuesday night. Mr. Gye was in Paris when the announcement appeared, and when he became acquainted with Mr. Anderson's intention, he at first refused his consent, but ultimately gave an unwilling permission for the masque to take place.

At twenty minutes to five o'clock on Wednesday morning the company had

dwindled down to the last dregs. Not more than two hundred persons were assembled in front of the temporary orchestra; and the musicians were closing the revels with the usual finale of God save the Queen. At this moment a bright light was observed shining through the chinks and crevices of the flooring of the carpenters' shop overhead. The carpenters' shop extended, with the single exception of a comparatively small space devoted to the scene-painters, from one end to the other of the building, between the ornamental ceiling and the roof of the theatre. Through an open space in the floor of this *atelier* the central chandelier was lighted, and the place itself was generally filled with materials of the lightest and most combustible character. The two men who had first seen the fire reached this place, but were nearly suffocated by dense black smoke, and compelled to make a speedy retreat, without having been able to open the fire mains in the floor. Descending to the next flies they succeeded in turning on the mains, but before they could fix the hose the descending fire from the workshop above overtook them, and drove them to the next flies. The orchestra had not ceased playing the National Anthem when the sudden descent upon the stage of one of the beams round which the canvasses are rolled gave the first intimation of danger to the motley assemblage below. The few remaining masquers rushed precipitately to the various entrances. The flames rushed forward, and, whirling round the interior, made it at once their own.

The proceeds of the night, which lay in the treasury, were rescued, as well as some valuable documents and papers from Mr. Gye's private room. It was now hardly five o'clock, and yet in the few minutes which had elapsed the doom of this noble theatre had been sealed. The flames had burst through the roof, throwing high up into the air columns of fire, which threw into bright reflection every tower and spire within the circuit of the metropolis, illuminating St. Paul's as if gilded with burnished gold, and throwing a flood of light across Waterloo Bridge, which set out in bold relief the dark outline of the Surrey Hills in the distance.

The theatre, blazing within its four great walls, was like a well of fire, or rather a glass furnace. At half past five o'clock the roof fell in with a tremendous crash, and the outer walls alone remain standing. The adjacent houses in Bow Street, Hart

Street, and the Piazza, Covent Garden, were all more or less injured. The scenery, properties, library, the latter containing among other treasures the valuable operatic scores, some of which can never be replaced, as the "Elisir d'Amore" of Donizetti, and the "Oberon" of Weber, are utterly destroyed. Some of the Wizard's tricks and a small quantity of furniture, belonging to Mr. Costa, only were rescued from the flames. No lives were lost. As to the origin of the calamity nothing is known. That the fire broke out in the carpenters' shop there can be little doubt, and the only cause which can be assigned is spontaneous combustion among the inflammable materials there accumulated, heated as the whole building was by the gas which had been burning for forty hours out of the forty-eight. An inquest has been held by the coroner to examine into the cause of the fire, but after a lengthened investigation no conclusion was arrived at.

The only insurances known to exist in connection with the building are two—one of 8,000*l.* upon a portion of the properties, and another of 2,000*l.* effected by Mr. Anderson when he entered on the occupation of the theatre for three months. On the re-erection of the theatre in 1808, no insurance office would issue a policy upon it. To reassure the public against the alarm then created, the architect erected a

tank on the roof of the theatre calculated to hold 18 tons of water, which, by means of double mains on every floor, could be thrown upon any part of the building at a moment's notice. Four firemen were appointed to watch and guard the theatre against fire. It was their duty to go over every part of the building, and to see that the firemains were always accessible, and always charged. This arrangement has been continued up to the present time.

The Theatre which has just been destroyed was built by R. Smirke, R.A. in 1809, after the destruction of the former theatre by fire on Sept. 20, 1808. It was opened Sept. 18, 1809, when the new prices caused the O. P. riots. The interior was entirely reconstructed by Mr. Albano, in 1847, to adapt the theatre to the representation of Italian Operas, at a cost of 40,000*l.*

The Confirmation of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal took place on the 20th March, in the private chapel at Windsor Castle. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Chester, and the Dean of Windsor. His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the godfather of the Princess Royal, was present, having come to England for the express purpose of attending the ceremony.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

*Jan. 15.* William Dougal Christie, esq. now Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Argentine Confederation, to be Minister Plenip. to the Argentine Confederation.

*Feb. 15.* Richard Levinge Swift, esq. now Consul in the island of St. Thomas, to be her Majesty's Consul at Buffalo, United States of America.—Edmund John Turner, esq. to be Consul at Carthage.

*Feb. 20.* Knighted, Thomas Blaikie, esq. Provost of Aberdeen.

*Feb. 25.* The Hon. and Rev. Henry Montagu Villiers to be Bishop of Carlisle.

*Feb. 26.* Sir Gilbert John Heathcote, Bart. created Baron Aveland, in county of Lincoln.

*March 1.* James R. Holligan, esq. to be Auditor of Public Accounts for Barbados.—John Yeedon Lloyd, esq. and Sir Samuel O. Gibbes, Bart. to be Members of the Legislative Council of New Zealand.

*March 3.* Wm. Charles Harris, esq. Chief Constable of the county of Southampton, and Capt. D. W. P. Labalmondriere, Inspecting Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, to be Assistant Commissioners of Police for the metropolis.

*March 5.* James Earl of Caithness to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Caithness.

*March 6.* Charles Richard John Sawyer, esq. to be one of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Davies; and Hardwick Doncaster, esq. *vice* Lamotte.

*March 9.* Thomas Earl of Kenmare created a Peer of the united kingdom by the title of Baron Kenmare, of Castlerosse, co. Kerry.

*March 10.* John Harvey Darrell, esq. to be Chief Justice, Duncan Stewart, esq. Attorney-General, and Seth Harvey, esq. Solicitor-Gen. for the Bermudas.—Thomas Butterfield, esq. late Chief Justice of the Bermudas, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of those islands.

*March 12.* Knighted, Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Lyon Playfair, H.E.I.C. Serv., Provost of St. Andrew's; and William Macarthur, esq. of Camden Park, New South Wales.

*March 13.* Magnus Forbes Morton Herbert, esq. late Capt. 48th Regt. to be Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* Major Phibbs.

*March 15.* John Scott, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of the District of Natal in South Africa.—John Stone, esq. to be Stipendiary Magistrate for the Western District of the county of St. George, in Trinidad.

*March 18.* Lieut.-Gen. William Lovelace Walton to be Colonel of the 5th Foot.

Russell Gurney, esq. Q.C. to be Common Serjeant of the City of London.



**Members returned to sit in Parliament.***Boston.*—Herbert Ingram, esq.*Rutland.*—Hon. Gilbert H. Heathcote.*Sligo.*—Right Hon. John Wynne.**BIRTHS.***Jan. 26.* At the rectory, Adlestrop, the wife of the Hon. H. P. Cholmondeley, a dau.*Feb. 1.* At Kilsby hall, the wife of Thomas Hall Cowley, esq. a dau.—5. At Tusmore park, the wife of Jules Sartoris, esq. a dau.—

8. At Corfu, the wife of Col. Walpole, a dau.

—13. At Aikenhead house, Lanarksh. Lady Isabella Gordon, a son.—15. At Bedwell

park, Herts, Lady Cochrane, a dau.—16. At the rectory, St. George's Hanover square, Mrs.

Howarth, a dau.—17. At Hursley park, near Winchester, the wife of Sir William Heathcote,

Bart. M.P. twin-daughters.—19. The wife of John Pynsent Mathew, esq. of Culm Davy House, a

dau.—At Mullingar, the wife of Major Hew Dalrymple Fanshawe, a son.—At Bramshaw

house, the wife of John Turner Turner, esq. a son.—20. At Edinburgh, Mrs. MacLaine,

of Lochbery, a dau.—21. At Babbicombe, Devon, the wife of George Henry Courtenay,

esq. a son.—At Kidderminster, the Hon. Mrs. Claughton, a son.—At Nice, the wife of

William Parry Okeden, esq. of Turnworth, Dorset, a dau.—22. At South Stoneham, the

wife of Thos. W. Fleming, esq. a son.—23. At the rectory, Corton Denham, Som. the Hon.

Mrs. Augustus Byron, a son.—At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Charles Moray Maclean, a

dau.—26. At Belfast, the wife of Major-Gen. Gough, C.B. commanding the Northern Dis-

trict, a dau.—At Torquay, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a dau.—27. The wife of John

Jervis Broadwood, esq. of Buchan hill, Handcross, a dau.—In Eaton pl. Mrs. George Clive,

a dau.—28. At Brighton, the widow of Col. H. F. Bonham, a son.—29. At Ramsgate,

the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hunter, a son.

*March 1.* In Grosvenor place, Lady Alfred Paget, a dau.—At Tunbridge Wells, la Com-

tesse A. de Bylandt, a son.—At Queensborough, co. Louth, the wife of Major Frederic Bull, a dau.—At Nutfield, Surrey, the wife of

H. Edmund Gurney, esq. a dau.—2. At the Raise, Alston, Cumberland, the wife of Thomas Wilson Crawhall, esq. a dau.—In Queen sq.

Bloomsbury, the wife of J. Eustace Grubbe, esq. a son.—In Eaton pl. the wife of Major

Walter Warde, a son.—3. In Audley sq. Lady Constance Maidstone, a dau.—4. In Sussex

square, the Countess de Lalaing, a son and heir.—At Rise, near Hull, the wife of William

Bethell, esq. a son.—At Upottery, the wife of the Hon. W. W. Addington, a dau.—5. At

Edinburgh, the wife of John Guthrie, esq. of Guthrie, a son and heir.—6. At Wimbledon

common, the wife of Beaumont Hankey, esq. a son.—In Nottingham pl. the wife of Lan-

celot Shadwell, esq. a son.—8. At Grey abbey, Lady Charlotte Montgomery, a son.—

At Little Strawberry hill, Mrs. Edmund Edw. Turnour, a dau.—9. At Portchester terr.

the wife of H. Harwood Harwood, esq. a son and dau.—10. At Bournemouth, the wife of

Capt. J. J. Gape, Herts Militia, a son.—11. At Foulmire rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile,

a dau.—At Higher Ardwick, near Manchester, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas M. C. Wilde, a son.

—In Oxford sq. Mrs. Pakenham Mahon, a dau.—12. At North Rington, Norf. the wife

of the Rev. Wm. Hay Gurney, a son.—13. At Bishopston, the wife of the Bishop of Argyle,

a son.—15. Lady Elizabeth Romilly, a son.—At Putney, the wife of Thomas Hardwick

Merriman, esq. a dau.—16. At Hatherton hall, Staff. the Hon. Lady Vavasour, a dau.—

At Woodend, Lady Greenock, a son and heir.

—18. In Upper Gower st. the wife of Stephen Temple, esq. Q.C. a dau.

**MARRIAGES.***Sept. 26.* At Hawthorne, near Melbourne, William Geo. Palmer, esq. Serjeant-at-Arms, son of Lieut.-Colonel Palmer, R. Art. to Anna-Maria, dau. of Eps. Young, esq. M.D. of Clapham common, Surrey.*Oct. 4.* At Longford, Tasmania, the Rev. Augustus Barkway, Chaplain of Fingal and Cullenswood, third son of the Rev. F. Barkway, of Bungay, to Sarah-Frances, second dau. of the late E. W. Wilmere, esq.*Nov. 10.* At Calcutta, Theodore Duka, M.D. Bengal Medical Serv. to Anna-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Taylor, D.D. Chancellor of Hereford.

21. At Palkondah, Madras, John Young, esq. to Emma-Louisa, dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Wright, Chaplain at Bangalore.

29. At Landour, W. R. Benson, esq. C.S. to Louisa, fourth dau. of Thomas Jervis White Jervis, esq. of Paignton Sands.

*Jan. 2.* At Plymouth, Charles Harry Wilson, esq. Lieut. and Adj. 41st Madras Inf. second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. F. W. Wilson, C.B. to Francesca-Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Sir T. Fellowes.

6. At Bombay, Rodney Payne O'Shea, esq. 75th Foot, to Elizabeth-Caroline, second dau. of Adm. Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart.

7. At Thimbleby, Lincolnsh. the Rev. C. W. Moore, M.A. domestic Chaplain to Viscount Valentia, to Lucy-Fanny, dau. and heiress of the late Benj. Parker, esq. of Thimbleby house.

8. In Dublin, Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-of-Arms, to Barbara-Frances, younger dau. of the late James MacEvoy, esq. of Tober-tinon, co. Meath.—At Liverpool, William, second son of the late John Huddleston, esq. of Elterwater hall, Westm. to Louisa-Henrietta, youngest dau. of John Wrenn, esq. of Liver-

pool.—At Deptford, Edgar Sydney, esq. of Hyde vale, Greenwich, and Mark lane, to Jane-Catharine, second dau. of Thomas Norfolk, esq.—At St. James's Spanish pl. Edm. Anthony Gorman, esq. only surviving son of Michael Arthur Gorman, esq. of Baker st. Portman sq. to Sophia, fourth dau. of Antonio Pereira, esq. of Park cresc. Portland pl.—At Tisbury, Somerset, the Rev. Charles James, to Elizabeth-Lawrence, dau. of James Crang, esq.—In

Gordon square, Samuel Rawson Gardiner, esq. eldest son of Rawson Hoddam Gardiner, esq. of Gordon st. to Isabella, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Irvine.—At Plymouth,

Lieut. W. C. Mudge, R.M.L.I. to Frances-Anne, eldest dau. of A. Denison, esq.—At Southwark, the Rev. Charles Hadden Spurgeon, to Susannah, only dau. of Mr. R. B. Thomson, of Falcon sq.—At Branston, Nicholas-Horace, second son of Thomas Chavasse, esq. of Wyld

Green house, Sutton Coldfield, to Mary, eldest dau. of Robert Brown, esq. of the lodge, Branston, Northamp.—At Attenborough, near Nottingham, the Rev. E. T. Straton, Fowler, B.A. Curate of Attenborough, to Sarah, third dau. of the late John Harding, esq. of Croydon.—At Durham, the Rev. William Thomas Shields, of Warden, Northumberland,

to Frances-Jane, second dau. of Robert Waugh, esq.—At Old Charlton, the Rev. T. Llewelyn Griffiths, Curate of Chadlington, Oxf. to Mary-Moncreeff, second dau. of the late Major Geo. St. Vincent Whitmore, R. Eng.—At Welland, near Malvern Wells, Major John James Brand-

ling, C.B. Royal Horse Art. to Mary, widow of Capt. Herbert Patton, R.A. and only dau. of Charles Gifford, esq. of Cliff's end, Devon.—At Melplish, Dorset, the Rev. Thomas Duo-

decimus, second son of the Hon. Baron *Platt*, and Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Portsea, to *Selina*, second dau. of the Rev. Edward Drury Butts, Incumb. of Melplish. — At Topsham, the Rev. J. *Petherick*, of Mount Radford, to *Sophia*, sister of the late Capt. Smyth, R.E. of Pennsylvania, near Exeter. — At Ootacamund, Edward-Somerset, third surviv. son of Major-Gen. J. W. *Cleveland*, commanding southern div. Madras Army, to *Frances-Henrietta*, only surviving dau. of late Thomas Dowse, esq. — At Burrisnafarney, the Rev. James Campbell *Connolly*, Chaplain of H.M. Dockyard, Woolwich, to *Lydia-Anne*, eldest dau. of George Garvey, esq. of Thornvale, King's co. — At Plymouth, Richard Hawkins *Risk*, esq. Comm. R.N. to *Lucy*, youngest dau. of William Moore, esq. of the Friary.

9. At Haverstock hill, the Rev. Theophilus *Lessey*, of Islington, to *Louisa-Gertrude*, eldest dau. of James Goody, esq. — At Thame, Oxf. John *Hendley*, esq. Med. Staff, to Elizabeth-Amelia-Janette, only dau. of the late Charles Henry Chard, esq. of Winchester. — Francis *Scully*, esq. M.P. for Tipperary, to *Clotilde*, youngest dau. of John Samuel Moorat, esq. of Gloucester square, Hyde park. — At Sturmer, Essex, the Rev. E. V. *Williams*, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge, to *Charlotte-Frances*, second dau. of the Rev. W. Hicks, M.A. of Magdalen coll. Cambridge, and Rector of Sturmer. — At Durham, the Rev. James Jeremy *Taylor*, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staff. to *Esther-Shadforth*, youngest dau. of the late John Oliver, esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne. — At Plymouth, Alfred *Broad*, esq. to *Amelia*, youngest dau. of Philip Leigh, esq. — At Fletching, John *Jones*, esq. of Fletching, to *Mary*, only surviv. dau. of the late Col. Newhouse, of the Isle of Wight, and of Newick, Sussex. — At Trevedraeth, Anglesey, the Rev. W. A. *Tattersall*, M.A. Curate of Walton-on-the-Hill, Lanc. to *Emma-Elizabeth*, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. D. Owen, D.D. Rector of Trevedraeth.

10. At Eckington, Derbysh. the Rev. T. G. *Golightly*, only son of the Rev. T. Golightly, Rector of Boddington, Northamp. to *Gertrude*, third dau. of Rev. Edmund Bucknall Estcourt, Rector of Eckington. — At Stoke, Francis J. Colhoun *Wilson*, E.I.C.S. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Wilson, C.B. to *Annie*, youngest dau. of the late Oliver William Span, esq. of Trinidad. — At Bramford Speke, Weston Joseph *Sparkes*, esq. of Crediton, to *Eliza*, second dau. of Joseph Sheppard, esq. of Cowley house, Devon. — At Edinburgh, Comm. Wm. Brabazon *Urmston*, R.N. son of the late Sir James Brabazon Urmston, formerly President of the Affairs of the East India Comp. in China, to *Marion-H.* second dau. of John B. Murdoch, esq. of Gartincaber, Stirlingsh. — At Christchurch, St. Pancras, the Rev. Henry Wilson *Tweed*, M.A. to *Frances-Mary*, eldest dau. of Richard Twining, jun. esq. of Tavistock st. Gordon sq. and the Strand. — At Exminster, James T. *Edge*, esq. of Stulley hall, Notts, son of Major Hurt, Wirksworth, Derbysh. to *Julia-Frances*, fourth dau. of S. T. Kekewich, esq. of Peamore. — At Monks Kirby, Capt. *Levell*, of the 1st Life Guards, Whichnor park, Staff. to *Lady Jane Feilding*, second dau. of the Earl of Denbigh. — At Stoke Devonport, the Hon. Robert *Handcock*, second son of Lord Castlemaine, to *Caroline*, dau. of Col. Pester, R. Art. — At Paddington, Edward Charles *Oswald*, esq. of the Palace, Croydon, to *Charlotte-Mary*, eldest dau. of John Christian Schetky, esq. of Blomfield terr. Hyde park, and late of E.I.C.'s college, Addiscombe. — James, eldest son of James *Laidler*, esq. of Fenton, Northumb. to the Dowager Marchioness Townshend. — At Streatham, Arthur *Flack*, esq. of Tulse hill, to *Helen* dau. of Benj. Field, esq. of Tulse hill.

14. At Evreux, Normandy, the Vicomte de Fitte de Soucy, Directeur des Postes Francaises at Constantinople, to *Mary*, only dau. of the late Charles Adams, esq. of Allesley, Warw. — At Thorner, the Rev. John *Constable*, M.A. Vice-Principal of the Grammar School, Clapham, and youngest son of the late Archibald Constable, esq. of Edinburgh, to *Emily*, eldest dau. of the late Ard Walker, esq. of Scarcroft hill house, Yorkshire. — At Garvestone, Norf. Gabriel Charles Blandy *Valpy*, esq. fourth son of the Rev. Francis Valpy, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Valpy, of Reading, to *Harriet*, eldest dau. of G. W. K. Botter, esq. Secondary of London.

15. At Stepney, the Rev. Lewis *Gidley*, M.A. of Elmfield, Honiton, to *Charlotte-Laura*, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Bathurst, esq. solicitor, of Rochford, Essex. — At Brighton, Arthur-George, second son of David Barclay *Chapman*, esq. of Roehampton, Surrey, and Brighton, to *Sophia-Georgiana*, eldest dau. of John Davidson, esq. late Capt. 2nd Life Guards. — At Bath, Edward H. *Paske*, esq. Bengal Army, son of Colonel Paske, Madras Army, to *Amelia-Catherine*, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Jervois, K.H. — The Rev. William *Andrews*, Rector of Broad Somerford, Wilts, and late Sub-Rector and Tutor of Exeter college, Oxon, to *Mary-Anne*, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Croome, esq. of Cerney house, Glouc. — At Northleach, George Wm. Reed *Wainwright*, esq. of Westbourne grove, and Staple inn, to *Alice*, widow of Edward Owen Payne, esq. of Dorchester, Dorset. — At Cambridge, William Robert *Hardwicke*, B.A. Trinity coll. Camb. only son of W. Hardwicke, esq. of Bognor, to *Ann*, second dau. of W. Robinson, esq. of Cambridge. — At Highcliff, Hants, Edward Charles *Windsor*, esq. of Mallow, co. Cork, to *Caroline*, second dau. of Lieut.-Colonel Cameron, K.H. late of Grenadier Guards, of Rea house, Hampshire.

16. At Gosfield, John *Scratten*, esq. of Tenterden, Kent, to *Ellen*, eldest dau. of the late John Scratten, esq. of Prittlewell priory. — At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Colonel J. W. S. *Smith*, 38th Regt. to *Lucy-Maria*, second dau. of the late Major J. Brown, of Cheltenham.

17. At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Sir Robert *Peel*, Bart. M.P. to *Lady Emily Hay*, youngest dau. of the Marquess of Tweeddale. — At Fittle, Sussex, the Hon. Colonel *Gage*, second surv. son of Viscount Gage, to *Arabella-Elizabeth*, only child of the late Hon. William Gage, of Westbury, Hants. — At Durham, Captain T. B. *Collinson*, R. Eng. to *Katherine*, second dau. of the late Rev. James Baker, Chancellor of Durham, and Rector of Nuneham Courtenay. — At Rushford, Norfolk, Walter-Spencer, eldest son of Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Spencer *Stanhope*, of Cannon hall, Yorksh. to *Elizabeth-Julia*, eldest dau. of the late Sir J. J. Buxton, Bart. — At Clifton, Frederick George *Davidson*, esq. of Spring gardens, youngest son of the late G. M. Davidson, esq. of Warmley house, Glouc. to *Annie*, youngest dau. of the late Sir G. H. Freeling, Bart. — At Kildallen, the Rev. John Henry *King*, son of the Rev. Gilbert King, of Langfield rectory, to *Lady Mary Crichton*, sister of the Earl of Erne. — At St. George's Hanover square, Hubert F. *Dempster*, esq. of Barnstable, fourth son of John S. Dempster, esq. of Turnham green, to *Frances-Joanna*, eldest dau. of William Startin, esq. of Turnham green. — At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. James Hibbert *Wanklyn*, M.A. Incumb. of St. James's Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, to *Elizabeth*, second dau. of John Leslie, esq. of Conduit street. — At Stokesay, Salop, the Rev. J. D. *Williams*, M.A. Head Master of the Collegiate School, Brecon, to *Hannah-Sophia*, second dau. of the late Rev. W. Williams, Vicar of Stokesay. — At Grace-

church, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A. James *Brown*, esq. of Newark, to Jane, fourth dau. of the late Sam. H. Stewart, LL.D., D.C.L. Rector of Clarendon and Trelawny, Jamaica.—At Patcham, William *Liardet*, esq. R.N. to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Joseph King, esq. of Clapham, and High Wycombe.—At Stockport, Francis, eldest son of Francis Aspinall *Philips*, esq. of Bank hall, near Stockport, to Caroline-Mary, fourth dau. of the Rev. Charles Kenrick Prescott, Rector of Stockport.—At Broughton, near Manchester, William, eldest son of Wm. *Slater*, esq. Park lane, Broughton, to Isabella-Anne-Barlow, second dau. of Joseph Peel, esq. of Singleton brook.—At Pembroke, David *Davies*, esq. of Castle green, Cardigan, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. John Holcombe, Rector of Cosheston, and Preb. of Brecon.—At Gainsborough, Sampson *Hodgkinson*, esq. of East Acton, Middlesex, to Margaret-Caroline, eighth dau. of the late Richard Furley, esq.—At Middleton Stoney, Oxfordsh. Reginald *Walpole*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Caroline, widow of Wm. Watts, esq. of Hanslope park, Bucks, and dau. of the late Rev. F. Apthorp, Prebendary of Lincoln.

19. At Paris, Sir Henry *Mear*, Bart. M.P. of Theobald's park, to Louisa-Caroline, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P.—At Kilbrin, William Norton *Barry*, esq. of Castle Cor, co. Cork, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Sir W. W. Becher, Bart.

21. At Nice, Major George Brydges *Rodney*, R.M. son of the late Hon. John Rodney, to Isabella-Elizabeth, dau. of Major-Gen. Marcus Beresford.—At St. Pancras, Charles, eldest son of William *Downes*, esq. of the Beeches, Handsworth, to Frances, fourth surviving dau. of Major Hawkes, formerly of 21st Light Drag.

22. At St. James's Piccadilly, Colin-Campbell, eldest son of Hugh James *Baillie*, esq. to Anne-Catherine, widow of Rev. T. A. Strickland, and only child of Rev. Henry FitzGerald, Rector of Bredon, Worc.—At St. George's Hanover sq. John Henry Edward de *Robeck*, eldest son of the Baron de Robeck, to Zoe-Sophia-Charlotte, third dau. of the late W. F. Burton, esq. of Burton hall, co. Carlow.—At All Souls' Langham pl. Frederick W. *Harris*, esq. of Rose hill, Dorking, to Elizabeth-Rachel, youngest dau. of the late P. M. Wylie, esq.—At Chettle, Dorset, Edwin-Augustus *Smith*, esq. of Blandford, to Jane, youngest dau. of Edward Castleman, esq.—At Clifton, the Rev. E. A. *Salmon*, to Emily-Anne, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. James Morgan, Rector of Corston, near Bath.

23. At Monmouth, William *Small*, esq. third son of Thomas Small, esq. of Bladon castle, Derb. to Matilda-Sarah, fourth dau. of Philip Williams, esq. of the Bank, Monmouth.

24. At Halifax, the Rev. George *Kinnear*, B.A. Incumbent of Mount Pellon, eldest son of the late Thomas Kinnear, esq. of Edinburgh, to Harriet, fourth dau. of the late Jonathan Akroyd, esq. of Woodside, Halifax.—At Duffield, near Derby, the Rev. Trevor Lorange *Garland*, to Louisa Holland, only dau. of the Rev. John Latham, Incumbent of Little Eaton, and Preb. of Lichfield.—At Ireby, Cumb. the Rev. Henry *Gough*, M.A. Rector of Charlton-on-Otmoor, Oxf. and Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, to Maria-Josephine, younger dau. of the late Joseph Gillbanks, esq. of Whitefield house.—At St. Nicholas, Glam. the Hon. Windham H. W. *Quin*, late Gren. Guards, to Caroline, third dau. of Adm. Sir George Tyler, M.P.—At Great Horkelesley, Essex, Parker William *Freeland*, esq. of Westbourne park terrace, and Yoxford, Suff. only surviving child of late Rev. W. C. Freeland, Rector of Chilton, to Sarah, second dau. of W. S. Sadler, esq.—At Southampton, the Rev. Vaughan Campbell

*Day*, third son of the late C. Day, esq. of Southampton, to Harriet-Eliza, eldest dau. of G. R. Tayler, esq. R.N., Liverpool.—At St. James's, Birch, David *Homfray*, esq. of Portmadoc, to Frances-Louisa, dau. of the late Bulkeley Price, esq. of Manchester, and relict of Evan Lloyd, esq. of Maes-y-porth, Anglesey.—At St. Mary Magdalene, Regent's park, Francis-Henry, fifth son of the late W. B. *Diamond*, esq. of Henley-in-Arden, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Fuggle, esq. of Marl place, Brenchley.

26. At St. Mark's Kennington, Henry, eldest son of Henry *Mavor*, esq. of Ealing, to Emily, youngest dau. of James Henry Trye, esq. of Brandon lodge, North Brixton.—At St. Mary's Paddington, George, eldest son of the late William *Oliver*, esq. of Waterhouse, Staff. to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Major Hill.

29. At the Royal Chapel of St. George, Windsor, Capt. Frederic *Sayer*, 23rd Fusiliers, to Maria-Henrietta-Sophia, eldest dau. of Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps.—At Sherborne, Glouc. the Rev. C. E. *Oakley*, Rector of Wickwar, to Lady Georgina Moreton, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Ducie.—At Great Malvern, Edmond-Philip, eldest son of William James *Le Fenetre*, esq. of Southampton, to Sidney-Mary, second dau. of the Rev. James Mainguy, Rector of St. Mary de Castro, Guernsey.—At Dublin, Godfrey William Hugh *Massy*, esq. of Castlereagh, co. Tipperary, Captain 19th Regt. to Louisa, Countess of Seafield.—At Hove, Brighton, Lieut.-Col. R. *Drought*, 60th Bengal Inf. son of the late Rev. Robert Drought, M.A. to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of late Rev. H. J. Rush, M.A. Vicar of Hollington, Sussex.—At Stamford, Lieut.-Col. J. *Mitchell*, R.M. to Emma-Wayet, youngest dau. of T. H. Jackson, esq.—At Edinburgh, John *Wedderburn*, esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Alice, dau. of the late D. C. Bell, esq. Bombay Med. Board.—At Cheltenham, John Henry *Durbin*, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Tamworth, Australia, second son of the late J. J. Durbin, esq. of Walton court, Som. to Clementina, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Colonel Scott, of Woll, Roxb.—At Sheffield, the Rev. George *Hambleton*, Vicar of Theydon-Bois, Essex, to Mary, youngest dau. of Eagle Willett, esq. late of Norwich.

30. At Paddington, T. Page *Casey*, esq. Capt. R.M. to Mary-Frances, second dau. of the late Thomas Irving, esq. Naval Storekeeper, Deptford.—At Leamington, Francis, son of John Harvey *Thursby*, esq. to Elizabeth-Wilhelmina, only child of late William Knight Debaney, esq.

31. At Edinburgh, William-Charles, second son of George Henry *Heron*, esq. of Uxbridge, Middx. to Ellen, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Hunter, of Edinburgh.—At Ipswich, William *Johnson*, esq. of Great Dunmow, to Fanny-Julia, second dau. of Capt. Henry Alexander, R. Staff Corps, Ipswich.—At Ipswich, Edw. *Beck*, esq. M.D. of Ipswich, to Elizabeth-Margaret, widow of Capt. Harkness, Madras Army, only dau. of E. Bacon, esq. banker, Ipswich.—At Marylebone, Henry Robert *Goldfinch*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Goldfinch, K.C.B. to Emily-Reynolds, youngest dau. of S. R. Solly, esq. of Serge hill, Herts, and Manchester sq.—At Charlton, Kent, Col. *Burn*, R.A. to Caroline-Mary-Rosdew, only dau. of Major Little, R.M.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Colonel William *Newton*, Coldstream Guards, eldest son of W. Newton, esq. Elden, Suffolk, to Elizabeth-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Thomas Steele.—At St. Paul's, Kersall Moor, the Rev. Frederic Colborne *Fisher*, son of P. Hawkins Fisher, esq. of the Castle, near Stroud, to Rosamond-Adeline, dau. of W. L. Clowes, esq. of Broughton old hall, Lanc. late Lieut.-Col. 3rd Lt. Drag.—At Tor, Henry *Myers*, esq. late Capt. 4th Lanc. Militia,

to Jean-Allan-Frazer, widow of the late S. M. Anderson, esq. Madras Civil Serv. and youngest dau. of Joseph Buckley, esq. of Torquay.—At All Saints' St. John's Wood, John *Whitmarsh*, esq. of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, to Jane-Elizabeth, widow of Edgcumbe Chevalier, esq. of Ipswich.—At Rustington, Sussex, the Rev. Thomas H. *Bird*, M.A. Vicar of Yarkhill, and Incumb. of Moreton Jeffries, Heref. to Emma, second dau. of the Rev. J. C. Green, M.A. Vicar of Rustington.—At Dublin, Joseph *Burke*, esq. of Elm hall, co. Tipperary, and Dublin, to Sarah, dau. of Jeremiah John Murphy, esq. Q.C.—At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, George-Boughton, eldest son of George *Hume*, esq. of Dorset sq. Regent's park, to Harriet, dau. of the Rev. William Wheler Hume, Incumb. of St. Mary Magdalen's, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.—At Richmond, Yorksh. the Rev. J. *Sharpe*, Vicar of Doncaster, and Canon of York, to Annie, second dau. of Edward Mason, esq. of Richmond.—At Tooting, the Rev. Horatio Nelson *Ward*, Rector of Radstock, near Bath, eldest son of the Rev. Philip Ward, Rector of Tenterden, to Elizabeth-Martha, youngest dau. of the late John Blandy, esq. of Madeira.—At Clevedon, Som. the Rev. A. E. *Parsons*, M.A. of Worc. coll. Oxford, to Mary-Preston, dau. of the Rev. Henry Helsham, Vicar of Rosbercon, co. Kilkenny.—At Bickleigh, near Plymouth, William Andrew *Phelps*, esq. of Pilton park, Som. to Mary-Susan, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. Robert Turner, M.A. of St. John's coll. Cambridge.—At Paddington, Lieut. O. *Greene*, Bengal Army, eldest son of Octavius Greene, esq. and grandson of the late William Greene, esq. of Thundercliffe grange, Yorksh. to Amanté, youngest dau. of J. H. Noding, esq. of Gloucester terr. Hyde park.—At Kendal, Westm. W. G. *Wagstaffe*, esq. of Grantham, Linc. to Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Wilkinson, of Sedbergh.

Feb. 1. At St. James's Piccadilly, the Rev. John *Wordsworth*, Rector of Brigham, Cumb. to Marian, dau. of the late Luke Dolan, esq. of Galway, and niece of Henry Brien, esq. of Feltham, Middlesex.

2. At St. George's Hanover sq. Capt. *Robb*, R.N. of H.M.S. *Cesar*, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late M.R. Boulton, esq. of Soho, and Tew park, Oxf.—At Paddington, Arthur E. *Barry*, esq. of Gray's inn pl. solicitor, youngest son of the Rev. Henry Barry, late Rector of Draycot Cerne, Wilts, to Frances-Susan, only surviving dau. of the late James R. Aubrey, esq. of Hunter st. Brunswick sq.—At Henley-on-Thames, the Rev. Henry *Benson*, M.A. to Katharine, youngest dau. of Thos. Whitehead, esq. of Ramsgate.—At Cripplegate, Crawford *Ellison*, son of Miles Ellison, esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Mary Anna Price, of Falcon square, sister of H. L. Taylor, esq. Member of the Common Council.

4. At Leeds, Robert *Nairne*, M.D. of Charles st. Berkeley sq. to Elizabeth, dau. of William Gott, esq. of Leeds, and Spring bank, Harrogate; also the Rev. John S. *Warren*, M.A. son of the Rev. Z. S. Warren, Vicar of Ancaster, Linc. to Caroline, dau. of J. E. Brooke, esq. of Hotham house, Yorksh. and granddau. of the late Benj. Gott, esq. of Hornby house, Leeds.—At Galway, James Valentine *Browne*, esq. M.D. Professor of Galway coll. to Dora Browne, widow of Richard James Martin, esq. Major 1st Dragoon Guards, and niece of Adm. Walcott, M.P.—At the Catholic chapel, Spanish pl. and afterwards at the parish church Marylebone, William *Coron*, esq. 33rd Regt. fifth son of late J. S. Coxon, esq. of Fleak priory, Killarney, to Lucy-Sidney, second dau. of T. S. Cooper, esq. A.R.A. of Dorset sq. and Vernon Holme, Kent.

5. At Henbury, Glouc. George O. *Edwards*, esq. of Redland court, to Emily-Frances, eldest

dau. of the Rev. H. H. Way, Vicar of Henbury.—At Long Buckby, Northamp. S. *Percival*, esq. of Kingston, son of the late John Percival, esq. of Woodlands, I.W. to Annie-Gillbee, dau. of the Rev. J. Smith, Vicar of Long Buckby, and Preb. of Lichfield.—At Hampstead, Andrew *Steedman*, esq. of Haverstock hill, to Caroline, widow of Capt. Gordon, 15th Bengal N. Inf. only dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Harrington Evans.—At Congerstone, Lieut.-Col. Nigel *Kingscote*, C.B., M.P. to Lady Emily Marie Curzon, third dau. of Earl Howe.—At Withington, Frederick, fourth son of the late S. N. *Barber*, esq. of Denmark hill, to Ellen, second dau. of John Barratt, esq. of Oakley house, Fallowfield, Lanc.—At St. George's Hanoversq. Maurice *Emmett*, esq. Capt. Bucks Militia, late Capt. 48th Foot, son of the Rev. W. J. Emmett, to Jemima, widow of John Horstman, esq. of Thames Ditton house.—At Blankney, Linc. Edmund Chase *Marriot*, esq. to Louisa-Agnes, dau. of the late James Backwell Praed, esq. of Tyringham, Bucks, and Trevethoe, Cornwall.—At Stevenage, Thomas *Aldersey*, esq. of Aldersey hall, Chesh. to Rose-Sydney, second dau. of the Rev. G. B. Blomfield, Rector of Stevenage, and Canon of Chester.—At Worcester, Edward Priest *Richards*, esq. of Plasnewyd, Glam. to Harriet-Georgina, eldest dau. of Admiral Sir G. Tyler, M.P.—At Worcester, G. *Shaw*, esq. of Calbridge, lodge, co. Kildare, to Ellen, third dau. of the Rev. W. H. Havergal, Rector of St. Nicholas, and Hon. Canon.—At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Capt. the Hon. J. *Drummond*, R.N., C.B., to C. F. Elliot, third dau. of Admiral the Hon. George Elliot.—At Exeter, James Newman *Woolmer*, esq. eldest son of Edward Woolmer, esq. of the Barnfield, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Charles Brutton, esq.—At Jersey, Robert Fayser *Hickey*, esq. second in command of 15th Irreg. Cavalry, Bengal Army, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Hume, esq. Beau Regard.—At Easton, Hants, Edward *Adams*, esq. of Cloak lane, and Kingston, solicitor, youngest son of the late George Adams, esq. of Old Jewry, solicitor, to Helen, eldest dau. of the late John Aylward, esq. of Warnford, and Exton, Hants.—At Bicester, Farnham *Flower*, esq. of Downside house, near Bath, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Daniel Drape, of Whitehaven, and Rector of Tintern.

7. At Northrepps, Philip *Hamond*, esq. of Annesley park, Notts, to Richenda, dau. of the late Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart. of Northrepps hall, Norfolk.—At St. John's Notting hill, John, youngest son of the late J. F. *Ellerton*, esq. E.I.C.'s Bengal Civil Serv. to Laura-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of late John Martin, M.D.—At Hove, Brighton, Louis *Troysden*, esq. to Helen, dau. of the late Captain Bazalgette, R.N.

9. At Wargrave, Berks, Capt. Charles L. *Showers*, 14th Bengal N.I. to Frederica, widow of Manby Nightingale, esq. son of Sir Charles Nightingale, Bart. of Kneesworth hall, Camb.

12. At Great Horkesley, Essex, the Rev. R. Parker *Little*, B.A. Chaplain, Madras Presid. eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Little, B.D. Rector of Yarmouth, I.W. to Mary-Anna, eldest dau. of W. S. Sadler, esq.—At Stoke, Devonport, Joseph Cornish *Helmore*, solicitor, only son of M. Helmore, esq. of Heavitree, to Georgina-Clara, eldest dau. of George Henry Creswell, esq. Surveyor to the General Post Office for the Western District.—At Redruth, Cornwall, the Rev. Augustus Newland *Delafosse*, M.A. youngest son of the Rev. D. C. Delafosse, Rector of Shere, Surrey, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late William Davey, esq.—At Plymouth, Edward *Coates*, esq. late of Hong Kong, to Amelia-Augusta, fourth dau. of Capt. Thomas, R.N. of Plymouth.



## O B I T U A R Y.

## THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G.

*Feb.* 18. At Arundel castle, in his 65th year, the Most Noble Henry Charles Howard, thirteenth Duke of Norfolk (1483), Earl of Arundel (1139), Earl of Surrey (1483), Earl of Norfolk (1644), and Baron Fitz-Alan, Clun and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers (by writ 1330, inherited from the ancient Earls of Arundel), the premier Duke and Earl in the peerage of England next the Blood Royal, Earl Marshal and hereditary Marshal of England, a Privy Councillor, K.G. and F.R.S.

His Grace was born in George street, Hanover square, on the 19th August, 1791, the only child of Bernard-Edward 12th Duke of Norfolk, by Lady Elizabeth Belasyse, third daughter of Henry second and last Earl of Fauconberg.

When the Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed in the year 1829 the Earl of Surrey was the first of his communion to take his seat in the House of Commons, which he did for the borough of Horsham, Mr. R. A. Hurst having resigned his seat in his favour. His Lordship was re-elected for that borough in 1830 and 1831.

In Dec. 1832 he was elected without opposition for the Western Division of Sussex, and again in 1835. In 1837 there was an opposition, which terminated in his favour—

Lord John George Lennox . . . . .	1291
Earl of Surrey . . . . .	1247
General H. Wyndham . . . . .	1049

In 1837 he was appointed Treasurer of her Majesty's Household in succession to Sir W. H. Fremantle, and was sworn a Privy Councillor. He exchanged to the office of Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard in June 1841; and resigned with the Melbourne ministry in September of the same year.

In June 1841 he was called up to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Maltravers. On the 16th March, 1842, he succeeded to the dukedom by the death of his father.

In July 1846 the Duke of Norfolk succeeded the Earl of Jersey as Master of the Horse, which office he held until Feb. 1852.

His Grace was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1848.

In Jan. 1853 he became Lord Steward of the Household; but in Jan. 1854 he relinquished that office to Earl Spencer.

It is almost unnecessary to state that his Grace was a staunch Whig. In religious

matters his sentiments were truly Catholic; and so indignant did he feel at the measures of the Church of Rome which received the designation of "the Papal aggression," in common with Lord Beaumont, and others of the more independent members of the English Romanists, that he took that occasion to quit its communion, and conform to the Established Church. His son and successor, however, has been always understood to be a zealous adherent to the Romish faith.

A correspondent of the Record writes:—"It is gratifying to know that the Duke of Norfolk, recently deceased, died holding fast to the faith of his adoption—Protestant Christianity. Soon after the Papal aggression he was led to abjure Romanism in its every aspect. Lectures delivered at the Hanover-rooms in 1850 by Dr. Cumming made a deep impression on his mind, and shortly after he took a pew in the Scotch Church, Crown-court, Covent-garden, where might be seen of a Sunday morning the Roman Catholic premier duke of England, with his family, participating in the simple service, and listening to the preaching of the Gospel in that church. The Sabbath Morning and Evening Readings by the minister of that church have been constantly read to his Grace during the last few years; and there is abundant evidence that he fell asleep in Christ, and entered into rest by that only way which he found, and which we pray his successor may find also."

It has, however, been announced by the hon<sup>r</sup> Member for Dungarvan, in a communication addressed to the Cork Examiner, that the Duke "was restored on his death-bed, and in his last moments, to that fold which he scandalised by his temporary apostacy." And it is further stated that, from the Rev. M. A. Tierney, the Roman Catholic pastor of Arundel, the Duke received the sacrament of extreme unction, in the presence of the Earl of Surrey and Lord Edward Howard. We find the same fact affirmed on his coffin-plate—"qui sacramentaliter absolutus, et unctionis sacræ præsidio munitus, ex hac vita migravit."

His Grace was the best of landlords, and was universally beloved by his tenant-farmers. He was a warm advocate for agricultural improvement, farmed largely himself, and his home domain was a model for the neighbourhood. Of course, the weight of a ducal purse was one source of his many agricultural triumphs at the



West Sussex shows, but we all know that even this will not avail without great skill, judgment, and practical knowledge. To the poor he was a most liberal benefactor.

In the annals of the town of Arundel his Grace will be remembered as a great improver. The lodge, in the High-street, the dairy, &c. are pleasing mementos of his architectural career.

The late Duke of Norfolk married, Dec. 27, 1814, Lady Charlotte Sophia Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of George-Granville first Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; and by her Grace, who survives him, he had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Henry-Granville, now Duke of Norfolk; 2. Lord Edward George Howard, M.P. for Arundel, and late Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, who married in 1851 Augusta, only daughter of the Hon. George Henry Talbot, and niece to the late Earl of Shrewsbury; 3. Lady Mary-Charlotte, married in 1849 to Thomas-Henry present and fourth Lord Foley; 4. Lord Bernard Thomas Howard,

who died at Cairo, when on his travels in the East, Dec. 21, 1846; and 5. Lady Adeliza-Matilda, married in Oct. 1855 to Lord George John Manners, M.P. for Cambridgeshire, younger son of the Duke of Rutland.

The present Duke was born in 1815, and married in 1839 Augusta-Mary-Minna-Catharine, youngest daughter of the present Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart. G.C.B. then British Minister at Athens, and now Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. They have issue two sons and five daughters.

The remains of the late Duke were consigned to the family vault in the chapel attached to the parish church of Arundel, on the 26th Feb. The mourners followed the corpse on foot from the castle to the church, the coffin being placed upon a plain funereal car, drawn by two horses. The procession was headed by the members of the late Duke's household walking two and two. After them came the officers of the College of Arms, viz.—

Pursuivants, Rouge Croix, J. R. Planché, esq.  
 Blue Mantle, H. M. Lane, esq. Portcullis, G. W. Collen, esq.  
 Six Heralds,  
 Somerset, W. Courthope, esq. Windsor, G. R. Harrison, esq.  
 York, T. W. King, esq. Richmond, M. C. H. Gibbon, esq.  
 Lancaster, A. W. Woods, esq. Chester, W. A. Blount, esq.  
 A Plume of Feathers.  
 Norroy King of Arms, R. Laurie, esq., bearing the Coronet and  
 Earl-Marshal's Baton on a crimson velvet cushion.  
 Garter, Sir Charles George Young.  
 Pall Bearers. The Body Pall Bearers.  
 Earl of Carnarvon. of the Earl of Suffolk.  
 Lord Petre. Deceased, Earl of Effingham.  
 Sir Edmund Lyons. covered with a black velvet Lord Stafford.  
 Mr. P. Howard Pall, ornamented with Mr. H. Howard  
 of Corby. Escocheons. of Greystoke.  
 Chief Mourners,  
 the Duke of Norfolk, leading his son the  
 Earl of Arundel and Surrey.  
 Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard, M.P.  
 Lord George Manners, M.P. Lord Foley.  
 The Marquess of Westminster.  
 Mr. Bickerton Lyons,  
 Hon. Robert Curzon, Hon. A. J. Ashley,  
 Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P. Mr. W. Sloane Stanley,  
 Sir G. Pechell, Bart. M.P. Colonel Wyndham,  
 Mr. Prime, Rt. Hon. James Parker,  
 Sir John Kirkland, Mr. R. W. Grey, M.P.  
 Captain Appleby, R.N. Mr. W. K. Gratwicke,  
 Mr. Sanctuary, Mr. T. Evans,  
 The Rev. Thomas Medland, B.D. Vicar of Steyning.  
 The Rev. M. A. Tierney.  
 Dr. Stedman of Arundel.  
 Dr. Kingsley, Private Physician.  
 Mr. M. Ellison. Mr. J. Musket. Mr. T. Boniface.  
 Mr. Dendy, Official and Private Secretary to the late Duke.  
 Mr. Charles Few, jun. Family Solicitor.

The mourners were followed by the Duke's favourite charger, caparisoned and

led by two grooms, and then came the tenantry, two and two, to the number of

about fifty, all wearing scarfs and hatbands. The procession, on emerging from the courtyard of the castle, was met by the mayor and corporation of Arundel in their robes of office, who fell in between the members of the Duke's household and the officers of Heralds' College. At the entrance of the church the body was received by the Rev. G. A. F. Hart, Chaplain to the Queen and Vicar of Arundel, by whom the service was read—the body meantime resting upon a bier in the nave of the church, with the pursuivants and heralds on either side, and Garter at the feet of the corpse. At the proper period the coffin was removed into the Fitzalan Chapel, and lowered into the family vault. At the close of the service Garter pronounced the style and titles of the deceased Duke, and deposited in the grave the wands which had been broken by the Controller and Master of the Duke's household.

#### THE EARL OF LISTOWEL.

*Feb.* 4. At Morrison's Hotel, Dublin, aged 54, the Right Hon. William Hare, second Earl of Listowel (1822), Viscount Ennismore and Listowel, co. Kerry (1816), and Baron Ennismore of Ennismore, co. Kerry (1800), K.P., a Lord in Waiting to Her Majesty, and Vice-Admiral of the province of Munster.

His lordship was born at Bally Ellis, near Mallow, on the 22nd Sept. 1801, the eldest son of Richard Viscount Ennismore (eldest son of William the first Earl), by the Hon. Catharine Bridget Dillon, eldest daughter of Robert first Lord Clonbrock.

He lost his father in 1827, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his grandfather, July 13, 1837. He was appointed Vice-Admiral of Munster in 1838; and nominated a knight of the order of St. Patrick in 1839. In Feb. 1841 he was returned to the House of Commons as member for St. Alban's, defeating Mr. Benj. Bond Cabbell by 252 votes to 205. At the general election in June of the same year he was again returned for the same borough after the following poll—

George W. J. Repton, esq. . . . .	258
Earl of Listowel . . . . .	258
Henry R. Worley, esq. . . . .	251
Geo. Alfred Muskett, esq. . . . .	150

and his Lordship remained in parliament until the dissolution of 1847. His Liberal politics prevented his election to the House of Lords. His Lordship twice accepted the office of a Lord in Waiting to her Majesty. He retired in 184., and was reappointed in Oct. 1853.

Lord Listowel married, on the 23rd

July, 1831, Maria-Augusta, second daughter of the late Vice-Admiral William Windham, of Felbrigge Hall, Norfolk, and widow of George Thomas Wyndham, esq. Cromer Hall, in the same county; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue five sons (of whom four survive), and six daughters: 1. Lady Augusta-Maria, married in 1853 to Captain the Hon. Granville Leveson Proby, second son of the Earl of Carysfort; 2. William, now Earl of Listowel; 3. Lady Emily-Katharine; 4. Lady Sophia-Eliza, married in 1854 to Arthur Macnamara, esq., of Coddington Hall, Hertfordshire; 5. the Hon. Richard Hare, an officer in the Royal Navy; 6. the Hon. Ralph Hare; 7. the Hon. Hugh Henry Hare; 8. Lady Victoria-Alexandrina, to whom Her Majesty stood sponsor in 1840; 9. the Hon. Edward-Charles, deceased in 1844; 10. and 11. Lady Adela and Lady Eleanor, twins, born in 1845.

The present Earl was born in 1833, and is unmarried. He is a Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and has been an extra Aide-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He has lately been serving on the staff in the Crimea, having highly distinguished himself in the battle of the Alma, where he was severely wounded.

#### THE HON. DR. PERCY, BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

*Feb.* . . At Rose Castle, Cumberland, aged 72, the Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, D.D. Lord Bishop of Carlisle, Chancellor of Salisbury, a Prebendary of St. Paul's, F.S.A. brother to the Earl of Beverley.

Dr. Percy was born in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, on the 29th Jan. 1784, the third son of Algernon first Earl of Beverley, by Isabella-Susannah, second daughter of Peter Burrell, esq. and sister to Peter first Lord Gwydyr. He entered the University of Cambridge as a member of Trinity college, and graduated M.A. 1805, but subsequently placed his name on the boards of St. John's college.

Having married a daughter of Archbishop Manners-Sutton, he was by him collated in the year 1809 to the rectories of Bishopsbourne and Ivychurch. He subsequently became, in 1811, Chancellor and Prebendary of Salisbury; in 1816, a Prebendary of Canterbury, and of St. Paul's; in 1822 Archdeacon of Canterbury; and in 1825 Dean of that cathedral church. He was consecrated Bishop of Rochester in June 1827; and was translated to Carlisle in September in the following year. The chancellorship of Salisbury and the valuable prebend of Finsbury,

in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, he retained until his decease.

Whilst Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Percy promoted and superintended an important repair of the interior of the cathedral, during which it was cleared of the white-wash and plaster of many generations, and of a host of modern and unsightly incongruities.

Dr. Percy was twice married: first, on the 19th May, 1806, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Most Rev. Charles Manners-Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury; by whom he had three sons and eight daughters: 1. Mary-Manners, who died an infant; 2. Mary-Isabella, married in 1840 to the Rev. Frederick Vernon Lockwood, and left a widow in 1851; 3. Agnes; 4. Emily-Julia, who died in 1815; 5. Lucy, married in 1832 to Henry William Askew, esq. of Glenridding, Cumberland; 6. Algernon Charles Heber-Percy, esq. of Hodnet hall, Salop, who married in 1839 Emily, eldest daughter of the late Right Rev. Reginald Heber, D.D. Bishop of Calcutta, and niece and heir to Richard Heber, esq. of Hodnet and Marton, by whom he has several children; 7. the Rev. Henry Percy, Canon of Carlisle, and Vicar of Warkworth, Northumberland, who married in 1842 Emma Barbara, only surviving daughter of the late Benjamin Baker Galbraith, esq. of Oldenrigg, Queen's county, and has issue; 8. the Right Hon. Gertrude Viscountess Holmesdale, married in 1834 to Lord Holmesdale, only son and heir apparent of Earl Amherst, and has a numerous family; 9. Ellen, married in 1836 to the Rev. Edward Thompson, and left a widow in 1838; 10. Hugh-Josceline; and 11. Louisa-Julia.

Having become a widower in Sept. 1831, the Bishop married secondly, Feb. 3, 1840, Mary, second daughter of late Vice-Admiral Sir William Johnstone-Hope. This lady died in Nov. 1851, without issue.

#### LORD BAGOT.

*Feb. 12.* At Blithfield, near Stafford, aged 82, the Right Hon. William Bagot, second Baron Bagot, of Bagot's Bromley, co. Stafford (1780), and the seventh Baronet (1627), D.C.L. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Linnæan, Horticultural, and Zoological Societies.

Lord Bagot was born in Bruton-street, Middlesex, on the 11th Sept. 1773, the third but eldest surviving son of William first Lord Bagot, by the Hon. Louisa St. John, eldest daughter of John first Viscount St. John. He was educated at Westminster school (as were his father, his four uncles, and many others of his family), and at Magdalene college, Oxford.

He afterwards received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from that university June 11, 1834.

He succeeded his father Oct. 22, 1798. He was attached to agriculture and natural history, and to scientific and literary pursuits generally, and his private character was highly estimable. His politics were Conservative, and he voted in the majority against the Reform Bill, which led to the temporary ejection of Lord Grey's ministry, May 7, 1832.

Lord Bagot was twice married: first, on the 30th May, 1799, to the Hon. Emily FitzRoy, fourth daughter of Charles first Lord Southampton: she died in June, 1800, having given birth to a daughter, who died on the 1st Jan. 1801. His Lordship married secondly, Feb. 17, 1807, Lady Louisa Legge, second daughter of George third Earl of Dartmouth, K.G.; and by that lady, who died on the 12th August, 1816, he had issue three sons and three daughters: 1. the Hon. Louisa-Frances, who died in 1829; 2. the Hon. Agnes, married in 1828 to John Newton Lane, esq. of King's Bromley, co. Stafford; 3. William, now Lord Bagot; 4. the Hon. and Rev. Hervey Charles Bagot, M.A. Rector of Blithfield; 5. the Hon. Eleanor; and 6. the Hon. Alfred Walter Bagot, Captain in the Staffordshire Militia.

The present Lord was born in 1811, and married, in 1851, the Hon. Louisa Caroline Elizabeth Agar-Ellis, sister to Viscount Clifden, by whom he has issue three daughters. His Lordship is Lieut.-Colonel of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry; and was M.P. for Denbighshire from 1835 to 1852.

#### SIR HENRY HUNLOKE, BART.

*Feb. 8.* In Grafton-street, aged 43, Sir Henry John Joseph Hunloke, the sixth Baronet (1642), of Wingerworth, co. Derby.

He was born on the 29th Sept. 1812, the only son of Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, the fifth Baronet, by Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Eccleston, esq. of Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire. He succeeded to the baronetcy in his childhood on the 19th June, 1816, and was never married.

Sir Henry was much attached to the study of zoology, and had formed a menagerie of rare animals at Wingerworth, which are about to be sold by auction.

#### GENERAL SIR JOHN BROWNE, K.C.H.

*Nov. 16.* In Pall Mall, aged 80, General Sir John Browne, Knt., K.C.H., K.T.S. and K.C.M.G., Colonel of the 8th Hussars.

He entered the army in 1804 as Ensign in the 18th Foot, and attained the rank of

Major in the army Feb. 16, 1819. During the campaigns in the Peninsula he was attached to the Portuguese service, and the corps to which he belonged acted with the Spanish Estremaduran army. On one fatal day in Feb. 1811, when the Spanish soldiery were so thoroughly unnerved before the French near Elvas, that they would not obey their officers, Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Browne was wounded in five places.

Sir John Browne was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the British army March 14, 1811; Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Greek light infantry, Jan. 25, 1813; Lieut.-Colonel of the 21st Dragoons 6th April, 1815; and afterwards of the 13th Dragoons. For many years he held the post of Commandant of the Cavalry dépôt at Maidstone.

He received the royal licence on the 25th June, 1813, to accept and wear the order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal conferred upon him for his services in the Peninsula. He received the rank of a knight bachelor by letters patent dated on the 24th Aug. 1814: and was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1831.

He was promoted to Major-General 1830, to Lieut.-General 1841; appointed Colonel of the 8th Hussars in 1843, and attained the full rank of General in 1854.

#### GENERAL SIR W. G. DAVY, C.B.

Jan. 25. At Tracy Park, Gloucestershire, aged 77, General Sir William Gabriel Davy, Knt., C.B., K.C.H., Colonel of the 1st battalion 60th Foot.

He was born at King's Holme, near Gloucester, the eldest son of Major Davy, of the Hon. East India Company's service, who was Persian Secretary to the Right Hon. Warren Hastings. He entered the army in 1797 as Lieutenant in the 61st Foot; became Captain in the 60th Jan. 1, 1802; Major Feb. 5, 1807; and Lieutenant-Colonel Dec. 28, 1809. He commanded the 5th battalion of the 60th Rifles at the battles of Roleia, Almeida, and Talavera, for which he received a medal and clasp, and was made a Companion of the Bath in 1815. He became Colonel by brevet in 1819, and Major-General in 1830. He received the honour of knighthood from King William IV. in 1836. He was promoted to Lieut.-General in 1841, and was appointed Colonel of a battalion of the 60th in 1842. He attained the full rank of General in 1854.

He married first in 1814 the eldest daughter of Thomas Arthington, esq. of Arthington, in Yorkshire; and secondly, in 1840, the eldest daughter of Richard Foun-

tayne Wilson, esq. of Melton Park, Yorkshire, sister to the wife of Major-General Sir Richard England, K.C.B.

His body was deposited in the family vault at Gloucester cathedral on the 2d February.

#### LT.-GEN. SIR JOHN H. LITTLER, G.C.B.

Feb. 18. At his seat, Bigadon, in Devonshire, aged 73, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hunter Littler, G.C.B. Colonel of the 36th Bengal Native Infantry.

He was the eldest son of Thomas Littler, esq. by a daughter of John Hunter, esq. a Director of the East India Company. His family has been established for many generations at Tarvin in Cheshire, where he was born on the 6th Jan. 1783. He was educated at the grammar-school of Acton, near Nantwich, under the mastership of the Rev. Dr. Devonport. He entered the Company's service in 1800, and took his passage to India in the Kent East Indiaman, which was captured on the voyage by a French privateer, when the passengers were placed in a small pinnace, and left to make their way to India as they could, which they fortunately succeeded in accomplishing.

Mr. Littler went through the campaigns of 1804 and 1805 in Upper India under Lord Lake. He subsequently volunteered in the expedition against the isle of Java in 1811, and took part in the assault and capture of Batavia and Fort Cornelius. On the restoration of Java to the Dutch in 1816 he returned to Bengal, and was placed on the staff of the Marquess of Hastings, then Governor-general, on which he continued till the year 1824. In 1828 he became a Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1839 was appointed Colonel of the 36th Bengal Native Infantry. In 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General; and in April, 1843, he was placed over the garrison and district of Agra. In November of the same year he was selected to lead the army of Gwalior. On the 29th Dec. following the troops under his command brilliantly carried the batteries of Maharajpore and Chounda. During the engagement he was slightly wounded, and had two horses shot under him. On this occasion he received the thanks of Parliament, and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath.

In 1845 he for some time held Ferozeshah with 7000 troops against 50,000 Sikhs; and, on the 20th of September, opened communications with the main body of the army under Sir Henry Hardinge, by a movement well conceived and admirably executed. At the battle of Ferozeshah he again had two horses shot under him, and his Aide fell by his side.

He was a second time thanked by Parliament, and was created G.C.B. In the following year he was appointed a Provisional Member of Council in India. In 1847 he was entrusted with the chief command of the troops beyond the Sutlej, and in 1849 he became President of the Council, and Deputy-Governor of Bengal. The inhabitants of Calcutta presented to him a service of plate, accompanied by an address. He returned to England in 1851; and latterly lived in retirement at Bigadon.

In 1827 he married Helen-Olympia, only daughter of the late Colonel Henry Stewart, whose father claimed the earldom of Orkney, and has left issue four daughters. His body was interred in the family vault at Tarvin.

**LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN GREY, K.C.B.**

*Feb. 19.* At Morwick Hall, Northumberland, Lieut.-General Sir John Grey, K.C.B. Colonel of the 5th Foot.

He was the younger son of Charles Grey, esq. of Morwick (younger son of John Grey, esq. of Howick, and uncle to Charles first Earl Grey), by Katharine, daughter of the Rev. John Skelly, by Lady Betty Gordon, eldest daughter of Alexander second Duke of Gordon, by the Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter of Charles Mordaunt, the famous Earl of Peterborough, K.G.

He entered the army in 1795, as Ensign in the 75th Foot. In the campaign against Tippoo Saib he fought at the battle of Mallavelley, and at the siege of Seringapatam, and received a medal for the latter. He was made Captain in the 15th Battalion of Reserve, Oct. 1803, and in the 82nd Foot Aug. 1804; Major of the 9th Garrison Battalion 1806, and in the 5th Foot June 1811. He then went to the Peninsula, and was twice wounded at Ciudad Rodrigo.

His gallantry afterwards found a field for its exercise in India. In command of the left wing of the army of Gualior, he defeated a Mahratta force of 10,000 men at Punniar, and captured all their guns, standards, ammunition, and treasure. For this success he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1844. In 1845-6 he commanded a division in the battles of the Sutlej.

He was appointed Colonel of the 5th Foot in 1849, and became a Lieut.-General in 1851. He was Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's forces in Bombay, and Second Member of Council there, from 1850 to 1852.

Sir John Grey married, in 1830, Rosa Louisa, only daughter of Capt. Sturt, R.N. but had no issue. His elder brother Charles, a Captain in the 85th regiment,

having fallen at New Orleans, unmarried, the Morwick branch of the Greys has now become extinct.

**LIEUT.-COLONEL W. HULME.**

*Aug. 21.* At Auckland, New Zealand, aged 67, Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Hulme, late of the 96th Regiment of Foot.

Lieut.-Col. Hulme was a fine specimen of a thorough English soldier; intrepid and cool upon all occasions. He received his commission as Ensign on the 25th of Sept. 1803, and was made Lieut.-Colonel in 1837. During the Pindarree campaign he commanded the flank companies of the Royal Regiment, and his conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Maheidpoor elicited the marked approval of Sir Thomas Hislop, and obtained for him his brevet majority. He again commanded the flank companies of the Royals at the storming of Fort Fulnair on the 27th Feb. 1818.

Colonel Hulme commanded the troops (96th Regiment) in New Zealand from May 1844 until June 1845, during the government of Captain Fitzroy. He commanded the expedition to Okaihau in the North, and at the Hutt in the South. He was present also at Ohaiawai; and upon all occasions his coolness and bravery were conspicuous. In 1849 he sold out of the service, and returned to Auckland, where, to the hour of his death, he was all along held in the highest estimation as an upright and honourable colonist.

On the 24th August his remains were followed to their final resting-place by a numerous body of his fellow-citizens. In compliance with the desire of the officers and soldiers of the 58th Regiment, the deceased was interred with military honours. He was borne to the grave by men who had served under his command, and with whom his dauntless bravery had been an untiring theme of admiration. The funeral moved from the residence of the deceased shortly after two o'clock, preceded by a firing party of about 150 men of the 58th Regiment (being almost every disposable soldier in garrison), under the command of Major Russell. Colonel Wynyard, C.B., Major Hume, Captain Timbrell, Lieut. Jones, H.M. ship Pandora, and Dr. Pollen were among the chief mourners. The Speakers of the Legislative Council, House of Representatives, and Provincial Council, with several members of the General Assembly and Provincial Legislature, together with a large concourse of the most respectable of the colonists, constituted the mournful cortege. Mr. Barstow, son-in-law of the deceased, resident at the Barrier Island, could not be communicated with in sufficient time to enable him to be present;



and the steamer from the Bay of Islands, whence his son had been summoned from school, only arrived at the wharf as the corpse was entering the grave-yard.

#### SIR WILLIAM WYNN.

*Dec. . . .* Aged 85, Major Sir William Wynn, Captain of Sandown Castle, Isle of Wight, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of co. Merioneth.

He entered the army in 1794, and attained the rank of Captain Jan. 11, 1800. Having been placed on the Invalid Companies, he was appointed Captain of Sandown Fort March 29, 1810; and received the honour of knighthood May 2 in the same year. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1854.

He married a daughter of Colonel Long, of Tubney Lodge, Berks; and she died in 1850.

#### MAJOR BROWN.

*Nov. 19.* At his residence, Salopian Villa, Tivoli, Cheltenham, at the advanced age of 93, Major John Harman Brown.

Major Brown was one of the oldest if not the oldest officer in Her Majesty's service. He was a man of singular honesty of purpose, great integrity of character, firm and energetic, and with a heart full of kindness. He was, therefore, not only highly respected, but beloved by all who knew him.

He was born April 7, 1763, entered the 52nd foot as ensign in 1779, went out with that regiment to India in 1784, and was actively engaged in the campaigns of Lord Cornwallis and Gen. Sir W. Meadows; participating in the siege and storming of Bangalore, 1791, and various other hill forts of lesser note. In 1792, he was present at the siege of Seringapatam, in command of the grenadiers of his regiment, who took a very prominent part in breaking the lines of Tippoo Sultan on the night of the 6th Feb., when Major Brown received his first wound. His corps suffered most severely, particularly when crossing the river. In 1793, he was at the siege of Pondicherry. As he was returning to England, in the following year, the ship in which he sailed was captured by the French: the Major was suspected and accused of being a spy, was carried a prisoner to the Mauritius, then in possession of the French, and was there arraigned for that odious offence. Shortly afterwards he was honourably acquitted and released, receiving a sword from the French governor as a token of esteem and of the friendship contracted between them during his captivity. In 1798 he accompanied Lord Clive, when going out as Governor of Madras, as his aide-de-camp,

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and remained with his lordship in that capacity until the year 1802. Again returning to England, where he held several staff appointments, such for instance as Adjutant-General under Lord Charles Somerset, Major Brown was engaged in the unfortunate Walcheren expedition, in which he was aide-de-camp to General Houston. He received a severe wound during the advance of our forces from Middleburgh to Flushing, but he was present at the capture of the latter place.

In June 1810, he joined the 90th foot, as Major in command, in which he remained till 1813, when he sold out, after having honourably served his country for a period of thirty-four years.

The Major was twice married. He had a large family by his first wife, all of whom died young. By his second, who survives him, he leaves two sons, both in Her Majesty's service, and four daughters, to lament his loss. Before he invested some property and came to reside at Cheltenham, he had a country seat in Shropshire, for which county he was Deputy-Lieutenant. He was, at the same time, in the commission of the peace for the counties of Hereford, Salop, and Montgomery.

#### REV. CHARLES EUSTACE.

*Jan. 5.* At a very advanced age, the Rev. Charles Eustace, of Robertstown, co. Kildare.

This gentleman was the eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Charles Eustace, M.P. a distinguished commander against the rebels in 1798, by a daughter of Oliver M'Causland, esq. of Strabane, co. Tyrone. His brothers were the late General Sir William Cornwallis Eustace, C.B. and K.C.H. Colonel Commandant of the 60th Rifles, who died in Feb. 1855 (and of whom a memoir is given in our vol. XLIII. p. 525), and the present Major-General Sir John Rowland Eustace, K.H. who survives him.

He was the representative and heir of the Viscounts Baltinglass, which dignity in the peerage of Ireland was created by King Henry VIII. in 1543. In 1839 he petitioned the Crown that his right to that dignity might be acknowledged. His petition was referred by the Queen to Her Majesty's Attorney-general for Ireland, (the present Lord Chancellor Brady), who, having investigated the case, reported that "the petitioner had shown sufficient evidence of his right to the dignity of Viscount Baltinglass, in case the attainder of James third Viscount, temp. Elizabeth, were reversed." Mr. Eustace felt during the whole course of his life the deepest anxiety to procure the revival of this ancient dignity; but, despite of his constant efforts,

and of this being almost the very last peerage still obscured in that way, he was not destined to see his wish accomplished.

Mr. Eustace married Cassandra, daughter of John Stannard, esq. of Ballydoyle, co. Cork, son of John Stannard, esq. Recorder of Dublin; by whom he has left one son, Capt. Charles Stannard Eustace, (now heir to the forfeited peerage), and four daughters, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Leader, Mrs. Arbuthnott, and Mrs. Connor.

**GEORGE ARKWRIGHT, Esq. M.P.**

*Feb. 5.* At the Albany, Piccadilly, aged 48, George Arkwright, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, a magistrate for Derbyshire, and M.P. for Leominster.

This gentleman was a great-grandson of Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning-frame, and the son and heir apparent of the present Robert Arkwright, esq. of Sutton hall, near Chesterfield, by Frances-Crawford, daughter of Stephen George Kemble, esq. of Durham. He was born on the 20th Aug. 1807, and was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 22, 1833.

At the general election of 1837 Mr. George Arkwright was proposed by the Conservative party as a candidate for North Derbyshire, Mr. Evans being brought forward by the Liberals as successor to Mr. Gisborne. He was unsuccessful, the result of the poll being—

Hon. George H. Cavendish .	2816
William Evans, esq. .	2422
George Arkwright, esq. .	1983

On Sir James Wigram becoming a Vice-Chancellor in Feb. 1842, Mr. Arkwright was returned for Leominster, a borough much influenced by his uncle John Arkwright, esq. of Hampton Court. He was re-elected in 1847 and 1852, on the latter occasion after the following poll—

George Arkwright, esq. .	260
John George Phillimore, esq. .	206
J. P. Willoughby, esq. .	190

Mr. Arkwright was unmarried. His next brother is William Arkwright, esq. Captain in the 6th Dragoons.

**BENJAMIN GASKELL, Esq.**

*Jan. 21.* At Thornes House, near Wakefield, in his 75th year, Benjamin Gaskell, esq. a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, formerly M.P. for Maldon.

He was born on the 28th Feb. 1781, the elder son of Daniel Gaskell, esq. of Clifton Hall, near Manchester, by Hannah, daughter of James Noble, esq. of Lancaster.

He was first returned to Parliament for Maldon, at the general election 1806, having polled 31 votes, whilst Charles Callis Western, esq. one of the former members, had polled 29; but on petition Mr. Western recovered his seat. In 1807 he was again a candidate, and had 27 votes, but Mr. Western had 29. In 1812 Mr. Gaskell was returned, together with Mr. Joseph Holden Strutt, and again in 1818 and 1820; so that Mr. Gaskell sat for Maldon from 1812 to the dissolution in 1826. He was in politics a Whig, as was Mr. Western (who became in 1812 one of the members for the county of Essex), whilst Mr. Strutt (the husband of the Baroness Rayleigh) was a Tory.

Mr. Gaskell married, June 17, 1807, Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Brandreth, M.D. of Liverpool, and had issue an only son, James Milnes Gaskell, esq. formerly one of the Lords of the Treasury, and M.P. for Wenlock, who married, in 1832, Mary, second daughter of the Right Hon. Charles William Wynn, and has issue.

**NATHANIEL MICKLETHWAIT, Esq.**

*Jan. 7.* At Taverham hall, Norfolk, aged 71, Nathaniel Micklethwait, esq. a magistrate for that county.

He was the elder son of Nathaniel Micklethwait, esq. of Beeston hall, in the same county, by Sarah, daughter and heir of Miles Branthwayt, esq. of Taverham. His younger brother, the late Sir Sotherton Branthwayt Peckham-Micklethwait, of Iridge Place, co. Sussex, was created a Baronet in 1838, and his decease is recorded in our vol. XL. p. 531.

Mr. Micklethwait was Sheriff of Norfolk in 1810.

He was twice married: first in Jan. 1804, to Lady Maria-Wilhelmina Waldegrave, daughter of George fourth Earl of Waldegrave. She died in Feb. 1805, leaving issue one son, Colonel Nathaniel Waldegrave Micklethwait, of the Scots Fusileer Guards.

Mr. Micklethwait married secondly, Dec. 27, 1810, Lady Charlotte-Marianne-Harriet Rous, second daughter of John first Earl of Stradbroke; and by that lady, who died April 29, 1830, had further issue six sons and seven daughters. The former were: 1. John-Nathaniel; 2. Henry-Nathaniel; 3. Frederick-Nathaniel; 4. Sotherton-Nathaniel; 5. George-Nathaniel; 6. William-Nathaniel. The daughters: 1. Sarah, married to John Mills, esq. of Bisterne, Hampshire; 2. Charlotte, married in 1835 to Francis l'Estrange Astley, esq. brother to Lord Hastings, and died in 1848; 3. Laura, married to Herbert Langham, esq. of Cot-

tesbrooke, co. Northampton, brother to Sir James Langham, Bart.; 4. Emily; 5. Adeline, died in 1831; 6. Gertrude; and 7. Maria.

**YARBURGH YARBURGH, Esq.**

*Jan. 26.* At Stockton Hall, near York, the residence of his brother-in-law George Lloyd, esq. aged 70, Yarburgh Yarburgh, esq. of Heslington Hall, near York, and Sewerby House, near Bridlington, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the East Riding.

Mr. Yarburgh succeeded to the Heslington estates in 1852, on the death of his uncle, Nicholas Edmund Yarburgh, esq. and then assumed by royal licence the surname of Yarburgh. As Yarburgh Greame, esq. of Sewerby House, he had been long known and respected. Possessed of ample possessions, he liberally dispensed to the wants and necessities of the poor on his estates. Some years ago he built and endowed a handsome church at Sewerby. He also contributed very largely to the restoration of the Priory Church at Bridlington; and in many other ways he was a constant supporter of the Established Church, his name appearing in every subscription list where a church was to be built or restored in or near the locality of his estates. He was a liberal contributor to the York County Hospital, and to many of—indeed almost all—the charitable institutions in York and the East Riding.

In 1848 he filled the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire.

On his accession to the Heslington estate, he determined on an extensive restoration of the fine Elizabethan hall at that place. These works have been in progress for several years, and are on the eve of completion, but Mr. Yarburgh has not survived to enjoy the occupation.

Mr. Yarburgh was unmarried; and he was the third possessor of the Heslington estates who has died without descendants. We believe that his sister Mrs. Lloyd (the wife of George Lloyd, esq.) succeeds to the Heslington estates.

The remains of the deceased were removed from Stockton Hall to Sewerby House, and on the following day carried to the family vault in the priory church at Bridlington. The mourning coaches were occupied by Geo. Lloyd, esq. of Stockton Hall, and several members of his family (G. J. Lloyd, esq., the Rev. Y. G. Lloyd, the Rev. Henry Lloyd, and Edward Lloyd, esq.), also E. Harvey, esq. of York; Jas. Walker, esq. Sand Hutton; the Rev. H. F. Barnes, Bridlington; the Rev. M. Tylee, Sewerby; Mr. Brett, Mr. R. Milner, Mr. S. Taylor, Mr. R. Dawson, &c.

**HENRY BLACKMAN, Esq.**

*Jan. 29.* At Lewes, aged 80, Henry Blackman, esq.

He was the only son of Sir Henry Blackman, Knt. who, although not a native of Lewes, resided in that town from the age of manhood till his death in 1832, enjoying the respect of his neighbours. He carried on at the foot of the bridge the business of wine, spirit, and coal merchant, in which he was joined by his son, and for many years "Blackman and Son" were known as one of the leading firms of the town.

The ancestors of the deceased were staunch supporters of the unfortunate cause of the Stuarts, and assisted Charles the Second to leave the kingdom in safety. Upon the return of that prince to the throne, they received many marks of royal favour, and retain to the present day an ebony punch-bowl, with its appendages, presented to them by the King. Sir Henry Blackman obtained his knighthood while junior Constable for the borough of Lewes, in 1782, and while the subject of this notice was only seven years old. Two years afterwards the worthy knight was nominated as candidate for the representation of the town, but retired before the polling.

Mr. H. Blackman received a classical education at one of the public schools. From thence he was sent to Liverpool, and was engaged there in obtaining an acquaintance with commercial matters, subsequently intending to adopt the bar as his profession. Circumstances, however, arose, which set aside this object of his ambition, and he became a merchant, but retired from business after his father's death. He was held in the highest esteem by his fellow townsmen, and his reputation as a political speaker extended throughout Sussex, as he engaged actively in promoting the return of Liberal candidates at the county contests, especially prior to the passing of the Reform Bill. The electioneering exploit, however, which gained him the greatest éclat was performed at Chichester in 1818. It was then expected that Messrs. Burrell and Sugden would be elected for the county without opposition, and every reason for this belief existed, inasmuch as Sir Godfrey Webster, one of the former members, after a short canvass had retired from the field. On the 22nd of June the electors were assembled at the shire hall, the preliminaries had been completed, and the sheriff was about to declare the election, when Mr. Blackman stepped forward and arrested attention by suggesting the nomination of his old friend Sir Godfrey Webster, and this course was actually adopted by the Rev. J. G. Thomas,

of Bodiam, who nominated the baronet; Mr. Blackman, in one of his ablest and most powerful speeches, seconding the proposition. The news flew through the county, and all was confusion and bustle; but this was of short duration, for after one day's polling Mr. Sugden retired, and Mr. Blackman enjoyed his triumph, gained more, perhaps, by making a hit at the proper moment, than by any deep-laid plot. Since that period to the retirement of the Cavendish family, the deceased was always an active supporter of the Whig party.

In Lewes Mr. Blackman identified himself with local politics even more energetically than in the county, and for half a century nearly, at every election, he distinguished himself as an orator at the nominations, obtaining the sobriquet of the "Modern Cicero"—a name given to him by his opponents, but accepted by his friends, who highly appreciated his services. In the public business of the town and neighbourhood he usually took an active part; but the firmness with which he adhered to his matured opinions precluded him from supporting those public improvements which his younger contemporaries forced into operation. In 1837 he was placed upon the Commission of the Peace. As a magistrate he soon gained the respect of the bench, and his services were highly appreciated by his townsmen.

Mr. Blackman was never married, and the only representatives of his family are the Misses Shergold, his nieces, who have been the companions of his home for many years. His remains were buried in the cemetery belonging to St. Michael's parish.

#### — EYRE EVANS, ESQ.

*Jan. 29.* At Ashhill Towers, co. Limerick, aged 82, Eyre Evans, esq.

This gentleman was the representative of the Miltown Castle branch of the noble house of Carbery. He was born May 23, 1773, the posthumous son of Eyre Evans, esq. and grandson of Thomas Evans, esq. of Miltown Castle, co. Cork, M.P. for Castlemartyr, younger brother of George first Lord Carbery, and in remainder to that peerage. The name of Eyre came through the marriage of the Right Hon. George Evans, of Caheross, in 1679, with Mary, daughter and heiress of John Eyre, esq. M.P. of Eyre Court, co. Galway.

He married, March 20th, 1805, Anna, eldest daughter of Robert Maunsell, esq. of Limerick, formerly a Member of Council at Madras; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue six sons and three daughters:—1. Eyre Evans, esq. who died in 1852, leaving issue by the Hon. Sophia Crofton, sister to the present Lord Crofton, two

sons and three daughters; 2. the Rev. Robert Maunsell Evans, who married in 1835 Deborah, third daughter of the late William Causabon Purdon, esq. of Timerrana, co. Clare; 3. Capt. George Thomas Evans, who married in 1841 Louisa-Barbara, second daughter of the late Trevor Corry, esq. of Newry, co. Down, and has issue two sons and a daughter; 4. Anna-Maria-Stone, married in 1836 to the Rev. Robert Hodges Maunsell-Eyre, Rector of Innishannon, co. Cork, eldest son of the late Richard Maunsell, esq. by Lady Catherine Hare; 5. Capt. Thomas Williams Evans, 74th Highlanders, who married in 1851 Helen-Elizabeth, third daughter and co-heiress of the late Rev. David Stewart Moncrieffe, Rector of Loxton, Somerset; 6. John Freke Evans, esq. B.A. barrister-at-law, who married in 1851 Julia-Brice, second daughter and co-heiress of the said Rev. D. S. Moncrieffe; 7. Caroline-Louisa, who married in 1841 the Hon. James Ogilvie Grant, uncle to the present Earl of Seafield, and died in 1850, leaving issue a son; 8. Henry-Frederick, Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, who married in 1851 Sarah-Anne, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the said Rev. D. S. Moncrieffe; and 9. Elizabeth, unmarried.

Mr. Evans is succeeded in his estates by his grandson Elystan-Eyre, born in 1845.

#### — ROBERT SCOTT, ESQ.

*Feb. 21.* At Stourbridge, in his 53rd year, Robert Scott, esq. a magistrate of the counties of Worcester and Stafford, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the former.

He was the youngest son of the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved of York; but, on his marriage with Sarah, the only child of John Scott, esq. of Stourbridge and Great Barr, he dropped his surname of Wellbeloved, and assumed the name and arms of Scott. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Jan. 23, 1829, and for some years went the Oxford Circuit; and he held the office of a Commissioner of Bankruptcy under the statutes repealed in 1842.

In 1841 he was returned to parliament by the electors of Walsall, defeating the former member, Mr. John Neilson Gladstone, by 334 votes to 312. Whilst in parliament he introduced and carried a measure for attaching detached portions of counties to that county with which they have the largest boundary in common, which is known as Scott's Act.

At the dissolution of 1847 Mr. Scott retired from parliament. In politics he was a zealous Reformer; in religion a Protestant Dissenter of the English Presbyterian denomination. He lived, however, on the most intimate terms and

co-operated in many benevolent undertakings with enlightened and public-spirited men of all creeds and parties. His knowledge of law, his calm and even temper, and his eminently judicial mind, enabled him to discharge the duties of a magistrate with great advantage to the community among which he lived. His funeral, which took place at Great Barr, was attended by his tenantry and many of the leading inhabitants of the neighbourhood; and the high estimation in which he was held at Stourbridge was evinced by a resolution of the Town's Commissioners, transmitted to his widow, and by the general closing of the shops and other places of business during the early part of the day.

**SIR BENJAMIN F. OUTRAM, C.B.**

*Feb.* 16. At Brighton, Sir Benjamin Fonseca Outram, Knight, C.B., M.D., F.R.S., and F.G.S., of Hanover-square, London, and Kilham, co. York, in the 82d year of his age.

He was the son of Captain William Outram. He was first employed in the medical naval service in 1794; and rose to the rank of Surgeon in 1796. He graduated at the university of Edinburgh in 1809, and became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1810, and of which he was a few years since elected a Fellow. During the war he was actively engaged in his professional duties, and he received a medal and clasps for the actions in the Nymphæ, the Boadicea, and the Superb. He was appointed Inspector of Fleets and Hospitals in 1841, and in Sept. 1850 nominated a Companion of the Bath and a Knight Bachelor by patent 27th of same month.

He married 18th May, 1811, Ann, widow of Captain Richard Corne, R.N. and daughter of William Scales, esq. who died Nov. 16, 1852. He married secondly 10th Oct. 1855, Sally, daughter of Joseph Outram, esq.

Sir Benjamin has bequeathed the sum of 100*l.* to each of the six following charities: the Fistula Hospital, the Institution for the Widows of Medical Men of London and its vicinity, the Naval School for Boys at New Cross, the Naval School for Girls at Richmond, the Naval Benevolent Institution, and the Distressed Governesses' Society.

His remains were conveyed to Clifton near Bristol, and deposited with those of his deceased wife Ann Lady Outram, in Clifton churchyard, followed only at his particular request by his executors and two old servants.

**SIR JAMES E. ANDERSON, M.D.**

*Feb.* 29. In Harley street, aged 58, Sir James Eglinton Anderson, Knt. M.D., M.R.I.A.

He was the eldest son of William Anderson, esq. merchant, of Glasgow, by a daughter of James Eglinton, esq. He entered the medical department of the Royal Navy in 1808, and retired from the service in Nov. 1833. He graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh, and at Trinity college, Dublin; and received the honour of knighthood from King William the Fourth in 1829. He was formerly Physician to the Mariners' General Insurance Company.

He married, in 1819, the third daughter of the Rev. William Learmont, of Luce Abbey. She survives him, without children.

**W. F. CHAMBERS, M.D.**

*Dec.* 16. At his residence, Hordle Cliff, near Lymington, Hampshire, aged 69, William Frederic Chambers, M.D., K.C.H., Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society, late Physician to her Majesty.

Dr. Chambers was born in India, the eldest son of William Chambers, esq. a political servant of the East India Company, and a distinguished Oriental scholar, by Charity, daughter of Thomas Fraser, esq. of Balnain, co. Inverness. His uncle Sir Robert Chambers was sometime Chief Justice of Bengal; and his brother Sir Charles Chambers was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Bombay.

Dr. Chambers was educated at Westminster School, from whence he obtained his election to a scholarship at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811, M.D. 1818. On leaving Cambridge he came to London, and entered at the Windmill-street school of medicine, and in due time was admitted a licentiate in medicine.

Dr. Chambers was for many years one of the Physicians to St. George's Hospital, and a course of lectures he there delivered "on Practical Medicine" was published in the Medical Gazette.

He was Physician to her Majesty Queen Adelaide, and subsequently to her present Majesty; and, up to his retirement in 1848, he had one of the most lucrative practices in the metropolis.

Dr. Chambers married his cousin, Mary, daughter of Thomas Fraser the younger of Balnain, and has left four children.

**G. G. BABINGTON, Esq. F.R.S.**

*Jan.* 1. At his residence, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 61, George Gisborne Babington, esq. F.R.S., formerly one of the Surgeons to St. George's Hospital.



He was the fourth son of Thomas Babington, esq. of Rothley Temple, co. Leic. M.P. for Leicester, by Jean, daughter of the Rev. John Macaulay, M.A. Minister of Cardross, co. Dumbarton.

He was formerly resident in Golden-sq. and was one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons. Some years back ill-health obliged him to give up practice in London and seek a milder climate. He went to Italy, and resided for some time at Rome.

Mr. Babington married, Sept. 18, 1817, Sarah-Anne, daughter of John Pearson, esq. F.R.S. of Golden-square, but we believe had no issue.

#### THE VICOMTE D'ARLINCOURT.

*Lately.* At Paris, Victor Vicomte d'Arlincourt.

The Vicomte d'Arlincourt commenced his literary career in 1810 by an allegorical poem called *Une Matinée de Charlemagne*; and he afterwards produced romances called *Le Solitaire*, *L'Etranger*, *Le Rénégat*, *Ipsiboé*, *L'Etoile Polaire*, and other works written in the style originated, perhaps, by M. de Chateaubriand, and in his hands at best sufferable, but which employed at second-hand becomes—to us islanders at least—little better than farcical in its overcharged solemnity. He wrote also a tragedy called *Le Siège de Paris*, which obtained the honour of one solitary performance at the *Théâtre Français*. His works altogether were sad trash; but one of them, *Le Solitaire*, owing to some strange infatuation of the public, had for a few months extraordinary success, less, however, for any literary merit, than from its having been taken up very warmly by the then court, that of Louis XVIII.—the Duchess of Angoulême, the Duchess of Berri, and the other ladies of the royal family repaying by their encouragement and patronage the zeal and fidelity of one of their most devoted partisans. This book was read in every chateau, and in a dramatic form acted on every stage, and enabled the noble author in some sort to redeem the fallen fortunes of his house. But its success was only ephemeral; and his subsequent works being of a class that left no excuse for enthusiasm even on the part of his warmest friends, this artificial reputation speedily declined, and the Viscount had to part with his ancient family inheritance, the domain of St. Paër in the vicinity of Gisors, in the fortress of which his ancestor, Richard de la Forêt, in 1137, sustained a siege against all the neighbouring barons. On the ruins of this castle now stands an iron-foundry, and the estate is the property of a manufacturer. *Sic transit gloria!*

Some years ago M. d'Arlincourt travelled in England, and wrote a book on "*The Three Kingdoms*," which of its kind was a veritable curiosity. His passage through the society of a London season—made delightful to himself by the persuasion that in every house there was a copy of *Le Solitaire*, and that every beautiful *Meess* had the sublimest passages of that romance by heart,—his confusion of persons, places, and celebrities,—his melancholy and aristocratic toleration of our social want of finish,—and the wonderful compliments addressed by him with tongue and pen to such of our imaginative writers as he fancied were worthy of sunning themselves in his smile—are all so many curiosities belonging to a bygone world, which cannot be re-produced.

M. le Vicomte belonged to the *ancien régime* in all his ways. In his "accost" there was a mixture of Byronic sadness and mystery, and of the most flowery and elaborate courtesies ever circulated in the ceremonious circles of the Faubourg. His personal graces, aided with rouge, pearl powder, and all that the hairdresser's art could do, and decked out with a magnificent display of jewels and orders, was no less remarkable.

Curious, however, as was his literature, and wondrous as was his demeanour, M. le Vicomte d'Arlincourt was an upright and honourable gentleman, kind-hearted and hospitable; but his literary pretensions were always treated with ridicule, and he was considered one of the grotesques of the literary world.

Some two years before his demise, though very considerably advanced in years, he married a lady of large possessions, and thus closed his latter days in affluence. His excessive devotion for the elder branch of the Bourbons gave a something of exaggeration and even burlesque to his political opinions, and threw an air of ridicule over feelings which it was impossible not to respect for their indisputable sincerity.

Since his death his dramatic reputation has been revived on the Boulevards by the revival of an old melodrama of his composition, *L'Homme aux trois Visages*.

#### VEN. ARCHD. HOLLINGWORTH, D.D.

*Feb. 9.* At the rectory house of St. Margaret's Lothbury, in the city of London, in his 77th year, the Ven. John Banks Hollingworth, D.D., Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Rector of the united parishes of St. Margaret Lothbury and St. Christopher le Stocks.

Dr. Hollingworth was a member of Peterhouse, Cambridge: he took the degree of B.A. (as 6th Junior Optime)

1804, and was soon afterwards elected Fellow of his college. In 1806 he became assistant preacher at Lincoln's Inn. He proceeded to the degree of M.A. 1807, and to that of B.D. 1814; in which year he became Rector of St. Margaret Lothbury and St. Christopher le Stocks, London. He was also Minister of St. Botolph, Aldgate. In 1819 he took the degree of D.D.; in 1824 was elected Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge; and in 1828 he was collated by Bishop Kaye to the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. He resigned his Professorship in 1838. Dr. Hollingworth was the author of—

Sermons at Lincoln's Inn in 1806 and 1807. London, 8vo. 1812.

A Sermon at the Visitation of the Bishop of London, in St. Paul's Cathedral, 14 July, 1818. London, 8vo. 1819.

A Sermon at Lambeth on the Consecration of Dr. John Kaye, as Bishop of Bristol, 30th July, 1820. London, 4to. 1820.

A Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, May, 1829.

Heads of Lectures in Divinity. Second edition. Cambridge, 8vo. 1831.

Archdeacon Hollingworth was married, on the 12th April, 1836, (by the Bishop of Lincoln,) to Mary-Ann, third daughter of John Tabor, esq. of Finsbury square; and we believe that was his second marriage.

#### MR. WILLIAM RADCLYFFE.

Dec. 29. At Birmingham, in his 73rd year, Mr. William Radclyffe, an engraver of considerable practice and distinction.

Mr. Radclyffe was a native of Birmingham. At an early period of his career he gave unmistakeable proofs of proficiency by an ably executed plate of the late Rev. Dr. Milner, after a portrait painted by the late Mr. H. Barber. Another portrait of Lord Nelson, published about the year 1805, was also conducive to his reputation. Afterwards he contributed largely to the gratification of the popular taste for light literature, pictorial illustration, and sumptuous binding, by furnishing a number of the plates by which the annuals, in their best days, gained their popularity. He engraved various pictures by Turner, Reinagle, and other painters; but the "Graphic Illustrations of Warwickshire," issued in 1829, was undoubtedly his *chef-d'œuvre*. This charming volume, which still maintains the reputation of being a standard book, was enriched by thirty-two line engravings, from drawings by David Cox, De Wint, J. D. Harding, J. V. Barber, Westall, Hutchinson, and others. The engravings were all executed by Mr. Radclyffe himself, and have probably never

been surpassed, or even equalled, as book plates.

Roscoe's "Wanderings in North and South Wales" is another book which owes much of its attractions to the productions of Mr. Radclyffe's hand.

In 1814 he was associated with Mr. Barber and Mr. Samuel Lines in establishing the first School of Art opened in Birmingham. That institution was dissolved in 1821, and in the same year the Society of Arts, in New Street, was founded, with which Mr. Radclyffe was associated from the commencement. When a disruption between the artists and the society took place, in 1842, Mr. Radclyffe followed the fortunes of his professional brethren, assisted in forming the present Society of Artists, and continued to discharge the duties of an active member until he was seized with the affliction which terminated in death. Many engravers of established fame were trained in their art by Mr. Radclyffe, and amongst them Mr. J. T. Willmore, A.R.A.

Among Mr. Radclyffe's recent plates have been "Rest in the Desert," after the picture by W. Muller, published in the Art Journal for 1847; and "Crossing the Sands," after Collins, R.A., in the volume for 1848.

#### MR. JOHN DOUBLEDAY.

Jan. 25. After a long illness, in his 57th year, Mr. John Doubleday, for more than nineteen years attached to the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum.

Mr. Doubleday was originally a printer, and having for many years had much experience in the processes of casting in metals and other materials he thereby acquired a knowledge, at once peculiar and practical, which became exceedingly serviceable in his subsequent pursuits, both in taking casts of antiquities and in the detection of forgeries. He established himself in private business as a copyist of coins, medals, and ancient seals; and, being resident in the neighbourhood of the British Museum, his talents were soon found to be eminently useful to that establishment, to which his services were permanently engaged. He was chiefly employed in the reparation of innumerable works of art, which could not have been intrusted to more skilful or more patient hands. His greatest triumph in this way was the complete restoration of the Portland Vase, after it had been wilfully broken into many hundred pieces.

Mr. Doubleday was employed by H.M. Mint to prepare the castings required by that establishment, which he was able to accomplish without that subsequent dressing which was formerly necessary; and

we are apprised that some difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the same aid elsewhere.

His time and his knowledge were readily and ungrudgingly imparted to all who required them.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

*Dec. 5.* At Sealyham, Pembrokeshire, aged 44, the Rev. *William Tucker-Edwardes*, Vicar of Rhôs-market, and Rector of Hasquard, in that county. He was the second son of Wm. Tucker-Edwardes, esq. of Sealyham, by Anna, daughter of George Philipps, esq. M.P. of Cwmgwilly, co. Carmarthen.

*Dec. 6.* At Harwich, aged 80, the Rev. *Samuel Nevill Bull*, formerly Vicar of Ramsey and Dovercourt with Harwich, to which he was presented in 1827 by the Lord Chancellor. He resigned Ramsey to the Rev. William Bull, and Dovercourt to the Rev. Richard Bull, in 1852.

*Dec. 7.* At Helmdon, co. Northampton, aged 68, the Rev. *Pryce Jones*, Curate of that parish (1819). He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A. 1810.

*Dec. 11.* At Biarritz, France, aged 34, the Rev. *Samuel Price Davies*, Perp. Curate of Kingsthorpe, co. Northampton (1854), and one of the Brethren of the Royal Hospital of St. Katharine. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, B.A. 1843, M.A. 1846.

At the vicarage, Llanvair, co. Montgomery, the Rev. *Thomas Gorst Mouldsdaie* (18...). He was of Jesus College, Oxford, B.A. 1810.

*Dec. 13.* At his vicarage, aged 59, the Rev. *James Pedder*, Vicar of Garstang Church Town, Lanc. (1835). He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1829.

At Rathkeale glebe, co. Limerick, the Ven. *Charles Warburton*, LL.D. Rector of Rathkeale, Chancellor of Limerick, Archdeacon of Tuam, and Perp. Curate of Queenstown. He was son of the late Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

*Dec. 15.* At Knaresdale, Northumberland, very suddenly, the Rev. *Henry Bewsher*, M.A. Rector of that place (1823). He was brother of the Rev. Thomas J. Bewsher, of Great Holland rectory, Essex.

At Fillongley, co. Warwick, aged 82, the Rev. *John Thickins*, Vicar of Exhall (1805), and of Fillongley (1826).

At Chard, aged 43, the Rev. *Henry Thurston Thomson*, Curate of Cudworth, Evening Lecturer at St. Mary's, Chard, and Chaplain to the Chard Union. He was of Magdalene college, Cambridge, B.A. 1837. He has left a widow and four children.

*Dec. 19.* At the parsonage, Ide, Devonsh. aged 68, the Rev. *J. Henry Earle*, LL.B. Perp. Curate of that place, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter in 1832.

*Dec. 21.* At Cairo, the Rev. *Edward Place Dewar*, Minister of Auchtergavin, co. Perth; eldest son of the Very Rev. Principal Dewar, Marischal college, Aberdeen.

At Lympstone, Devon, aged 68, the Rev. *William James*, Rector of South Moreton, Berks. He was first of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; graduated B.A. 1810, and having become a Fellow of Exeter, M.A. 1812, he was afterwards elected Vice-Principal of Magdalene college, and presented by that society to the rectory of South Moreton in 1814.

At Oxford, aged 74, the Rev. *William Walford*, late of Hatfield Peverel, Essex. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806.

*Dec. 23.* At Woolwich common, the Rev. *John Watkins Downes*, Perp. Curate of St. John's, Woolwich, Kent (1849). He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1830; and was for many years Curate of St. Philip's, Birmingham.

*Dec. 24.* At Hockerton, Notts. aged 55, the Rev. *John Pritchard Mills*, Rector of that place (1852). He was of Edmund hall, Oxford, B.A. 1829.

At Purlleigh, near Maldon, Essex, in the house of his brother the Rev. J. A. Parkinson, Rector of

Hazeleigh, aged 29, the Rev. *Charles Luke Parkinson*, late of Brazenose coll. Oxford, B.A. 1849.

*Dec. 25.* At Walworth, aged 60, the Rev. *William Sloman Rowe*, Chaplain of the Surrey County Gaol. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1836.

At Bath, aged 82, the Rev. *Allen Wheeler*, Vicar of Old Sodbury, Gloucester (1851). He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. 1798, M.A. 1800, B.D. 1801. He was formerly Head Master of the College School at Worcester, and in Jan. 1832, received from his old pupils, at a dinner, of which Sir C. S. Smith was chairman, a silver salver of 164 ounces, inscribed, "Viro egrogio, utilitate vitæ et moribus integris meritò insigni," &c.

*Dec. 26.* At Burntwood, Essex, aged 55, the Rev. *Richard Lateward Townsend*, Vicar of All Saints, Wandsworth, Surrey. He was the eldest son of the late William Townsend, esq. of Liverpool, and brother to the late William Charles Townsend, esq. Q.C., author of *Lives of the Judges*, &c. of whom a memoir appeared in our vol. xxxiv. p. 218. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1828; and was for some years incumbent of the district church of St. Anne's, Wandsworth. He succeeded to the parish church on the resignation of Dr. Pemberton in 185.

*Dec. 27.* At Gresham, Norfolk, aged 79, the Rev. *Francis Edward Arden*, Rector of that parish. He was the second son of the Rev. John Arden, of Longcroft Hall, co. Stafford, by Margaret-Elizabeth, only child of Rear-Adm. Hamar; and he became the male heir of that family on the death of his elder brother Major John Arden, of the 3d Dragoons, in 1809. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1799, and was instituted to the rectory of Gresham in 1801. He married Rachael, daughter of John Pinkard, esq. and had issue three sons and two daughters.

*Dec. 29.* At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, after many years' intense suffering, the Rev. *Joseph Forster*, Rector of Edmondbyers, co. Durham. He was the fourth surviving son of the late Rev. John Forster, M.A. Rector of Ryther and Sandal Parva, Yorkshire.

*Dec. 30.* At Madeira, aged 48, the Rev. *Thomas Freeman*. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1830, M.A. 1834.

*Dec. 31.* At Ramsbury, Wilts, aged 69, the Rev. *Arthur Meyrick*. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809, and was in 1811 presented by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor to the Vicarage of Urchfont, Wilts, which he resigned at the close of 1838.

*Lately.* At Shouldham, Kent, aged 50, the Rev. *Frederick William Darvall*, Perp. Curate of that place (1851). He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1830.

*Jan. 3.* At his residence in Taunton, at an advanced age, the Rev. *John Cabbell*, S.C.L. for fifty-seven years Vicar of Luppit, Devon.

*Jan. 4.* At Gaston house, Essex, aged 42, the Rev. *Theophilus Pelly*, Rector of Church Brampton, co. Northampton. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1837, B.D. 1845.

*Jan. 6.* The Rev. *Robert Oliver*, M.A. second son of the late John Ferneough Oliver, esq. of Hoole Hall, Cheshire.

*Jan. 8.* At Kenn, Devon, aged 74, the Rev. *Henry Ley*, for fifty years Rector of that Parish. He was of Christ-church, Oxford, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806. His funeral was attended by from 600 to 800 persons.

At Brighton, the Rev. *John Crabb Blair Warren*, M.A. Perp. Curate of Little Horkesley (1829), near Colchester.

*Jan. 9.* At Reading, aged 66, the Rev. *Spelding Curwen*.

*Jan. 16.* At his residence, West Park House, Clifton, near Bristol, in his 93rd year, the Rev. *William Bennett*, Rector of Cheam, Surrey (1813). He was of St. John's college, Oxford, B.A. 1786, M.A. 1793, B.D. 1795.

At Bullington House, Hants, aged 66, the Rev.

*David Cockerton*, formerly of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1813.

*Jan. 17.* At Hartpury, Gloucestershire, aged 75, the Rev. *Charles Crawley*, Vicar of that parish, an Hon. Canon of Gloucester, Rural Dean in the Forest of Dean, a Deputy Lieutenant, and for forty-six years a magistrate of the county. He was the third son of Sir Thos. Crawley-Boevy, the third Baronet, of Flaxley Abbey, co. Glouc. by Anne, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Savage, Rector of Standish. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, B.A. 1804, and was collated to the vicarage of Hartpury by the Bishop of Gloucester in 1838. He married, in 1813, a dau. of the Rev. Duke Yonge, of Cornwood, co. Devon, and had issue the Rev. Charles Yonge Crawley, M.A. of Oriel coll. Oxford.

In Edinburgh, aged 34, the Rev. *Thomas Ferguson Greery*, B.A. Incumbent of the episcopal church of St. John, Forres, Morayshire.

*Jan. 18.* Aged 75, the Rev. *Charles Day*, Rector of St. Swithin's, Norwich (1843). He was formerly Fellow of New college, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1803.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, the Rev. *Henry Barrow Evans*, of Hygrove, near Gloucester. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821.

*Jan. 20.* At Pencombe, Heref. the Rev. *Henry Barry Domville*, Rector of that parish (1831). He was the third son of the late Charles C. Domville, esq. M.P. of Santry House, and Templeoge, co. Dublin. He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1835.

*Jan. 21.* At Mascalls, South Weald, Essex, aged 53, the Rev. *Charles James Fox*, of Magdalene hall, Oxford, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1836.

*Jan. 22.* At Newlyn, Cornwall, aged 53, the Rev. *Edward Dix*, M.A. Vicar of that parish (1839). He was the only son of Capt. Edw. Dix, R.N. who died in 1837, and of whom a memoir will be found in our vol. viii. p. 425. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1831; was some time Curate of Townstal, Dartmouth; was in 1833 presented by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe to the rectory of St. Mary, Truro; and in 1838 promoted by the Bishop of Exeter to the valuable living of Newlyn, as an unsolicited reward of his zealous services in the Church.

At Hulme, near Manchester, aged 36, the Rev. *Joseph Ryland*, B.A. of Trinity coll. Cambridge.

*Jan. 23.* In his 65th year, the Rev. *William Selby*, of Hopton, Norfolk.

*Jan. 24.* In his 70th year, the Rev. *Maurice Hiller Goodman*, of Oare House, Wilts, Vicar of Wilcot in that county (1841). He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811.

*Jan. 26.* At Painswick, Glouc. aged 60, the Rev. *Robert Strong*, Vicar of that parish. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Strong, Rector of Brampton Abbot's, co. Heref. by his first wife Caroline Roberts. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1823, and was presented to his living in 1823. He married Julia, sister of C. Gravenor, esq. of Ely-place, Holborn, where she died July 15, 1842. Mr. Strong died from the effects of an injury to one of his fingers, which led to mortification.

*Jan. 27.* At Cheltenham, aged 67, the Rev. *John Rudge Relton*, of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1816; formerly Perpet. Curate of Marston Meysey, Wilts, to which he was instituted in 1817. He was father of the Rev. E. W. Relton, Vicar of Ealing, Middlesex.

*Feb. 4.* At the vicarage, Middleton, Norfolk, aged 70, the Very Rev. *Peter Scrimshire Wood*, Dean of Middleham, Yorkshire, Vicar of Middleton, Norfolk, and Rector of Littleton, Middlesex. He was the fifth son of Thomas Wood, esq. of Littleton, Middlesex, by Mary, only daughter and heir of Sir Edward Williams, of Gwernnevit, co. Brecon, Bart. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B. and D.C.L. 1817. He was presented to the vicarage of Middleton in 1810; to the rectory of Littleton in 1813; and to the deanery of Middleham in 1814.

## DEATHS,

## ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*June ..* Aged 34, Henry Ashburton Kerr, Commander of H.M.S. *Nerbudda*, which is supposed to have foundered at sea in a gale, off the south coast of Africa. He was the third son of the late Lord Robert Kerr (son of William-John fifth Marquess of Lothian) by Mary, dau. of the Rev. Edmund Gilbert, of Windsor House, Cornwall. He passed his examination in 1841, and from the early part of 1842 until made Lieutenant in Dec. 1841, was mate of the *Carysfort* 26 in the Pacific. In Aug. 1845 he was appointed to the President 50, flagship at the Cape, from which he was paid off in Feb. 1849.

Lost in the same ship, aged 25, William D. Hanbury, Second Lieut. third son of Osgood Hanbury, esq. of Holfield Grange, Essex.

*Aug. 14.* In the Russian hospital in Sebastopol, of his wounds, Major M'Gowan, 93d Highlanders.

*Aug. ..* On his passage to China, aged 19, Charles-Godwin, eldest son of Comm. Charles Parker, R.N. Naval Storekeeper at Hong Kong.

*Oct. 17.* Aged 25, William Galtakell, esq. Government Assistant Surveyor, by a fall from his horse, near Lexton, Victoria, Australia, younger son of J. A. Galtakell, M.D. Monmouth.

*Oct. 18.* At Mount Kemble, Dapto, Illawarra, Eleanor, wife of Comm. R. M. Cole, R.N.

*Oct. 23.* At Hobart Town, Tasmania, Maria, wife of Sir John Lewes Pedder, late Chief Justice of that colony.

*Oct. 25.* At sea, off the Cape of Good Hope, Edward Iver Jones Parry, youngest son of the Rev. J. P. Jones Parry, Rector of Edern, Carnarv.

*Nov. 2.* At Suez, on his passage homewards from India, after an absence of seventeen years, R. H. Clarke, M.D. of H.M. 83d Regt. He was the son of a merchant at Poole in Dorsetshire.

*Nov. 24.* At Inagna, Bahamas, at the residence of her brother-in-law the Rev. William Littlewood, aged 34, Miss Hannah Cardinal, sister of Mr. J. Cardinal, of Halstead.

*Dec. 6.* On board the *Trafalgar*, on his way to Rangoon, aged 19, Lieut. John Bowdler MacLennan, H.M. 84th Regt.

In Africa, aged 21, Mr. H. G. Stanton, student of medicine. He was pupil to Mr. John Allison, surgeon, of Bridlington, and a young man of great energy and scientific attainments.

*Dec. 18.* At Rumpore, George Charles Cheap, esq. Bengal C.S.

*Dec. 29.* At Ratnapoora, Ceylon, aged 33, Samuel James Butcher, esq.

*Dec. 31.* At Gongo Soco, Mr. William Hitchens, cashier, one of the Members of the Committee of Management of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association.

At Bombay, Anne-Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Trevelyan, 3d Bombay Light Cav.

*Jan. 1.* At Peshawur, aged 26, John Strange Nares, Bengal Horse Art. eldest son of Capt. Nares, R.N.

*Jan. 3.* At Jamestown House, near Dublin, after a protracted illness, taken in the West Indies, Anthony Sydney Shawe Plunkett, late Lieut. 8th Foot, youngest son of the late Hon. Mathew and Sydney Plunkett, of Bellough Castle, co. Tipperary.

*Jan. 6.* At Calcutta, Robert Houstoun, esq. Bengal Civil Service, son of Sir Robert Houstoun, of Clerkington.

*Jan. 9.* Suddenly, in Dungarvan, while attending the monthly fair, aged 65, Beresford Boate, esq. J.P. of that town.

*Jan. 10.* At Deyrah, India, Frances, wife of William E. Marshall, esq. Lieut. 48th B.N.I.

*Jan. 13.* At Trebizond, aged 28, Horatio Edsall, esq. surgeon, of the British Medical Staff, Turkish Contingent, son of Mr. C. S. Edsall, Truro.

Aged 74, W. Pratt, esq. Marston, Warw.

*Jan. 14.* At Bombay, on his way to England, aged 27, Frederick M'Combe Turner, late Com-



mandant of Cavalry, Corps of Guides, E.I.S. eldest son of T. J. Turner, esq. Worthy Park, Winchester.

*Jan. 17.* In the vicinity of York, Henrietta-Hope, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Hunter, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of the Tron church, at that place.

At Ashburton, aged 74, John Windeatt, esq. late of Bridgetown, Totnes.

*Jan. 21.* On board the Malta, from Bombay to Aden, aged 44, brevet Major Wm. K. Warner, Bengal Horse Artillery.

*Jan. 24.* At Manchester, aged 37, Catherine, wife of H. P. Ree, esq.

*Jan. 25.* At Yenikale, Crimea, aged 21, John Henry Gilborne, Assist. Surgeon 71st Highlanders, son of the late Capt. Edward Gilborne, Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, and formerly of the same regt.

At Spanish Town, Jamaica, Susan, wife of the Hon. W. G. Stewart, Island Secretary.

*Jan. 26.* Aged 19, John Alexander Flewett, eldest son of Mr. C. M. Flewett, of Birmingham, late dresser in the hospitals of Scutari, Smyrna, and Abydos. He was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and the London University.

*Jan. 27.* At Holmesburg, Philadelphia, aged 38, Joseph, second son of the late Estcourt Cresswell, esq. of Sherston Magna, and grandson of the late Richard Estcourt Cresswell, esq. of Pinkney-park, Wilts.

*Jan. 28.* At Sinope, on the Black Sea, aged 45, William Burckhardt Barker, esq. Chief Superintendent of the Land Transport Depot at Sinope, eldest son of the late John Barker, esq. H.M.'s Consul General in Egypt.

Arthur, son of F. Bartlett, esq. of Buckingham.

At Quebec, aged 74, Capt. Robert Julian, R.N. one of the harbour masters of that port. He entered the service in 1793 on board the Diadem 64, which was at the occupation of Toulon in the following August, and in Hotham's action of 1795. He became acting Lieutenant of the Robust 74 in 1799; was in the Defence 74 at the action off Copenhagen in 1801; from 1803 to 1810 served with the Sea Fencibles on the north coast of Cornwall; was successively acting Commander of the Richmond, Stromboli, and Onyx gun-brigs; and in 1814 was promoted to the command of the Rolla sloop. He was altogether twenty-two years on full pay.

In Onalow-sq. Brompton, aged 50, Isabella Mary, only surviving dau. of the late Granville Penn, esq. of Stoke Park, Bucks.

At Carthage, aged 37, Charles Walsingham Turner, esq. British Consul at that city, eldest son of the late Edmund Turner, esq. M.P. of Truro.

*Jan. 29.* At Wood-hall, Sutton, aged 35, George, youngest son of Henry Edwards, esq.

At the residence of her brother Mr. Malim Sharman, Highgate, near Birmingham, Ann Harriet, only dau. of the late Saml. Sharman, esq. formerly of Wellingborough.

*Jan. 30.* In Maddox-st. Hanover-sq. aged 58, Washington Carr, esq. Commander R.N. He entered the service in 1811 on board the Aquilon 32; was made Lieutenant 1821, and Commander 1846, having previously to the latter date served for twenty-three years on full pay.

At Sierra Leone, aged 36, Edward Lemon, esq. merchant, of that place and of London, in consequence of injuries received from the accidental overthrowing of his carriage.

In Gray's-inn-sq. aged 68, William Wright, esq. the Clerk of Inrolments in Chancery. He was the second son of William Wright, of Market Drayton, Salop, and married, in 1811, Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Masfen, esq. of Cannock. Mr. Wright entered into partnership in 1814 with Messrs. Anstice and Cox, solicitors in the Temple, to whose practice he succeeded. He retired in 1822, and was called to the bar in 1825, at first going the Oxford and then the Western circuit, but afterwards practising chiefly at the Chancery bar. In Oct. 1853, he was appointed,

by the kindness of the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly, to the office of the Clerk of Inrolments in Chancery. He was buried at the Nunhead Cemetery, where also his son, the late Wm. Wright, barrister-at-law, was buried.

*Feb. 1.* At Balaklava, aged 31, Christopher Bakewell Bassano, esq. Staff Surgeon, son of F. M. Bassano, esq. Apothecary to the Forces.

At his seat, Druid's Stoke, near Bristol, suddenly, of disease of the heart, in his 75th year, William Munro, esq. for forty years a magistrate of Gloucestershire. He was father of Colonel Munro, recently returned from the Crimea.

Drowned when skating, in Euston Park, Suff. aged 18, Mr. Ramsey Arthur Paramore, who had been spending some weeks at Christmas with his uncle, the Rev. Arthur P. Dunlap, at Bardwell.

*Feb. 3.* At Busta, Shetland, aged 68, Arthur Gifford, esq. of that place.

*Feb. 4.* At Craven House, Wakefield, aged 63, John Naylor, esq.

*Feb. 5.* In Beaumont-st. Marylebone, aged 20, Dora, youngest dau. of the Rev. T. Naylor, M.A. of St. John's, Cambridge, and late Rector of St. Peter's, Lincoln.

Aged 59, Charles Thellusson, esq. He was the eldest son of Charles Thellusson, esq. brother to the first Lord Rendlesham, by Sabine, dau. of Abraham Roberts, esq. and was the last survivor of the persons designated in the famous will of his grandfather Peter Thellusson (made in 1797), during whose lives the accumulations directed by that will were to be made. Mr. C. Thellusson married Mary, dau. of O. Grant, esq. and has left issue five sons.

*Feb. 6.* At Bedhampton Park, Hants, aged 54, Capt. Wm. Garwood, late of the ship Vanguard.

At Pockthorpe, aged 21, Elizabeth Ann, dau. of the late Peter Goston, esq.

At Bungay, aged 72, Ann, widow of William Smith, esq.

*Feb. 7.* At Kelstone Lodge, Shirley, aged 96, Mrs. Aylward.

Aged 67, William Chance, esq. of Birmingham.

At Peterborough, aged 68, Mrs. John Hamlin.

Found drowned at Swinford, near Bilton, Mr. Speller, late librarian at the Bath Athenaeum.

At Campden-hill, Kensington, aged 26, Georgiana Barbara, wife of Capt. Lockhart M. Valiant.

*Feb. 8.* At St. Kitt's, Mary Wilhelmina Jones; and on the 11th her father, Charles Cunningham Jones, esq. Colonial Bank, having survived his wife but a few weeks, leaving three orphan children.

*Feb. 9.* In Banchory, Miss Mary Burnett, only surviving dau. of the late Sir Robert Burnett of Leys, Bart. and sister of the present Sir Alexander Burnett, Bart.

*Feb. 10.* At Exeter, aged 67, G. Nicholson, esq. late of Leeds.

In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, Alexander J. Sangster, esq.

Aged 40, Justinian Adcock, esq. solicitor, Cambridge.

At Kelloe House, Berwicksh. Miss Margaret Scott Buchan, sister of the late George Buchan, esq. of Kelloe.

At Newburgh, Fife, aged 12, George Goodair Day, eldest son of Professor Day, of St. Andrew's.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 37, Francis, second surviving son of the late Nathaniel Palmer, esq.

*Feb. 11.* At Burnham, Somerset, aged 70, John Allen, esq.

Richard Bowers, esq. of Braunston, Northamptonshire.

At Ayr, N. B. aged 5, Caroline Louisa, eldest child of the late Capt. Chas. Acton Broke, R. Eng.

Aged 75, William Duncombe, esq. of Lagley, Northchurch, Herts.

At Rye, aged 74, William Ramsden, esq. for many years in extensive practice as a surgeon in that town.

*Feb. 12.* At Greatham, Jane, second dau. of the late Thomas Brewster, esq.

At Reading, aged 60, Mary, eldest dau. of the



late C. D. Hayes, esq. of Chapel Hill House, near Margate.

In Paddington, Lieut. W. D. Skinner, R.M., Secretary to the Naval and Military Bible Society for upwards of a quarter of a century.

At Herne Bay, aged 90, Sarah, widow of Rev. James Stanley, Vicar of Ormskirk.

In London, aged 37, W. E. Tucker, esq. eldest son of the Rev. W. H. Tucker, Kingsbridge, Devon.

Feb. 13. At Upper Berkeley-st. Portman-sq. aged 23, Augusta, youngest dau. of Matthias Thomas Hodding, esq. of Salisbury.

At Edinburgh, Allan Menzies, esq. W.S., Professor of Conveyancing in the University of Edinburgh.

At Harrogate, aged 48, the Hon. Montagu Henley Ongley, next brother and heir presumptive to Lord Ongley.

At Stonehouse, Caroline, wife of James Sheppard, esq. M.D.

Feb. 14. At Wanstead, Essex, aged 54, Frederick Bartleet, esq.

Aged 38, Melicent-Mary, wife of George Berrey, esq. of Nottingham Park, dau. of Samuel Newham, esq.

At Bath, Miss Colnaghi, youngest dau. of the late Paul Colnaghi, esq. of Pall Mall East.

At Brompton-row, Elizabeth, widow of James Hoyes, esq. late of Peterborough.

At Waltham Abbey, Sophie-Josephine-Florence-Arabella, dau. of Captain Lister, Essex Rifles.

At Waddington, aged 26, Richard, youngest son of the late John Parker, esq. of West Clough, near Clitheroe.

At Helston, Cornwall, aged 73, Mrs. Elizabeth Pascoe.

At Stonehouse, suddenly (on the day of his brother's funeral), aged 85, Lieut. James Russell, late 3rd R. Vet. Battalion.

At Eye Hall, Horningsea, aged 75, William Saunders, esq.

At Torquay, aged 70, Harriet-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Harriot Steward, esq. of Watford.

At Graveney Court, aged 66, Mrs. Taylor.

Aged 57, Thomas Skeeles Wright, esq. solicitor, of Lincoln's-inn Fields.

Feb. 15. At Nayland, Suffolk, aged 79, Anne, widow of George Alston, esq.

Miss Burchatt, of Old Brompton.

At Dedham, Essex, aged 88, Abram Constable, esq. late of Wormingford Hall, in the same county.

At his chambers, in Lincoln's Inn, aged 67, Henry Emly, esq. formerly of Salisbury.

In Pembroke-place, Clifton, aged 72, Mrs. Ann Bowles Fussell, eldest dau. of the late Rich. Symes, esq. of Westbury-on-Trym, and formerly widow of the Rev. John T. Sangar, of Bristol.

At Leeds, aged 44, Edward Meynell, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Hammersmith, aged 83, James Morgan, esq. late of Golden-sq. and St. Alban's-pl. Regent-st.

At Margate, aged 57, John George Newman, esq. late of Kendal.

At Corfu, aged 62, from the effects of over-exertion in the Black Sea, and while on his way to visit his brother at Portsmouth, after twenty-five years' separation, Signor Carlo Pappalardo, eldest brother of Vincent Pappalardo, esq. Consul at Portsmouth.

At Hampstead, aged 68, Jonathan Phillips, esq. of Oxford-st. and New Bond-st.

At Allington, South Stoneham, Hants, aged 55, Edward Twynam, esq.

At Mundeford, aged 73, Jane, widow of Wadham Wyndham, esq. of the Close, Salisbury.

Feb. 16. At Bonn, aged 50, Thomas Charles Barton, esq.

At Brighton, aged 48, Col. H. F. Bonham, commanding Cavalry Depots at Brighton and Canterbury.

William Cole, esq. of Stonehouse, Glouc.

At Stoke, aged 68, Jane Harson, widow of Capt. Thomas Delafons, R.N.

In Harrington-sq. James Gray, esq. late of H.M.'s Customs.

At William-st. Albert-gate, aged 77, George Rodwell, esq.

At Leamington, aged 69, Louisa Manners Sutton, eldest surviving dau. of the late Right Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, Archb. of Canterbury.

Elizabeth, wife of E. Stamp, esq. solicitor, Honiton.

At Lavender-hill, Surrey, aged 68, Edward Crowley, esq. for many years Director of the Brighton Railway; and on the 18th, Sarah Maria, wife of John Thrupp, esq. of Stockwell-common, younger dau. of the late Edward Crowley, esq.

Feb. 17. At Brighton, aged 59, Francis Barchard, esq. of Horsted Place, Sussex, formerly of Ashcombe, a magistrate of the county, and in 1854 High Sheriff.

At Parsonstown, co. Meath, Mary, relict of George Braddell, esq. Coolmelagh, co. Wexford, and Upper Fitzwilliam-st. Dublin.

At Bayswater, aged 67, George Augustus Brown, esq.

At Ross, Herefordshire, Henry Grant Clyde, esq. late of her Majesty's Customs.

At Edinburgh, Thomasine-Harriette, wife of Capt. Floyd, 3rd Buffs.

In Ditton Place, Kent, aged 85, John Golding, esq.

At Yately, Hants, aged 79, Capt. Rush.

At his residence, Brighton, aged 66, Mr. William Towner, of the firm of Thomas Palmer and Co. of the Regent Foundry.

At Northampton, aged 70, George Wade Wetton, esq. formerly of Englefield-green, Surrey.

Feb. 18. At Tunbridge Wells, Kent, aged 45, E. T. Allen, esq. M.D. late of York.

Thomas Reynolds Bartrum, esq. of Kennett Lodge, Northfleet; and Upper Thames-st. London.

Elizabeth, wife of B. N. Rockley Batty, esq. of Fenay Hall, Huddersfield.

At Ayston, Rutlandshire, aged 58, George Fludyer, esq.

At Walthamstow, aged 16, David Todd, fifth surviving son of Robert Herring, esq. of Cromer.

Aged 84, Andrew Hutton, esq. of Stirling.

In Islington, Jabez Jackson, esq. a native of Moreton-Hampstead.

At Newport, Barnstaple, aged 36, George, son of James Lister, esq.

At the rectory, Ovingdean, Sussex, aged 16, Margaret-Jane, second dau. of the Rev. Alfred Stead, M.A.

Feb. 19. At Cheltenham, aged 43, Philip Ottey Egerton Baines, esq. M.R.C.S.

At Hellidon House, Northamptonshire, aged 32, Emma Lydia, youngest dau. of the late Robert Canning, esq.

At Langport, aged 88, Henry Coggan, esq.

At Sherborne House, Warw. aged 79, John Drinkwater, esq.

At Cockermouth, aged 76, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. E. Fawcett, M.A. Rector of South Farnbridge, and Perp. Curate of Cockermouth.

At Reigate, Harriet, wife of Frederick Mellersh, esq.

At Barnstaple, aged 98, Avis, relict of the Rev. William Spurway, Rector of Clare Portion, Tiverton.

At Prior's Marston, aged 6, Mary-Jane, second dau. of John Perkins Wright, esq.

At Speenhamland, Newbury, Berks, aged 88, Witney Milborne West, M.D. formerly of Hammersmith.

Feb. 20. At Ponsandane, in the parish of Gulval, near Penzance, aged 82, Wm. Bolitho, esq.

At Charminster, at his father's, the Rev. Morgan Devenish, aged 23, Morgan Devenish, esq. Capt. in the Dorset Militia.

At Malton, aged 48, Dr. Exley.

Aged 23, Edward Fullager, B.A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge, second surviving son of the late James Fullager, of Milton-next-Sittingbourne.

In Holles-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Hale, esq. of Plantation, Yorkshire, and dau. of the late Rev. Henry Hildyard, of Stokesley.

At Pimlico, aged 75, Miss Judson.

In Chelsea, aged 70, Margaret-Elizabeth, widow of Charles Molineaux Keay Lock, esq.

At Brighton, Clemencia-Roberts, eldest dau. of the late Adam Oldham, esq. of Upper Tooting.

At Tiverton, aged 69, Mrs. Parris.

At Woolwich, aged 90, Jude, relict of John Pickering, esq. Commissary of Ordnance.

At Holsworthy, aged 92, Mrs. Mary Robins.

At Poole, Dorsetshire, aged 70, Thomas Salter, esq. F.L.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He practised as a surgeon in that town for 48 years. He was a justice of the peace for the borough of Poole, and an active member of the Provincial Medical Association, of the Southern Branch of which he was once President, and for a valuable article contributed to a medical work, was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

At Padworth, Berks, aged 75, Thos. Strange, esq.

At Llanvorda, Salop, aged 5, Hester, eldest dau. of Henry Bertie Watkin Williams Wynn, esq.

Feb. 21. At Cromer, Norfolk, aged 40, Emma-Jane, second dau. of the late Rev. Francis Edward Arden, Rector of Gresham, Norfolk.

At Worthing, aged 90, Harriett, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Byass, Rector of Stopham, Sussex.

At Tanbridge Wells, Augusta, younger surviving dau. of the late Charles Alexander Craig, esq. of Great George-st. Westminster.

In South Audley-st. Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late General Isaac Gascoyne.

In Montagu-st. Russell-sq. aged 85, Miss Jane Jeffreys.

In Sion-hill, Bath, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of Col. Oliver, of Great Wigston, Leicestershire.

At Little Canfield rectory, Essex, aged 88, Mary, widow of Thomas Smith, esq. formerly of Shurdington, Cheltenham.

At St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, aged 52, William Sole, esq. F.R.C.S. With high principles and strict probity of character he united great medical talent, and acquired the universal respect and esteem of the neighbourhood.

At Timworth, Suffolk, aged 95, Sarah-Frances, widow of Thomas Thompson, esq. of Walworth.

At Redland, aged 68, Chas. Ludlow Walker, esq.

Feb. 22. In Kingstown, at an advanced age, the Hon. Mrs. George Gore, relict of the Very Rev. the Dean of Killala. She was Maria, widow of Thomas Bunbury Isaac, esq. of Hollywood House, Devon; she became the third wife of the Dean in 1823, and his widow in 1844.

At Clifton, near York, aged 72, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of Henry Healy, esq. of Ashby Decon Cottage, Lincolnshire.

At Ford House, Devon, George Pride, esq. late of Ceylon, and of Cwm, Heref.

At Ridley Court, Kent, aged 79, Richard Ray, esq. late of Swanley, Kent.

Mary, eldest dau. of Wm. Wilson, esq. of Wandsworth-common.

Feb. 23. At Bristol, aged 54, Colonel John Frederic Sales Clarke, Commanding the South Wales District, and lately Assistant-Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards. Colonel Clarke entered the service in 1818, and attained the rank of Colonel in 1851.

At Bryanstone-sq. aged 83, Walpole Eyre, esq.

At Poole, aged 72, Eleanor-Pearce, relict of George Kemp, esq.

At Tottenham, Middlesex, aged 78, Joseph Laundry, esq.

Aged 68, Henry Leverett, esq. of Ipswich.

At Walthamstow, aged 24, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William H. Lucas, of Milford, Surrey.

Jane, wife of Henry Miller, esq. of Welchmill-house, Frome.

At Stokeville, aged 84, Sarah, relict of Thomas Minton, esq. of Stoke-upon-Trent.

At St. Leonard's, aged 47, Elinor-Elizabeth,

relict of Thos. Moulton, esq. of Cheetham hill, near Manchester.

At Broughty Ferry, Scotland, Capt. James Tasker, late of the 57th Regt.

In Cambridge-st. Hyde Park, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Robert Woodfield, esq. of Lyndhurst.

Feb. 24. At Peckham, aged 82, Amey, relict of Joseph Bell, esq. of Croydon.

At Temple-hill, East Budleigh, Miss Grace Chard Elford, eldest dau. of the late Sir Wm. Elford, of Bickham, Bart.

At Dorchester, aged 67, Mary, relict of the Ven. John Fisher, Archdeacon of Berks.

Aged 63, Charles Thos. Dalley, esq. of Markfield, surgeon.

At Worthing, aged 18, Eleanor-Mary, eldest dau. of the late David Wm. Gregorie, esq. of Queen-sq. Westminster.

Fanny, wife of the Rev. Edward Lovell, Rector of Coddington, Heref.

At Seaforth, near Liverpool, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. Rawson, M.A.

Feb. 25. At Salisbury, aged 80, Mr. Patrick Cornellan, for many years Editor of the Salisbury Journal.

At Southampton, aged 74, Mr. J. D. Doswell, civil engineer, for upwards of fifty years surveyor to the corporation, port, and harbour, and other public boards of Southampton.

At York, aged 78, Mrs. Elizabeth Fothergill.

In Ebury-st. Chester-sq. aged 82, Isaac Gompertz, esq.

At Seaton, Kent, the residence of his son-in-law R. C. Kingsword, aged 84, Thomas Hays, esq. late of Bermondsey.

Aged 58, Mr. Thos. Morris, of Warwick, solicitor.

At Craigforth House, Stirlingshire, Thomas Smith, esq. late Physician-General H.E.I.C.S.

At Torquay, aged 30, Albert C. Waterlow, esq. of Finsbury-sq.

Aged 20, Lawrence-Robert, younger son of Henry Willoughby, esq. of Dartmouth-grove, Blackheath; and late of the West Kent Militia.

Feb. 26. At Bitton, Glouc. aged 74, Harriet-Maria, wife of H. A. Barker, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Adm. William Bligh.

At Broomwell House, Brislington, Somerset, aged 66, William Braikenridge, esq. of Bartlett's-buildings, London, and of Bush-hill, Edmonton, Middlesex.

At Cheltenham, aged 82, John Carr, esq.

At Merton college, Oxford, aged 19, Henry Somers Morgan Clifford.

At the residence of her nephew the Rev. E. P. Southwood, Newhaven, aged 86, Mrs. Sarah Pleasance Markby, late of Brighton.

At Fledborough Rectory, Notts, aged 80, Mary-Elizabeth, widow of Christopher Neville, esq. of Thorney.

At Liverington, near Wisbeach, aged 30, Frances, wife of the Rev. Arthur W. Roper, M.A.

At Boulogne, Mrs. Tait, widow of Dr. William Tait, physician R.N. and only child of the late Adm. Alexander Edgar.

At Camberwell, Surrey, aged 77, Col. Henry Thornton, C.B. late of the 82nd, and formerly of the 40th Regt.

Feb. 27. At Colchester, aged 32, Miss Mary Ann Dillerson, of Cromwell House, Maldon.

At Stoke, near Guildford, aged 76, Frances, wife of W. Jerdan, esq. formerly editor of the Literary Gazette.

Feb. 28. In Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 65, John Benjamin, esq. formerly of Lisbon, and late of Rio de Janeiro.

Assassinated near Portumna, co. Galway, Thaddeus O'Callaghan, esq. solicitor, of Fitzwilliam-sq. Dublin. He was a young man, and served his apprenticeship to the late Mr. Pierce Mahony. He had recently acquired the property of Ballinruane, and had ejected some of the occupying tenants, and introduced a Scotch steward. A jury found a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown."

In Camden-road, Holloway, aged 39, John Campion, jun. esq.

In Warwick-st. Belgrave-road, aged 83, Hannah, widow of Lieut. James Findlay, 11th R.V.B.

At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 78, James Rumsey, esq. M.D. of Amersham.

At Torquay, from the effects of over-exertion with the Baltic Fleet, aged 21, Herbert William Wilberforce, Lieut. R.N. eldest son of the Bishop of Oxford. He served during the last and the present year as Lieutenant in the Baltic Fleet, and returned to England last autumn in an enfeebled state of health.

Feb. 29. Aged 75, F. J. Kelsey, esq. of West Lavington House, Wilts.

At Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Harriett, widow of John Milward Mugliston, esq. surgeon, of Grafton-st. Fitzroy-sq. eldest dau. of the late John Cruttenden, esq. of Salehurst, Sussex.

At Leytonstone, Essex, aged 38, William Arthur Rhodes, esq.

Mr. William Tatham, of Liverpool. He cut his throat in the Exchange Rooms some days before, and the causes assigned are over-speculation in the palm oil and tallow trade. Verdict, Temporary Insanity.

*Lately.* At Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, Lieut.-Col. Robert Anstruther, of Thirdport, N.B.

At Catten, Norwich, aged 76, Mary-Ann, widow of Lieut.-Col. Chitty, H.E.I.C.

At Dartmouth, aged 61, Mr. Henry Jefferies Dugdale, shipowner.

At Keighley, near Doncaster, aged 79, Mr. William Sharp, commonly called "Old Threeclaps." He took to his bed at the age of 30, in consequence of a matrimonial disappointment, and had kept it for 49 years. During this long period his flesh was firm and healthy, and his weight was estimated at 240 lbs.

At Turton, near Bolton, having poisoned himself in an unfrequented plantation, aged 21, Mr. John Hobler, who had been studying the profession of a machinist and tool-maker at the works of Messrs. Whitworth and Co. of Manchester. The deceased resided with Dr. Clay, of Manchester, a relative, and absented himself in the month of January, leaving letters behind him stating his intention to destroy himself, being in a low and desponding state of mind, brought on by over study.

In Charles-square, Hoxton, an old man named Howe, whose death resulted from starvation. On becoming sensible of his approaching end he sent for his former employers, Messrs. Stevens and Co., booksellers, in Bell-alley, Temple-bar; and he admitted that he had a considerable sum of money. A book of the Provident Bank in St. Martin's-lane was found, in which he was accredited to the amount of 175*l.*, and he pointed to a heap of old papers by his side, under which was 19*l.* 10*s.* in gold, and 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* in silver, each coin being perfectly bright and wrapped singly in tissue. This amount he expressed a desire to divide among some neighbours who had been kind to him; but the bank account, together with any other property in the place, was to go to the Bookbinders' Almshouses, he not having a relative surviving. Four rooms of the house were filled with books of value from floor to ceiling, and numerous oil paintings hung against the walls.

At Newry, Ireland, from taking deadly nightshade in mistake for other medicine, Capt. Aquilla Howe Kent, 4th Lanc. Militia.

At Templemore, Ireland, through a fall from his horse, Major Snodgrass, 13th Light Inf.

At the residence of Capt. R. B. Bowden, R.N. Herne Bay, aged 91, Sarah-Stephenson, relict of the Rev. Jas. Stanley, Vicar of Ormskirk, Lanc.

At the vicarage, Godalming, aged 38, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Webster, B.D. Vicar of Oakington, and Rector of St. Botolph, Camb.

At Malton, aged 89, Mrs. Jane Wray.

March 1. At Burley, near Leeds, aged 25, Harriet, wife of Mr. William Dove. She was the

daughter of a gentleman at Plymouth, and sister to the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, professor of mathematics at Madras. Her husband was the only son of the late Mr. Christopher Dove, currier and leather merchant, at Leeds, and they were married on 1852. On the 11th Aug. 1854, Mr. Dove was arrested and imprisoned on the charge of attempting his own life with a pistol: he was at one time an agriculturist, but has latterly subsisted on an annuity left by his father, and indulged in frequent drunkenness. During a coroner's inquest of many days it was proved that Mrs. Dove had died a lingering death from strychnine, and a verdict was returned that she "died from the effects of strychnine wilfully administered by her husband." Mr. Dove will be tried at the Midsummer assizes.

At Chard, aged 59, Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Edwards, esq. solicitor, of Chard.

At Bayswater, aged 51, Capt. Henry Gribble, late of the H.E.I.C. service.

At Great Malvern, in consequence of a fall from the Ivy Rock, a height of 60 feet (to which he had wandered at night), Henry John Maxwell, esq. third son of the late Rev. Patrick Maxwell, of Almer rectory, Dorsetshire.

Aged 70, Eleanor-Nicholls, wife of Barrow Menham, esq. of Ampthill-sq.

At Chesterton, Camb. after an illness of twelve years, Eliza-Augusta, second dau. of the late Lieut. Redman, 12th Light Dragoons.

At Crockham-hill, Edenbridge, Kept, aged 86, Nanny, widow of Peter Thompson, esq. of Enfield.

March 2. In Bedford-st. Covent Garden, aged 90, Comm. J. H. Dathan, R.N.

At Sherborne House, Warwickshire, aged 63, Ellen, relict of John Drinkwater, esq.

At the Chateau Hunaudieres, near Le Mans aged 75, James Stanley Ireland, esq.

Aged 79, Thomas Joyce, esq. of Stamford-hill, and Bishopsgate-st. Without.

At Grantham, aged 76, Miss Sophia King.

At Gloucester House, Regent's-park, aged 79, S. G. Martinez, esq. formerly of Mark-lane.

Aged 50, John Duggan Patterson, esq. of the General Register Office, Somerset House, and late an Inspector at the General Board of Health.

At Fornham All Saints, aged 72, Catherine, youngest dau. of the late William Stutter, esq.

At Cotham, Bristol, aged 46, Eleonora, wife of Henry Walters, esq. late of the Bengal C.S.

At Brighton, aged 21, Louisa-Mary, eldest dau. of Thos. Lake Whitehouse, esq. of Liverpool.

March 3. Eliza-Victoria, wife of E. G. Crooke, M.D. of Chorley, Lanc. fourth dau. of the late A. C. Rea, esq. R.M. of Lynden, Sussex, and Blackheath-park, Kent.

At Bermondsey, aged 82, Harriet, widow of Jesse Curling, esq.

Aged 62, at Harley House, Brunswick-place, Regent's-park, His Excellency Don Francisco Luciano de Murrieta, Knight Grand Cross of the Spanish Order of Charles III. and one of the principals of the eminent house of C. de Murrieta and Co. of Adams-court, Old Broad-st.

At Little Fife House, London, aged 82, John Hatt Noble, esq. of Leckhampstead and Mortimer, Berks.

At Christchurch, aged 24, Granville, fifth son of the late Richard Sharp, esq. solicitor, of that town.

Aged 83, Robert Wainhouse, esq. of Sapling-grove, Halifax.

At Priddy, Somerset, aged 89, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Thos. Weeks, leaving 13 children, 95 grandchildren, and 67 great-grandchildren.

March 4. At Reigate, aged 86, Richard Battley, esq.

At Merton, Surrey, aged 28, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Strettel Chadwick, esq.

At Fleetwood, aged 49, Daniel Elletson, esq. of Parrox Hall.

At Shrewton, aged 73, Samuel J. Fussell, esq.

At Sowerby, near Thirsk, aged 83, Wm. Harvey, esq. formerly of Newcastle-on-Tyne, solicitor.

Aged 81, John Richard Harwood, esq. Lieut. Royal Navy.

In Westbourne-crescent, Hyde-park, Edward Humphreys, esq.

At Tulse-hill, aged 87, Arthur Hunt, esq. late of Greenhithe, and formerly of Dartmouth.

Aged 68, John Knox, esq. of Greenwich.

At Mount Noel, Slindon, aged 53, Mary-Ann, wife of G. R. Morgan, esq.

In Avenue-road, Regent's-park, aged 46, James Henry Savage, esq.

At York, aged 76, Mr. James Smith, for many years guard of the Telegraph coach from Leeds to Newcastle. He was father to Mr. Charles Smith, railway inspector.

*March 5.* At Bruges, Belgium, Elizabeth-Louisa-Jane, wife of Col. Thomas Abbott, only surviving child of the late Col. Meredith, Royal Artillery.

Aged 71, Alfred Batson, esq. of Ramsbury, Wilts.

At Leicester, aged 77, Rev. Joseph Chamberlain, more than forty years minister of Salem chapel, Leicester.

At Lewisham, aged 69, Bartholomew Chaundy, esq.

At Athlone, aged 87, Capt. Alfred Coope, seventh son of the late John Coope, esq. of Great Cumberland-place, Portman-sq.

Charlotte, widow of Major Thomas Croxton, Bengal Art. of Upper Baker-st.

At Salcombe, aged 65, Mr. John Evans, shipowner and shipbuilder.

Loveday, eldest dau. of John Goodridge, esq. of Sturminster Newton, Dorset.

At Fernie Castle, Fife, N.B. Margaret-Anna, wife of Charles Goring, esq. of Highden, Sussex.

Aged 83, Matthew Heath, esq. of St. Peter's-terrace, Hammersmith.

At Kenton, aged 35, Elizabeth, wife of George Pycroft, esq. surgeon.

In Brompton, aged 74, Charles Robert Sparrow, esq. late of Walthamstow.

At Sidmouth, Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of the late William Tinney, esq. of Salisbury.

At Dublin, aged above 80, Mr. Howard Douglas Aytoun, Ensign in the 15th Regt. who committed suicide by cutting his throat. He joined the regiment about two months ago, having been previously in the Fife-shire Militia. He was a godson of Sir Howard Douglas. Verdict, Temporary Insanity.

*March 6.* At Barnstaple, aged 73, Simon Gage Britton, M.D. consulting physician to the North Devon Infirmary. He was a surgeon in the Royal Navy (1806), and M.D. of the University of St. Andrew's.

At Harehope, Northumberland, Oswin Addison Baker Cresswell, esq. eldest son and heir of Addison John Baker Cresswell, esq. of Cresswell.

At Little Durnford, Wilts, aged 73, Anne, second dau. of the late John Ekins, D.D. Dean of Salisbury.

At Altrincham, Cheshire, aged 26, Howel Arthur Nicholls, esq.

At Thame Vicarage, Oxon, Rebecca-Charlotte, wife of the Rev. James Prosser.

At Langtree, Week, near Torrington, aged 86, J. Slade, esq.

At Exeter, Sarah, widow of Joseph Sparkes, esq. banker.

At Carlisle, aged 5, Charlotte, third dau. of the Very Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, Dean of Carlisle; and on the 11th, aged 19 months, Susan-Elizabeth-Campbell, his fourth surviving dau.

At Clapham, aged 73, Mr. John Taylor Wedgwood, an eminent historical engraver.

*March 7.* At Aldwick, near Bognor, aged 70, Thos. Bowles, esq. formerly of Midhurst.

At Margate, aged 40, Robert-Chippindale, second son of F. W. Cobb, of that place, banker.

Suddenly, aged 30, Anna, wife of the Rev. Arthur Gilbert, Vicar of Bingham, Norfolk, only surviving dau. of the late J. Hammond, esq. of Ashley Hall, Camb.

At Dorking, aged 22, John-Thomas, second son of J. T. Knight, esq. of Tilbury Fort.

At her house, Ebury-st. Eaton-sq. aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of C. B. Long, esq.

At Woodside, near Plymouth, William Mair, esq. formerly of Demerara.

Aged 21, Katharine Anne Morton, niece and adopted dau. of E. Payne Best, esq. of Stonehouse, Glouc. granddau. of the late Thomas Gardner, esq. of the Abernant Iron Works, Glamorganshire.

At the rectory-house, Castlegate, Dorothy, wife of the Rev. Joseph Salvin, of York.

At Peckham, aged 37, Geo. Yarde Sparke, esq.

At Beverley, Yorkshire, aged 89, Susanna, widow of Robert Stephenson, esq.

At Brixton, aged 96, Mary, widow of William Stevens, esq. of Loughton, Essex.

Aged 80, Mr. Charles S. Swain, second son of Mr. J. Swain, of Oxford-st. He was a frequent writer in the public journals, particularly in the Morning Advertiser, in which he wrote a series of articles headed, "A Glance at the War."

*March 8.* By shooting himself with a pistol, aged 46, Mr. Edward Burfield, of Crickhowell, ironmonger. He was a defaulter as actuary of the savings bank. Verdict, Temporary Insanity.

At Thorncroft, Letherhead, Elizabeth-Jackson, wife of Alexander Colvin, esq.

At Southampton, Isabella, wife of Capt. John Drysdale, 42d Royal Highlanders, now serving in the Crimea.

At Teddington, Middlesex, aged 96, Mrs. Everard, widow of Edw. Everard, esq. late of Middleton Hall, near Lynn, Norfolk.

In Chancery-lane, aged 48, Charles Houblon Grove, of the Chancery Bar, youngest son of Joseph Grove, esq. of Upper Seymour-st. West, Connaught-sq.

At Amble, aged 23, Lavinia, wife of John Hindmarch, esq.

At Dover, aged 63, John Lukis, esq. late of the 3d Buffs.

At Lewes, aged 87, Mrs. Weir.

*March 9.* At Kensington, aged 74, Benjamin Broadbridge, esq.

At Bath, aged 74, James Battin Coulthard, esq. of Brinstead, Hants, father of the Rev. Thomas Coulthard, incumbent of Plymstock, and for many years a magistrate for Hants.

At Lee, Kent, aged 55, William Denison, esq. of Portland-pl. Wandsworth-road.

At Haxey Vicarage, Lincolnshire, Hugh Mason Dixon, esq. only son of the late James Dixon, esq. of Cottingham, and nephew of the late Rev. W. H. Dixon, Canon Residentiary of York.

At Brixton, George Howes, esq. late of the Indian Navy, eldest son of Capt. George Howes, Royal Navy.

At Mill-hill, Hendon, Captain John Innes, H.E.I.C.S. who commanded successively the Company's ships the Fort William and the Abercrombie Robinson.

At Brighton, aged 85, Jenkin Jones, esq. M.D. R.N. He graduated at Glasgow in 1818. He was author of The Philanthropist, a drama, written for the benefit of the Royal Humane Society.

At Nice, aged 55, the Hon. Thomas Liddell, second son of the late Lord Ravensworth. He married in 1843 the Hon. Caroline-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George 5th Viscount Barrington, but had no issue.

Aged 56, Edward Pashley, esq. of Eltham, Kent.

At Evesham, aged 87, William Soley, esq.

At Leipzig, aged 25, Gertrude, dau. of Joseph Stace, esq. surgeon, Southampton.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 55, William Strickland, esq. formerly Controller of the Customs Fund, and of Brompton-crescent.

In Carnaby-st. Golden-sq. aged 84, Thomas Woodward, esq.

*March 10.* At the vicarage, Turkdean, Glouc. aged 6, Harriet-Georgina, dau. of the Rev. Frederick Biscoe.

At Mayo, aged 78, the Hon. Frederick Sturges.



dish, son of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish and Sarah Baroness of Waterpark. He married first, in 1801, Lady Caroline-Gore, 6th daughter of Arthur-Saunders, 2d Earl of Arran, and second, in 1817, Agnes-Catharine, eldest dau. of Alex. Macdonnell, esq. of Springfield, co. Mayo. By the first lady he had issue the Rev. Frederick Cavendish, Rector of Feighcullen, and four daughters; by the second, three sons.

Found dead in a public bath in Newgate-street, Mr. William Dunn, late of Staines. Verdict, Accidental Death.

At Greenwich, Caroline-Amelia, second dau. of the late John Geare Jones, esq.

At Haslar Hospital, Gosport, aged 36, James Stuart, esq. Staff-surgeon, late of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

March 11. In Bloomfield-terrace, Harrow-road, aged 35, James Beatty, esq. Engineer-in-chief of the Crimean Railways.

At Brookhill Hall, near Alfreton, Derbyshire, aged 82, D'Ewes Coke, esq.

At Maybush, near Southampton, aged 24, Louisa-Maria, wife of Charles Davies, jun. esq. and youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry Blake, of Birdham, Sussex, formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge.

At Brompton, aged 36, Susan-Eliza, only dau. of the late Joseph Dockerill, esq. of Fenchurch-street.

Francis-William, second son of Vincent Anthony Eyre, esq. of Lindley Hall, Leic.

At Norley House, aged 80, Richard Fillis, esq.

At Settrington, Yorkshire, Anna-Maria, wife of the Rev. Charles Long, Archdeacon of East Riding.

At St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, aged 24, John, only son of John Love, esq.

At Brompton, Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Sir Lachlan Maclean, M.D. of Sudbury, Suffolk.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. David Moir, superintendent of the Edinburgh City Mission, and formerly of South Shields and Rothbury.

At Bydown House, Swinbridge, aged 53, John Nott, esq.

At the vicarage, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Francis Storr, M.A. Vicar of Brenchley, Kent.

At London, Mr. Joseph Black, late Comptroller of Customs at Newcastle.

March 12. At Camberwell, aged 39, the Hon. Robert Rutledge Craig, her Majesty's Attorney-General and Queen's Advocate of British Guiana.

At Eastbourn, aged 79, Major Leonard Kilham Willard, 11th Batt. Royal Veterans, a magistrate for Sussex. He was supposed to be the last survivor of the large army that fought at the battle of Lashwarree, in the East Indies, under Lord Lake, in 1802.

At Gledhow Mount, near Leeds, aged 57, John Wilkinson, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the borough of Leeds.

At St. Mary's, Bootham, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of John Wolstanholme, esq. of York.

March 13. At Alresford, Hampshire, Mr. Cuyllits, merchant, of Gracechurch-st. London. He committed suicide, having recently been gazetted as a bankrupt.

At Hackney, aged 68, Thurstan Dale, esq.

March 16. In Valentine-place, Webber-street, Herr Griffiths, pantaloen. He had met with professional disappointments at Preston, and terminated his career by cutting his throat.

## TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,		Deaths Registered								Births Registered.
		Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Mar.	1 .	459	143	171	186	43	35	1037	533	504
"	8 .	499	166	178	203	36	—	1082	570	512
"	15 .	527	157	192	196	39	5	1116	562	554
"	22 .	540	178	210	236	49	—	1213	638	575

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MAR. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
67 11	36 3	23 2	43 2	41 0	40 3

## PRICE OF HOPS, FEB. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

## PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAR. 24.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, MAR. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef . . . . .	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, MAR. 24.	
Mutton . . . . .	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts . . . . . 2,974	Calves 31
Veal . . . . .	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 17,380	Pigs 305
Pork . . . . .	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>		

## COAL MARKET, MAR. 19.

Walls Ends, &c. 15*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 14*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 47*s.* 9*d.* Yellow Russia, 48*s.* 6*d.*



# METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Feb. 26, to March 25, 1856, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	49	54	52	30, 44	cloudy	12	37	42	35	29, 91	fair, cloudy
27	49	54	49	, 44	do.	13	35	41	35	, 91	do. do.
28	43	49	45	, 45	do.	14	35	42	35	30, 9	do. do.
29	44	49	40	, 47	fair, cloudy	15	35	37	40	, 7	do. rain
M1	38	44	44	, 50	cloudy	16	40	46	41	29, 93	rain, cldy. rain
2	39	47	42	, 53	do. sleet	17	40	47	42	, 93	do. do. do.
3	36	41	39	, 53	do. gloomy	18	44	50	46	, 91	do.
4	38	41	36	, 50	gloomy	19	47	51	46	, 73	do. cloudy
5	40	45	42	, 26	rain, gloomy	20	47	51	44	, 79	do. do.
6	40	44	38	, 14	cloudy	21	43	48	44	, 86	fair, cloudy
7	39	43	35	, 25	cldy. fair, cldy.	22	43	49	42	, 90	do. do.
8	40	47	40	, 26	do.	23	38	46	39	30, 20	do. do.
9	40	44	42	, 15	do.	24	37	44	37	, 10	cloudy
10	41	49	41	, 8	do.	25	38	45	38	29, 83	do.
11	38	44	33	, 2	fair, cloudy						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. and Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
25	213	92½	91½	93					1 dis. 1 pm.
26	215	92½	92½	93½	3 ½			2 dis.	2 dis. par.
27		92½	91½	93	3 ½			6 dis.	2 dis. 2 pm.
28	215	92	91½	92½	3 ½		222	1 dis.	1 dis. 2 pm.
29	214	92	91½	92½	3 ½		225	6 dis.	2 dis. 1 pm.
1	215	91½	91½	92½	3 ½			6 2 dis.	
3		92½	91½	93½	3 ½		224½		2 dis. par.
4	215	92½	91½	93½	3 ½		225	3 dis.	1 0 pm.
5	215	92	91½	93	3 ½		225	6 dis.	1 dis. 1 pm.
6	215	92	91½	93	3 ½		225	3 dis.	1 pm. 1 dis.
7			91½	92½				6 dis.	1 dis. 1 pm.
8			91½	92½					1 dis. 1 pm.
10			91½						1 pm. 1 dis.
11			91½					2 6 dis.	1 dis. par.
12			92½					7 3 dis.	1 dis. 1 pm.
13			92½					8 dis.	2 pm. par.
14			92½						1 dis. 1 pm.
15			92½					8 dis.	1 pm. 1 dis.
17			92½					8 dis.	1 dis. 1 pm.
18			92½					10 dis.	1 dis. 2 pm.
19			92½					6 5 dis.	1 dis. 1 pm.
20			92½					10 dis.	1 dis. 1 pm.
22			92½					12 7 dis.	1 dis. 1 pm.
24			92½					11 dis.	1 dis. 1 pm.
25			92½					6 dis.	par 2 pm.
26			92½					10 6 dis.	4 pm. 1 dis.
27			92½					6 10 dis.	5 2 dis.
28			92½					6 dis.	1 dis. 1 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,  
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,  
Throgmorton Street, London

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

## AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MAY, 1856.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—I send you some additions and corrections to the article in p. 383, on the family of the Poet Rogers.

Daniel Rogers of Wassell Grove, brother of the poet, was a barrister. His fourth son, Samuel, was not a solicitor in Bank Buildings, but a surgeon, who went out to India on some appointment, and is now living, I believe, in Birmingham.

The second son, Henry, was a barrister; he died abroad unmarried.

It was George who was killed by an ox.

Yours, &c. C. J. DOUGLAS.

Mr. Sutton Sharpe, senior, died about a year after his second wife, Maria Rogers,—about 1807. He had entered into the business of a brewer with a brother. Mr. Sharpe had by his first wife one daughter, Miss Catharine Sharpe; she was a most excellent lady, and was a mother to her father's second family, who when left orphans resided with her at Paradise Row, Stoke Newington. She died in Bloomsbury Square about 1853 or 1854. The second son, Mr. Samuel Sharpe, married his first cousin, the daughter of the gentleman who was his father's partner in trade as a brewer. Mr. Sutton Sharpe, sen. had one daughter also by his second wife, Miss Mary Sharpe, who married Mr. Field, (son of Rev. Mr. Field of Harwich,) who is partner with Mr. William Sharpe, in the firm of Sharpe and Field, solicitors. Mrs. Field is dead, and left one son, Mr. Rogers Field.

MR. URBAN,—In your Magazine of this month, your correspondent Pz calls attention to what he supposes to be a false quantity in the translation of "A Froggy would a-woeing go," which appeared in March. He seems to have overlooked a line of Persius, ii. 57,

Somnia *pīuita* quæ purgatissima mittent;

in this *pīuitā* is used as a trisyllable, for it appears from Catullus, xxiii. 17,

Mucusque, et mala *pītūlta* nasi,

that the first syllable is long. By a similar licence, Virgil begins an hexameter with the words *Tenuis ubi argilla*:—the words were, doubtless, pronounced *pītwita*, *tenuis*.

Lincoln's Inn.

S. J. H.

In reference to the etymology of "Cold harbour" or "Cole harbour," a Correspondent is inclined to adhere to that given by the old London topographer, John Stowe, viz. that it was applied to places in bleak and exposed situations. The words "Cole harbour" and "Cold

harbour" so frequently occur in maps that to recapitulate them all is almost impracticable. In London itself there were several. In Hatton's New View of London, 1708, p. 634, occurs,—"The Ordnance Office is kept at 'Cold harbour,' within the Tower;" and in the Parochial Map or Survey of Shoreditch, 1745, at the Kingsland Road is a "Cold harbour;" in fact, that portion of high road lying near Kingsland was, some 50 years back, familiarly named "The Bay of Biscay," from the numerous currents of air that met at that formerly exposed locality, which was considered by the coachmen the most severe piece of road between London and York; so that in this instance the name of "Cold harbour" was applied in the sense Stowe informs us it was. In "Britannia Depicta, or, Ogilby Improved," 1720, p. 51, at a place in the high road between Finchley and Whetstone, "Cole harbour" appears, which may, from its situation, be cited as confirmatory of the justice of Stowe's remarks. "Cold harbour" or "Cole harbour" Lane, in Camberwell, has always been considered as an exposed and bleak situation.

P. 310. The *Rev. Robert Montgomery* died at Brighton on the 3d of December. Respecting his actual parentage we have received no authentic information, but we have been reminded that it is of course registered, for the use of future biographers, in the matriculation book of Lincoln college, Oxford.

P. 358. It appears that Mrs. Fitzherbert was not the original "*sweet lass of Richmond Hill*," nor did that lass or hill belong to the county of Surrey. A circumstantial statement has appeared, affirming that the song of the "*Lass of Richmond-hill*" was written in honour of Miss Ianson, the daughter of Mr. William Ianson, of Richmond-hill, Seybourne, Yorkshire, a lady to whom the author, Mr. McNally, was married at St. George's, Hanover-square, on the 16th January, 1787.

P. 433. The late *Rev. Robert Strong* died on the 21st (not the 26th) of January. He was elected Vicar of Painswick in July, 1824, on the demise of Dr. Fearon, by a majority of the freeholders of the parish. The somewhat unusual and disorderly proceedings occupied several days, his competitor being the Rev. Mr. Knight, of Clifton; but this anomalous elective right has now been alienated from the parishioners. The deceased, who was twice married, has left a widow and eight children.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

---

THE KINGDOM OF OUDE.

A KINGDOM has been effaced from the map of nations, and no one layeth it to heart. Without bloodshed, without a blow, a dynasty has been deposed, a people has changed masters. An absolute monarch commanding an army of nearly 90,000 men has surrendered at discretion on the approach of 12,000 British troops, of whom some thousands had been enlisted from his own territories. It is worth while to consider how all this came to pass in the midst of profound peace.

Without stopping to examine the veracity of the Hindoo legends, which place the kingdom of Ajoodhya under the dominion of Dasaratha, the father of Rama, we shall more profitably commence our notice with the founder of the Mahomedan dynasty, Saadut Khan. The real name of this successful adventurer was Mahommed Ameen. At an early age he rendered himself conspicuous at the court of Delhi, and having rid his sovereign of a troublesome servant, was promoted to the viceroyalty of Oude, with the title of Saadut Khan, by which he is best known in history. It is generally believed that he was faithless to the trust, and that, in concert with Nizam-ool-moolk, he prepared the way for Nadir Shah's invasion. If such were the case, he met with a traitor's due reward, and was spurned and plundered by the conqueror. His confederate fared no better; and so bitter were the persecutions to which both were subjected that Nazam-ool-moolk proposed that they should each commit suicide. Saadut Khan readily assented, and boldly quaffed the poisoned draught—his friend only feigned to do so, and was thus left without a rival, and with no superior save Nadir Shah.

Saadut Khan was succeeded in the viceroyalty by his nephew Sudder Jung, who, having favourably distinguished himself in the troublous times that followed Nadir's death, was appointed vizier to the Emperor of Delhi without detriment to his viceregal position. His fearlessness, however, led him on to tyranny; and an injured woman excited a commotion which well-nigh caused him the loss of his dominions. Overcoming this peril, he contrived to incur the displeasure of his imperial master, and was deprived of the vizierat; but, dying soon afterwards, he transmitted the viceroyalty of Oude, as if it were an hereditary appanage, to his son Shoojah-oo-Dowlah. This brings us to within one hundred years of the present day.

Shoojah, having hospitably received Prince Aleegohur during the latter's season of adversity and exile, was by him appointed vizier when he ascended the throne of Delhi as Shah Alum. It is matter of British history how this emperor and his vizier made war upon the English; but, being signally foiled, were compelled to recognise Cossim Ali as viceroy of Bengal. In the year 1763 Cossim Ali was driven into rebellion by the exactions of his European allies, and by them deposed from the musnud in favour of its former occupant, Jaffier Ali. Having collected some troops, Cossim was sufficiently rash, or ill-advised, to hazard a battle. During his flight from that fatal field, he instigated Sumroo to murder the English prisoners in his power—an outrage that not only sealed his own fate, but hastened the progress of the British empire; for, having involved Shoojah-oo-Dowlah in his intrigues, they were both completely

defeated at Buxar in 1764. The result of this battle would have been the entire conquest of Oude—Lucknow, the capital, having already fallen into our hands—had not a despatch opportunely arrived from the Court of Directors forbidding any further aggrandizement of the British territory. The vizier was naturally as much astonished as gratified at the moderate terms imposed upon him, though he resolutely refused to admit his conquerors to trade—such an infamous character had they acquired by their violence and frauds towards all the native princes with whom they had made commercial treaties. It would be tedious to relate all the subsequent events of Shoojah's viceroyalty, and Englishmen would be glad to forget the details of the Rohillah war, in which a British brigade was hired out to fight the battles of a native chief. It is true the council was pressed at the time for money, and a company of traders could scarcely be expected to value soldiers' lives as dearly as a well-filled treasury. On Shoojah's death, in 1775, they pretended that a new treaty was necessary, and extorted from his son Asoph-ood-Dowlah the cession of Benares and Ghazeepore, the payment of his father's arrears, and an increase of the subsidy from 252,000*l.* to 312,000*l.* per annum.

During nearly the whole period of Asoph-ood-Dowlah's vizierat, there were constant demands made upon his revenue by the necessities of the British Governor-General. Twice did Warren Hastings visit Lucknow in person, and twice did he fill the public coffers. He foresaw, indeed, that the inevitable result of burthening the nawab's country with enormous subsidies must be fatal to its independence; but, provided the mine were not exhausted in his own time, he little regarded the difficulties he was raising for his successors. Lord Cornwallis, on assuming the government of India, honestly endeavoured to place the nawab in a position to extricate himself from his rapidly-increasing involvements, and pledged himself not to raise the existing annual subsidy, which then amounted to half a million annually. Both Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth, were sincerely desirous

to rescue the ruler of Oude from the ruin his wild debauchery was bringing upon himself and his people. With this view Sir John proceeded in person to Lucknow in 1797, but succumbed to opportunity; and, instead of relieving the nawab from his existing burdens, saddled him with an additional charge of 55,000*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of two regiments of cavalry, in direct contravention of Lord Cornwallis's treaty in 1787. He also forced upon the prince a minister devoted to British interests. Under these circumstances the nawab did the wisest thing that remained for him to do—he died; and, after a brief struggle for the succession, Sir John's *protegé*, Saadut Ali, was placed on the musnud. It is not in the nature of a commercial people to do anything for nothing. The "consideration" in this case was the augmentation of the annual subsidy to 760,000*l.*; the discharge of all arrears; the cession of the fortress of Allahabad, with a grant of 80,000*l.* for its repairs; and the payment of 150,000*l.* for other purposes. No European settlers were to be admitted into Oude, and no relations with foreign powers instituted without the sanction of the British government, which engaged, on its part, to maintain a force of 10,000 men for the defence of the nawab and his territories. This was Sir John's last and worst act; but it was at least not so bad as the systematic treachery of the Marquess Wellesley.

One of the earliest objects of this otherwise justly-distinguished Governor-General was the replacement of the Oude army by a British contingent. To carry out this measure he treated the nawab with such harshness and disrespect that the prince indignantly threatened to resign the throne. The marquess eagerly jumped at the proposal, and insisted that on Saadut Ali's abdication his territories should devolve to the East India Company. As this was a contingency the nawab had neither expected nor intended, an angry correspondence ensued, which terminated in the occupation of Oude by British troops. Further resistance was impossible. The nawab therefore consented to reduce his army, and to accept the services of twelve battalions of British infantry and four regiments



of cavalry. To provide for the payment of this contingent, the Governor-General compelled Saadut Ali to cede more than one-half of his dominions, at that time yielding about 1,350,000*l.*, but nearly double that amount at the present day. This treaty was signed on the 10th September, 1801.

Not only was the nawab thus deposed of the better half of his hereditary dominions, but his power also was annihilated, or at least virtually transferred to the British Resident. Having nothing to fear from foreign or domestic enemies, and having a large armed force at his disposal, Saadut Ali employed his troops in extorting revenue from his over-burthened subjects. And the Resident was obliged by the tenor of the treaty to enforce these exactions.

Saadut Ali died in 1816, and was succeeded by his eldest son, who assumed the title of Ghazee-ood-deen-Hyder. This prince contrived to cajole the Resident, whom he affected to address as "My Uncle," and to ingratiate himself with Lord Hastings to such an extent, that three years after his accession he was allowed to assume the insignia of royalty. His lordship, indeed, had an ulterior view in sanctioning the nawab's renouncement of allegiance to his sovereign lord the Emperor of Delhi. He fondly imagined that he had achieved a master-stroke of policy in thus setting up a rival to the great mogul, forgetful that that once powerful monarch had long since become a mere puppet, the shadow of a name.

Of the second King of Oude, Nuseer-ood-deen-Hyder, we are told by an able writer in the *Calcutta Review*—to whom we take this opportunity of acknowledging great and frequent obligations—that he "more than perpetuated the worst practices of his predecessors. Engaged in every species of debauchery, and surrounded by wretches, English, Eurasian, and Native, of the lowest description, his whole reign was one continued satire upon the subsidiary and protected system. Bred in a palace, nurtured by women and eunuchs, he added the natural fruits of a vicious education to those resulting from his protected position. His majesty might one hour be seen in a state of drunken nudity with

his boon companions; at another he would parade the streets of Lucknow driving one of his own elephants. In his time all decency, all propriety, was banished from the court. Such was more than once his conduct that Colonel Lowe, the Resident, refused to see him, or to transact business with his minions." This is the king whose private life has lately been laid open to the British public in an amusing but objectionable book, edited by Mr. Knighton. So terrible and degrading was the system of misrule under this prince, that in 1831 Lord William Bentinck determined to judge with his own eyes of the truth of the reports received from the Resident. Almost despairing of the future of a country so misgoverned, his lordship resolved to give Oude one more chance of preserving its independence. He therefore forbade all interference on the part of the Resident; and, warning the king that unless a decided amelioration was introduced into the administration, the consequences would be fatal to his own power and dignity, he earnestly advised his majesty to place implicit confidence in the wisdom and integrity of his minister, Hakeem Mehndy Ali Khan Bahadoor. Nuseer-ood-deen-Hyder readily promised to do all that was required of him, but within three years the Hakeem was dismissed from office, and driven into exile on an absurd charge of disrespect to some of the members of the royal family.

In his report to the authorities at the East India House, his lordship strongly advises "the direct assumption of the management of the Oude territories by the British Government." But, at the same time, he honestly recommends "an administration so composed as to individuals, and so established upon the best principles, revenue and judicial, as should serve for immediate improvement, and as a model for future imitation; the only European part of it should be the functionary by whom it should be superintended, and it should only be retained till a complete reform might be brought about, and a guarantee for its continuance obtained, either in the improved character of the reigning prince, or, if incorrigible, in the substitution of his immediate heir, or in default of such substitution from non-

age or incapacity, by the nomination of one of the family as regent, the whole of the revenue being paid into the Oude treasury."

The Home Government, in reply, issued instructions to the Governor-General to take the administration of Oude into his own hands; but, unwilling to have recourse to extremities, and encouraged by a slight temporary improvement, his lordship contented himself with sending a second and stronger warning to his ill-conducted majesty. But Nusseer-ood-deen was too hardened in vice to listen to remonstrances, and plunged deeper into the mire of Asiatic sensuality, until he died almost suddenly in the night of the 7th July, 1837. What followed has been thus graphically described by the writer alluded to above.

On the night of the 7th July, 1837, when Nusseer-oo-deen expired, the Badshahi Begum forcibly placed on the throne the boy Moona Jan. During the twelve hours tumult that ensued, the Resident, his suite, and the rightful heir to the throne were all in the hands of an infuriated mob. Armed soldiers with lighted torches and lighted matchlocks in their hands held possession of the palace, stalked throughout its premises, and spared no threats against the British authorities if they did not assent to the installation of their creature, Moona Jan. The nearest succour had to come five miles from the cantonment. Five companies of sepoy with four guns, however, soon arrived. The Resident managed to join his friends, he then gave the insurgents one quarter of an hour's grace. When that had expired the guns opened—a few rounds of grape were thrown into the disorderly mass who thronged the palace and its inclosures. Morning dawned on an altered scene; the rioters had succumbed or dispersed; the dead were removed; the palace was cleared out, and by ten o'clock in the forenoon the aged, infirm, and trembling heir to the crown was seated on the throne that at midnight had been occupied by the usurper. The Resident placed the crown on the new king's head, and the event was announced to the people of Lucknow by the very guns which a few hours before had carried death and consternation among the Oude soldiery.

Had it not been for the cool determination and vigour of Colonel Lowe and his assistants, Captains Patton and Shakspeare, the city of Lucknow would have become the scene of fright-

ful bloodshed and confusion. The promptitude of the attack awed the rioters into speedy submission, and the venerable cripple Mahommed Ali was placed on the musnud without further opposition. During this brief reign the country was governed with far greater equity and moderation than it had ever before enjoyed, and a better era seemed to be dawning upon Oude. But *pallida mors* spares good princes as little as bad ones, and thus Mahommed Amjud Ali succeeded his father in May, 1842. The change was a lamentable one for the people of Oude. The new king rivalled the worst of his predecessors in debauchery and neglect of public affairs, though he contrived to leave in his coffers no less than 850,000*l.* wrung from the poorest and most miserable of his subjects; but, wretched as was their condition under that monarch, it became, if possible, still more distressing under his successor Wajid Ali Shah, lately deposed by Lord Dalhousie. Thus much as an historical outline of the Mahomedan rulers of Oude; let us now turn our eyes to the country itself.

The kingdom of Oude is an immense plain containing very nearly 24,000 square miles, peopled by four millions of inhabitants. Owing to the number of rivers and watercourses by which it is intersected, this is naturally one of the most fertile districts of Hindostan. All the animal and vegetable productions that are usually found in tropical climates here flourish in great perfection. And yet large tracts of desolate and uncultivated land are encountered by the traveller in every direction. Deserted and roofless villages stud the waste at various points to mark what has been, what might yet again be; but no herds graze on the luxuriant herbage; no flocks browse the rich meadow grass; no industrious peasants are working at seedtime or harvest; no sounds are heard but the ghouliah cry of the jackal, or the short angry grunt of the wild boar.—To what can this be attributable? What cause has sufficed to undo nature's handiwork? The tale, though sad, may be briefly told.

The revenues of Oude were farmed out to contractors, who were expected to make a handsome present to the minister on their appointment. The

preference was usually given to the highest bidder, but occasionally to some loose minion of the court, the brother or attendant of dancing girls. These farmers of the revenue exercised almost sovereign power over their respective districts, and were supported by the king's troops in levying the taxes. There was no fixed quota to be paid by each particular estate. The amount depended partly on the wealth of the landowner, partly on his means of resistance. Many of these landowners had upwards of one thousand matchlockmen in their pay, with whom they gave battle to the tax-collector, and were oftentimes victorious. The whole country besides bristles with small forts, which can only be reduced after a regular siege. If the tax-gatherer happened to be slain in the *mêlée*, the landowner retired to some secluded spot until his friends had arranged the price of blood with the kinsmen of the dead man, and perhaps added a freewill offering to some influential person about the court. The burden of the taxation fell therefore all the more heavily upon the poor agriculturists. It seldom happens that a Hindoo has not contrived to save a few rupees. He can live so frugally that, however small his means, he can still lay aside something, if only a few pice at a time. This, of course, was known to the collector, who was not likely to be satisfied with the outward insignia of poverty. Did the poor wretch plead his inability to pay, he was placed beneath a burning sun, his head bent down towards his knees, a heavy stone fastened between his shoulders, and one leg raised from the ground by means of a cord, which, being passed round his big toe, was then tied round his neck. Or he would be plunged into putrid ordure up to his knees beneath a meridian sun, and when faint with hunger and thirst a bag of loose dried and decayed chillies would be thrust over his head. Or his flesh would be torn with pincers, chilly powder blown into his eyes or introduced into his most sensitive parts, or a rope twisting his arms behind him would be flung over a bough, and while he was thus suspended in the air his tormentors would flog him with tamarind twigs till the blood profusely flowed. Such tortures as these seldom

failed to extort from the agonised wretch double the amount he could have been fairly called upon to pay, and for such treatment he had no redress. What wonder then that men grew discouraged, and left their country to enlist into the company's regiments? And indeed the finest soldiers in our Indian army are natives of Oude.

The police were equally corrupt and violent with the collectors of revenue. What Dr. Butler wrote in 1839 will apply with almost equal truth to 1856: "Nothing is said about a murder or a robbery; and consequently crime of all kinds has become much more frequent, especially within the last sixteen years, and in the smaller towns and villages. Gang robbery of both houses and travellers by bands of 200 and 300 men has become very common. In most parts of Oude disputes about land and murders thence originating are of very frequent occurrence; feuds are thus kept up, and all opportunities of vengeance laid hold of." Through the indefatigable exertions of Colonel Sleeman, aided by Captains Weston, Hollings, and others, the crimes of thuggee and dakoity (gang robbery) have been considerably suppressed of late years; Captain Weston alone having apprehended within three years upwards of 260 ruffians of the most desperate character. Still there was no safety for life or property. The poor laboured and suffered for the rich; the rich trembled in the presence of the powerful. There was no law but that of favour or of force. He only was punished who could not purchase impunity. The wisdom of the wise was perverted by a gift in the hand. No man scrupled to commit a crime; indeed, the only crime was poverty.

The king was as corrupt and depraved as the meanest of his subjects. This is his portrait drawn in 1852 by a gentleman then residing in Lucknow, the capital city:

The king's private amusements are frivolous, and at times even childish. Over-indulgence has probably shattered his nervous system, and in a manner affected his intellect, for he is often guilty of the most strange and capricious whims, which vary at different times. He sometimes plays at soldiers with a few regiments, whom he nearly marches off their legs, for three or

four hours every morning, or he flies pigeons that are taught evolutions in the air at the sound of the bugle; or he tries his hand at poetry, when his flatterers are naturally obliged to extol his effusions to the skies; or he wishes to be admired for graceful dancing, himself and sometimes a favourite dressed in female clothes; or he amuses himself in his paradisiacal garden, which is enlivened by the presence of a vast number of purries (female angels), beauties dressed in clothes of transparent gauze, and having butterfly wings fastened to their shoulders; or, surrounded by his poets, fiddlers, singers, eunuchs, and favourites, he plays native airs on that

beautiful Hindostanee instrument, the sitar; but never does he bestow one moment on business; never does he read a single petition of his suffering subjects; never does he enquire into the state of the country and his people.

Such was the monarch whom Lord Dalhousie has deposed by virtue of the treaty of 1837, which pledged the British government to preserve the independence of Oude so long only as the king should govern his country with justice, and to the advantage of his people.

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#### ISRAEL SILVESTRE.

THE etchings of Israel Silvestre are not known in this country so well as they are in France. There they are highly prized and universally sought after by collectors; and, though a certain number may always be found in the portfolios of dealers, yet it is by no means easy to form anything like a large collection of them. Some years ago I remember meeting with a folio volume containing 300 of these etchings in one of the large shops on the Quai Voltaire at Paris; and the price asked for it was 300 francs. This was not dear, because the lowest price for any *single* etching of this artist's in the portfolios on the walls of the Quai—one of the best book and print marts in Europe—I never found to be less than ten sous, or half a franc; whereas for the rarer engravings the price varied from five francs to twenty francs. By dint, however, of long and anxious search, and by careful examination of dealers' portfolios, both in Paris and London, I have succeeded, after some ten or twelve years' labour, in forming a collection of 450 etchings of this master. Although I have endeavoured to exclude duplicates from it, yet several have crept in unawares, having been bought with others in lots wherein they escaped my notice: and others have been purposely admitted on account of their rarity, or their high intrinsic value.

It is known that Israel Silvestre executed upwards of 1000 etchings, and, if my memory does not fail me, I have seen nearly as many in the two

large volumes contained in the Bibliothèque Royale, or Impériale. I hope, indeed, as time advances, to make my own collection more complete than it is, though it is useless to attempt rivalizing that in the great depository of French engravings.

The peculiar merit of Israel Silvestre consists, not only in the extreme delicacy and precision of his touch, but also in his admirable drawing. His taste, too, is exceedingly remarkable, and he shows very evident signs of having closely studied the works of the best masters, as well as of having been a most faithful observer of nature. His taste for landscape is quite equal, in *point of outline*, to that of Claude, or Gaspar Poussin; and he treats architecture with great spirit and correctness, though he leaned too much to the classicism of his day to enable him to understand the mediæval styles. In his figures he imitates, or rather resembles, Callot; and his works have the merit of constituting a complete repertory of the dress of the middle of the 17th century. As was observed above, his works are highly esteemed in France: there all artists and engravers know them well, and thoroughly appreciate them; and to compare an etching of the present day to an "Israel," is the highest compliment a French engraver can bestow. This is not without reason, for in all the manual processes of etching Israel Silvestre seems to have been peculiarly—it might almost be said universally—successful. His plates are all very highly



worked; they have all been sharpened up and finished with the burin; and they will stand the test of magnifiers of high power. They may be safely recommended to the careful study of young engravers, whether professional or amateur.

Besides their artistic worth, however, they possess at the present day a peculiar value, which their author could never have contemplated. It was his fortune to be commissioned to draw all the public buildings of Paris, most of the chateaux of France, many of her cities and towns, and a great number of architectural and picturesque subjects throughout Italy. As a consequence of the revolutions of France and of Europe, most of these buildings have been greatly altered, and many of them totally destroyed: yet, such was the fidelity with which our artist drew, that an architect could form an excellent idea of—he could almost reconstruct—any one of the buildings that have perished, from these etchings alone. The works of Israel Silvestre constitute one of the most valuable archæological and historical repertories for France and Italy now extant; and, as such, they are especially worthy of notice by the continental antiquary.

I purpose, after detailing the few materials of the biography of this artist which have fallen within my reach, to give an account of the more remarkable of his works in my own collection; a task of great pleasure, for it carries me back into the heart of old Paris and of ancient France, and draws me into the sunny clime of Italy long before St. Peter's was finished. After getting well into the volume that contains these plates, and poring over their incredibly minute and multifarious details, the eye and the mind become so thoroughly imbued with the tone and spirit of the time, that one thinks of nothing but the Fronde, and the early glories of the Grand Monarque; and one wonders that Frenchmen could ever have been such barbarians as to destroy the immense stores of national architecture which these plates prove to have then existed.

Israel Silvestre, draughtsman and engraver, was born at Nanci, in 1621. He was nephew and pupil of Israel Henri-  
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et improved himself by the instruction of that able master, and came to reside in Paris, where he soon made himself known. The taste and skill shewn by him in his *Vues et Paysages* struck the attention of Louis XIV. to such a degree, that this monarch commissioned him to draw and engrave the *Maisons Royales*, as well as the *Fêtes données*, and the *Places conquises*,—fortresses conquered in his reign. The reward for these works was the title of Drawing-master to the Dauphin, a pension, and apartments in the Louvre. Silvestre travelled in Italy twice, and on each occasion brought from thence a large number of drawings, which he engraved on his return. His style appears to be a mixture of that of Callot and Stef. Della Bella; and he has himself served in his turn as a model for Sebastien Leclerc. His drawings are enriched with small figures remarkable for the taste, the talent, and the delicacy with which they are treated. Few engravers have produced so much as he has, and his works amount to more than 1000 separate pieces; the principal of which are the following:—

- I. *Les Plaisirs de l'Île enchantée.*
- II. *Les Vues des Parcs et Maisons Royales.*
- III. *Les Villes conquises par Louis XIV.*
- IV. *Vue de Rome: 4 plates.*
- V. *Vues de Campo Vaccino à Rome.*
- VI. *Les Fêtes du Carrousel en 1662.*

Silvestre died at Paris in 1691. See *Huber et Rost, Manuel des Amateurs de l'Art.*—Biogr. Univ. t. xlii. p. 363.

This is all that we find of Israel Silvestre in the *Biographie Universelle*: but, to give a more complete idea of his family and artistic connections, it is advisable to append to it the account of his uncle Henri-  
the same valuable work.

Israel Henri-  
and printseller, was born at Nanci in 1608. Claude Henri-  
at Chalons, was a glass-painter. It was he who painted the windows of the cathedral of that city, which were much esteemed for design as well as for colour. Young Henri-  
first elements of drawing and painting, and desirous of seeing Italy, set off for Rome, where he put himself under the direction of Antonio Tempesta, a painter of reputation at that period. Having quitted that country to come to Paris, and having attempted engraving, the facility for that art which he found he possessed deter-  
mined him to give himself up to it alto-  
gether. Having been connected by ties of friendship for a long time with Callot, he



undertook the selling of his engravings. Henriot was selected to teach drawing to Louis XIV. who was then young: this choice decided several seigneurs of the court to follow the king's example, and thus contributed to spread a taste for art through France. Henriot engraved several subjects from his own drawings, in which it is evident that he endeavoured to imitate Callot: he has even copied several of the latter's works, so that they cannot be distinguished from the originals. Among others ought to be mentioned the subjects of the History of the Prodigal Son, which many have attributed to Callot. Henriot died at Paris in 1661: and his heir was Israel Silvestre, his nephew, to whom he bequeathed his drawings and his plates, as well as whatever he possessed of the works of Callot and Della Bella. The children of Israel Silvestre were successively drawing-masters to the princes of France (and princesses?)—Biogr. Univ. t. xx. p. 188.

To complete our account of the family of Israel Silvestre, we add the following brief sketch of his son's life from the same source:—

Louis Silvestre, son of Israel Silvestre, who was born at Paris A.D. 1675, gave himself up to painting, under the guidance of Lebrun and the two De Boullognes, and gained the reputation of an excellent artist. He travelled to Rome to improve himself, and on his return was admitted a member of the Academy, of which he ultimately became one of the professors. He adorned with his works the refectory of St. Martin des Champs, St. Roch, Notre Dame, &c. These various productions drew attention upon him, and Augustus II. king of Poland summoned him to the court of Dresden, appointed him his painter-in-chief, and gave him letters of nobility. Having become Director of the Academy of Painting at Dresden, he lived 24 years in that city, and then returned to Paris, when Louis XV. gave him apartments in the Louvre, with a pension of 1,000 crowns. Louis Silvestre died in this capital in 1760, aged 85.

Art was evidently hereditary in this remarkable family.

The first series of views, as they stand in my collection, is entitled "Différentes vues du Chasteau et des Jardins, Fontaines, Cascades, Canaux, et Parterres de Liencourt," and this designation is engraved on a scroll above another, bearing "Dessiné au naturel et gravé par Israel Silvestre, 1656." These scrolls are placed above two shields of arms, one of "Messire Roger du Plessis, Duc de la Roche

Guyon, Seigneur de Liencourt;" the other of his arms impaling those of the Duchess, née Madlle. Jeannede Schomberg. In the background is a general view of Liencourt with its park, followed by twenty-three different views, large and small, of the buildings, fountains, parterres, &c. Two views of the "Hostel de Liencourt à Paris" accompany this set; and one of the Parish Church near the Chateau. It was a truly magnificent building, surrounding three sides of a court, with each of the three façades towards the gardens arranged with wings or corner pavilions,—one of the façades extending over an open arcade fronting the *jardin à fleurs*. Along one side of the *parterre à l'Angloise* extended a terrace, on the sloping side of which were twenty-two fountains, or *jets d'eau*; and the park, in the immediate vicinity of the chateau, was laid out, besides a *grand-pré*, in a succession of parterres and fountains of great beauty and magnificence. The chateau, which was surrounded by a wide fosse full of water, was of the style of Louis XIII., and was of two stories above the basement line, with lofty lucarnes in the pavilion at each corner of the court. The chimneys were numerous and lofty, resembling those of the Tuileries, so well known to all visitors of Paris; the *pont-levis* had been replaced by a permanent bridge in stone; and there was a tremendously long *jeu de paume*, better than that which once existed in the Champs Elysées, but which has been obliterated by the building of the Great Exhibition of 1855. The view of this is one of the most thoroughly artistic plates in the collection: out of a few straight lines an admirable perspective effect is produced: there is nothing stiff about the solemn avenues of trees, or the raised terrace-wall; while the figures of the players and spectators give great animation and variety to the composition. The eye and the hand of a real man of taste, as well as of an experienced artist, may readily be observed in this plate. In all the plates, in fact, the trees are cleverly treated: he must have drawn much from nature: they have an air of photographic reality about them, which induces the inference that Silvestre was a thoroughly conscientious sketcher.

The Chateau de Liencourt was near Soissons, and was one of the finest seignorial domains in France. I am not acquainted with its present condition; but should be much obliged for information on the subject.

Of the actual building of the "Hostel de Liencourt," only two plates occur in a set of six—each of the garden front. I do not attribute the four views of garden scenes in this series to the *Hostel* but to the "Chateau;" they comprise four views of pieces of water and fountains, surrounded by trees and close-cut high hedges; and the spots must have been delightful adjuncts of any mansion.

There were three mansions in Paris, each, at one time or other, called the Hôtel de Liencourt. One was the building more properly styled the Hôtel du Dauphin, in the street of that name; another was the Hôtel de la Rochefoucault, in the Rue de Seine; and the third was in reality the Hôtel de Schomberg, behind the Louvre, in one of the rooms of which Henri III. was stabbed by Jean Châtel. It may be inferred from this that the seigneurs of Liencourt did not themselves erect any Parisian mansion, but rather acquired possession by marriage or inheritance. In each of the instances named above, the locality was too confined to admit of any extensive gardens, still less of any *pièces d'eau*, and therefore the four plates just alluded to may be safely assigned to subjects taken from the great seignorial park in the country.

The single view of the parish church gives the west front only, and shews a principal aisle with a modernised and pedimented west end, a small mediæval chapel with a crossed gable on the south side, and a tower of five stages (surmounted by a square spire) probably of the fifteenth century, at the north-west corner. In the foreground

are four men in monastic garb, two of them bearing crutches, probably Lazarists; and, among figures of the laity, one of the domestics of a "précieux" and "précieuse" of the Court of Louis XIV. with long lace ruffles at the knees, carrying the lady's parasol.

It may be observed here, once for all, as a general inference from all these plates, confirmed by the well-known voice of history, that the French seigneurs must have lived on their estates in a style of excessive splendour as late as the middle of the seventeenth century. The vast piles of building delineated in these plates, the extensive gardens, waterfalls, parks, &c. here shewn, must have cost immense sums of money; and we can form but a faint idea of the territorial and political importance of the old nobles from the puny attempts at aristocratic display which have been resuscitated since the three melancholy French Revolutions. Whoever would thoroughly understand the social condition of France—and by inference of other civilised portions of Europe—200 years ago, should add a study of the domestic architecture of the period to that of more positively historical documents. No one can fail to be struck with the evidences of past greatness which the solemn and often deserted châteaux of France still afford; but, to see what they were in their palmy days, recourse should be had to the plates of Israel Silvestre and of Perelle. The careful handling of the pages of Boulainvilliers, *Etat de la France*, 3 tom. fol. will complete this course of study; and a more correct appreciation of the subsequent changes and present condition of France will be the reward of such labours.

H. LONGUEVILLE JONES.

(To be continued.)

#### THE REMINISCENCES OF MR. RAIKES.\*

MR. THOMAS RAIKES was the son of one of England's merchant-princes. He was educated at a public

school in the society of young noblemen, and before he was twenty made the old "grand tour" with a private

\* A Portion of the Journal of Thomas Raikes, esq. From 1831 to 1847. Comprising Reminiscences of Social and Political Life in London and Paris during that Period. 2 vols. Longman and Co.

tutor; visiting in the course thereof several of the German courts. On his return to London he was offered a seat at a desk in the counting-house, but, "having little inclination for mercantile affairs, and a marked preference for social and literary pursuits, he very soon established himself in the west end of the town, became a member of the fashionable clubs, and mixed largely in what is, by a somewhat questionable courtesy, denominated the *best society*." In other words, he preferred play to work; thought the shady side of Pall Mall a pleasanter place than the Exchange, a box at the opera more agreeable than a stool in the counting-house; and considered that spending money was a more charming occupation than earning it. In short, Mr. Raikes became a "a man about town," and few men were better known, or in his immediate circle more highly respected.

He belonged to a transition period. He was born in 1778, before Macklin had left the stage, and he died in 1848, at three-score years and ten, long after Edmund Kean was in his grave. He first saw the light in the period of powder, cocked-hats, swords, and knee-breeches; he passed through the era of top-boots and of pantaloons; went unscathed through the epoch of men of three-bottles, and passed away long subsequent to the date when sobriety came into fashion. He had seen George III. as a young King, and had witnessed the accession of Victoria, the young Queen. When he first drew breath Louis XV. had not long been dead, and feudality was laughingly alluding to the "deluge" that was to happen in after-times, as foretold by Madame de Pompadour. He saw it come. He saw the fall of the old Monarchy, the erection of the Republic on its ruins, the rise of the empire out of the fragments of both, the fifteen years' comedy of the Restoration, the citizen-kingship of Louis Philippe, and the second Republic built out of the wrecks of a "monarchy composed of republican institutions." Yet three months before he died there were three gentlemen standing at the door of Farquhar's banking-house in St. James's Street. The day was the ever memorable 10th of April 1848. The three gentlemen held staves of special constables, and

one of the three, who had a rather Jewish look, and a slightly loose aspect, remarked to the other two that it would certainly be his fortune to be hailed Emperor of the French. Mr. Raikes did not live to see this prophecy fulfilled, but he saw Louis Napoleon on the high road to completing it himself; and it must be confessed that the merchant's son (and, of course, his contemporaries) lived through a period which was not unfertile of incident.

What we have to regret is that Mr. Raikes did not keep a journal until he began to live a comparatively retired life. At least the portion of his diary now published commences with the year 1832, the year after he visited St. Petersburg, and we presume that, had he begun earlier, we should have had extracts from his journal. In the year just named, "embarrassments of the house with which he was connected compelled him to break up his establishment in London and settle in Paris, where he remained till 1846. He then returned to England; but by this time most of his early friends and associates were either dead or dispersed in various directions, and not long after his own health began to decline. He visited one or two of the most familiar of his old companions, some of whom lay decaying on "sick beds." In 1848 Mr. Raikes, at Brighton, was himself stretched on one from which he never arose. He died on the 3rd of July 1848, in the seventieth year of his age.

The portion of the journal which is here given to the public refers only to a very recent period; but we live in such "fast" times, events come in such crowds, pass away so rapidly, and are succeeded in thicker crowds by even more speedily flying incidents, that there is a wonderful air of old times about all that is recorded in these volumes. It is just in such times that it becomes the duty (as it often turns to the profit) of every man to make some faithful registering of what is passing around him. Otherwise we run the risk of forgetting very much that is worthy of being held in remembrance. We do not mean that every man should "chronicle small beer," but that each day, week, or month, as leisure or inclination finds suitable, should have its history or comment. It would

be present amusement, productive of future instruction.

The "sketches" in these pages are so numerous that selection is somewhat embarrassing. Out of the "admirable disorder," however, we may establish a system, and we will begin with the monarchs of the times, as "touched in" by our gentlemanly diarist.

And first of Nicholas, that great disturber of the peace of the world, whose heart-strings cracked at the news of the repulse of his army before Eupatoria. Mr. Raikes seems to have understood the imperial and also the Russian character. After alluding to the civilities heaped by Nicholas on Lord Durham, whom the Czar hated, and the imperial condescension, even to drinking grog with the sailors on board the *Talavera*, the diarist remarks,—

When all circumstances are considered, the natural reserve of a Russian sovereign, the disgust shown at St. Petersburg on the first news of Durham's nomination, the little reason which Nicholas can have to feel satisfied with our government, as well as the feelings that have been expressed in the country about Poland, it is impossible not to see that he is acting a part, and indeed overcharging it grossly. He oversteps the *modesty of nature*. It might be as well for our government to recollect the expression of Napoleon about the Emperor Alexander; "Il m'a trompé comme un Grec du Bas Empire."

Subsequently he adds—

Russia, irritated and mortified by the cavalier treatment which she has experienced from France and England in the conference on Belgian affairs, and the subsequent hostilities at Antwerp against Holland, has now made known her intentions of taking her own line against Turkey; and a new question is coming forward in Europe, which will be much more difficult to solve than the last.

This was written in 1833. For twenty years Nicholas prepared for his felonious attempt against Turkey. How, and at what cost, it has ended, we all know. When it was openly commenced, the Czar looked deliberately in the face of heaven, and uttered such mendacity, that all Europe shook with disgust and indignation. Now that it has been signally foiled, the stronghold levelled to the dust, the fleet rotted beneath the waters, and Russia compelled to terms which she

had before haughtily rejected, the new Czar publishes to the world—no, not to the world, but for the especial instruction of the Muscovites, that he has concluded peace, because he has attained the object for which the war was begun! Russia will never cease to be a barbarous country till she has freed herself from that national vice which is inseparable from the Tartar blood—unblushing mendacity.

How determinedly Russia was resolved to crush Turkey, is betrayed in words which Matuscevitze used to me a fortnight ago. He said, "With regard to the East, we will not allow any power to dictate to us; it is our natural field. We are there, close at hand, and can always take our measures before any other interference can clash with our views."

It would be *ungenerous* to say anything on this vaunt; but it may not be unprofitable to bear in mind the following example of Muscovite craft.

I have already mentioned the hurried manner in which the French and English ministers were induced by the Russians to sign the Greek treaty, which placed the crown on the head of Otho. Letters from Bavaria mention, that, on scrutinising this document at Munich, so many inaccuracies have been discovered as to the right of future succession, that the Russian government will have little difficulty hereafter in turning them to its own private advantage.

If the Russians had been now at that height, to attain which Sebastopol was erected as a stepping-stool, what is above called a "little difficulty" would, in truth, have been none at all. Nicholas was even then afraid that England would not be a confederate in his iniquity. Accordingly, Pozzo di Borgo, the Russian ambassador in Paris, said to our diarist, "Our plans are laid to attack England in her most vulnerable part—her commerce, and we will give such advantages to America, her rival, that the whole carrying-trade of Europe shall come into her hands."

Nicholas never contemplated the possibility of a French and English alliance. He knew very well that Louis Philippe would not really oppose him. On our side, we were already, in 1836, judging of coming events by the "shadows before." Mr. Raikes was informed, "from a very good source, that Lord



G. (Granville) has been ordered by the British government to feel the pulse of the French cabinet, as to the part they would be disposed to take with them in the event of a rupture with Russia." The reply was supposed to be unsatisfactory; but Russia was on the alert. With an intense hatred for American institutions, the Czar drew closer than ever to an alliance with the United States,—the most hideous despotism with the most liberal of institutions. This unnatural alliance has been drawn so close, that, had the Russian fleet ventured from behind the walls of Cronstadt, we should no sooner have been sailing home with our prizes, than Mr. Caleb Cushing, Attorney-General at Washington, would probably have produced a document to show that the Russian vessels, having been purchased by the States, England could not make of the same any lawful capture. Caleb's own letters induce us to believe that, in the contingency alluded to, he would not have blushed to come forward with such a document.

Louis Philippe looks extremely contemptible in these pages. He had some good qualities, no doubt, but so had Charles I. and Charles II. He had, however, a mean soul, and in all money matters was extremely ignoble. These pages abound in proofs as to how he could cheat the Bourbons out of property left behind them, after he had robbed them of a crown and of their great inheritance. But he could descend lower than this.

A friend of mine told me that he had a beautiful portrait by Mignard, which he took an opportunity of offering to Louis Philippe, who is making a collection of that period, and for which he asked the moderate price of 500*l*. His Majesty made great objections to the sum, but still expressed a wish to see and examine the painting. It was sent to the Tuileries, where it was detained a few days, during which interval it was copied by a female artist, to whom the King gave 60*l*. and it was then returned to the owner.

Louis XVIII. was a less temperate man than his cousin of Orleans, but he was more witty. He had as much sense and less hypocrisy, and was quite as clever a king, but cared more for his dinner than his dynasty. Here is his "majesty at meat."

A *palé de saucissons* was served at

breakfast at the Tuileries to the King, who, with the Duke d'Escars, partook so voraciously of it, that the former was attacked with a dangerous fit of indigestion, from which he with difficulty recovered, and the latter absolutely died from the excess on the following day. One of the French journals announced the event in the following terms: "Hier sa Majesté tres Chrétienne a été attaquée d'une indigestion, dont M. le Duc d'Escars est mort le lendemain." Louis XVIII. has been known at table, in the interval between the first and second courses, of which he always partook largely, to have a *plât* of little pork cutlets, dressed in a particular manner, handed to him by one of the pages; and he would take them up, one by one, in his fingers, and before the second service was arranged the contents of the little *plât* had disappeared.

This was the solitary sensuality in which the King indulged. His female favourites were simply friends in whose conversation he delighted, and for male friends he loved those best who, like "Jack Ward," could cap Latin quotations with him. He saw well the dangers which would beset his successor and brother Charles X. In his last infirmity he pushed forward extreme measures, on the ground that a dying King might do with impunity what a King just after his accession dared not dream of. His neatness in punning has been often spoken of, and he may be said to have died with a pun in his mouth. The last "passwords" which he gave for the military on duty at the palace, on the night of his decease, were "St. Denis, Givet, (*j'y vais!*)"

In all respects his brother Charles X. was unlike him,—in look, bearing, build, principle, and practice. In his youth his licentiousness had been boundless. Loyalty in a friend of the family has curiously proved this by preserving the pictures which were suspended in the dressing-room of the Count d'Artois. They horrified Mr. Raikes. Like all the Bourbons Charles X. bore adversity with remarkable dignity, but gallantry to a lady was *not* among his qualities.

Madame de ——— followed the family of the Bourbons to Holyrood House, but, instead of trying to keep up the spirits of the party, she caused an additional gloom, by her unceasing lamentations at their exile. Charles X. attempted to remon-



strate with her, by alluding to her former emigration, which she had borne with such fortitude. She said, "Le premier exil fût glorieux, mais celui-ci est honteux." To which the King replied, "Le fait est, Madame—qu'alors vous étiez jeune et jolie, maintenant vous êtes vieille et laide; voilà la différence!"

We will contrast with this rudeness of one King, the last of his race, the frankness of another, the first of his house.

General Sir Alured Clarke was making a tour of pleasure on the continent, and arrived at Stockholm, when he wished to be presented to the King. A private audience was granted, as a matter of course, to an English general officer. When presented to Carl Johann, Sir Alured was very much astonished to find that the King of Sweden, instead of a formal reception, folded him in his arms and kissed him on the cheek. He was confounded at this distinction, and more so when the King asked him if he could not recollect him. In this, as his memory was quite defective, he could only express his regrets. To which the King replied, "I am not surprised that you do not recognise in me the Corporal Bernadotte who became your prisoner at Pondicherry, when you commanded the English army in India, to whom you showed the greatest kindness while in your power, and who now is most anxious to return the obligation in every way that may be most agreeable to you during your stay in his dominions."

Of our own sovereigns, William IV. has the most space allotted to him in the reminiscences of Mr. Raikes. To the last, he never left off the habit of swearing, but his early years had been passed where such profanation was a habit at sea, and a fashion on shore. The sailor-king had much of the excitability of constitution which so painfully characterised George III., and which was so humorously developed in the late Duke of Cambridge, and from which the present gallant duke of that name is not altogether free. Mr. Raikes tells a story of a scene at a levee, wherein William IV. is said to have insisted on a wooden-legged lieutenant of the navy *kneeling* to kiss hands. "It was impossible; but the sovereign would not concede the point, and the other was obliged to hobble away without going through the ceremony." We do not know how well-founded this anecdote may be, but one very similar is told in Dr. Doran's

Lives of the Queens of England of the House of Hanover. The hero there is a provincial mayor, who also had a wooden leg, and who protested that, although his loyalty would induce him to kneel to the King (George III.) his leg would by no means bend to it.

William IV. had, on occasions, a nice feeling of gallantry. It was, as Mr. Raikes remarks, "in token of old recollections," that he made Miss S. E. Wykeham, of Thame Park, Baroness Wenman. The journalist adds, that he could well recollect the time when William, then Duke of Clarence, "was anxious to marry an Englishwoman of large fortune, and made his proposals to this lady, as well as to the Wanstead heiress, the late Mrs. Long Pole Wellesley, with the same unsuccessful result." Mr. Raikes thinks that this conferring the title of baroness proved that the King did not bear malice for the refusal. The honour, however, cost him nothing. Here is William at least justly offended.

Previous to the late dinner which the King gave to the Jockey Club, Lord Sefton, who was indignant at the resignation of his friends the ministers, and most clamorous at what he called the duplicity of the King, in a fit of pique and vexation erased his name from the list of members, and sent an excuse to the dinner, as no longer belonging to the club. The King, who was not then aware of his motive, graciously requested that he would come as his friend. He never went. Circumstances soon took a different turn. Lord Grey resumed office, and Lord Sefton's animosity subsided. The Queen gave a ball on Friday night, where the whole Sefton family made their appearance, and his Majesty, who was then better informed, turned his back openly on his Lordship. *Dans ces entrefaites*, Lord Molyneux had attended a public meeting at Liverpool, where he made a speech, and, actuated by his father's feelings, alluded very bitterly to the conduct of both the King and Queen. He afterwards came to town, and appeared with his family at the ball. On the following day the King commanded Mr. W. Ashley, as vice-chamberlain to the Queen, to write to Lord Molyneux, and request he would not appear at court again. Nothing could have been more just.

It was, perhaps, such ignoble squabbles—and William had seen many not a jot more dignified, from his earliest days—that induced him to make a curious remark. It was at a dinner

at the Pavilion, and the American Minister was present. To this official, the monarch, ever too ready of speech, particularly after dinner (save when he fell asleep), remarked, that it had always been to him "a matter of serious regret that he had not been born a free, independent American, so much he respected that nation, and considered Washington the greatest man that ever lived!"

Among all the fine people who crowd these pages, the figure of Talleyrand glides like a grinning Mephistophiles. There is something singularly unpleasant in the way in which the penniless adventurer laid the foundation of his fortune. He had been named Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic. He was "lodged like a prince, without a shilling of revenue, surrounded by servants, whose wages he knew not how to pay, and who were using the most costly service of old Sèvres china for the commonest purposes of the kitchen and offices, because they really had not the money to purchase utensils of earthenware." Talleyrand soon found funds. Portugal had just concluded a treaty in which, for concessions made to her by France, she agreed to pay an indemnity of eight millions. Of this sum, Talleyrand "distributed one million to each of the five Directors, and appropriated the remaining three to himself." At table at Lord Lowther's, where many French officers were present,

Many anecdotes were related of Junot, Moncey, and other marshals, not all of the most creditable description. The former appears to have been, throughout, a madman, and, though constantly favoured by Napoleon, to have been utterly incapable as a general. When made governor of the Illyrian provinces, he one morning surprised the whole population by appearing in the great square before his palace on a pedestal, mounted on his charger, unsaddled, with a single *Mef*, himself naked as he was born, and personifying an equestrian statue. The police advanced to stop this scandalous exhibition, and to their astonishment found that it was the *Général-en-chef*. His end, which is not detailed in the Memoirs of the Duchess his wife, was characteristic of his life. In a fit of frenzy he cut his throat, and then precipitated himself from the window into the street.

Of a greater warrior at home we

have the following highly characteristic anecdote:—

Lord Douro's regiment, the 60th Foot, has been lately quartered at Dover. When the Duke, his father, went to make a short stay at Walmer Castle, the officers all rode over to pay their respects, and left their cards at the house, as a matter of form. Shortly after came an invitation from his grace to dinner, including all the officers, excepting *Lord Douro*. The Major, who received the note, quite confused, knew not how to act, and showed it to Lord Douro, who was equally puzzled, though he knew it must have some meaning. To solve the difficulty, he went forthwith to the Duke at Walmer, who, with great good humour, told him,—“I make no distinction in the service: those gentlemen who paid me the compliment of a visit I invited to dinner. You were not of the number, and so I omitted you in the invitation.”

From the army to the navy is a natural step. Our readers will have fresh in their minds the debates, discussions, and conversations between Sir Charles Napier and his friends on the one side, and Sir James Graham and his confederates on the other. They will remember how Sir James appointed Sir Charles to the command of the Baltic fleet, on the ground of his qualifications, and how, after they quarreled, he attempted very unsuccessfully to show that Sir Charles had none for that particular command. With these matters in recollection, we are not surprised to read the following,—it is an entry under the date of December, 1832:—

Admiral Sir George Cockburn has been appointed to the American station in the room of Admiral Colpoys, deceased. When Sir James Graham sent to him to announce his appointment, he told him that he was indebted for it solely to the earnest wish and interference of the King; that, with all the respect which they felt for his talents, the continued opposition which he had made to the government would have rendered it impossible that they could have ever employed him. It is believed that this condescension on their part to the King may be traced to a wish to get rid of Sir George in the House of Commons.

The cases of Sir George and Sir Charles are thus extremely remarkable in their separate ways. Sir James Graham tells the former that, though qualified, he would not voluntarily

name him to a command. To the latter he says, after appointing him to a command, that, though so appointed, he was in reality not fitted for it! And it is for such government and governors that we, the most loyal of people, are the most heavily taxed. The "muddle" of our governing maxims is indeed astounding! Under William IV. the sons of Mrs. Jordan are, for no earthly service rendered to the country, elevated to the peerage. In these present days, half a dozen "love-children" perish in the trenches before Sebastopol, and we deny to their mothers the possession of the poor medal which might testify that, if they erred in giving such sons to bear arms in our defence, the boys at least had heroically performed their duty! If it be true, as the poet says, that mortals play such fantastic tricks before high heaven, as make the angels weep, there must be solemn showers descending when we crown illegitimate peers, and trample out the memory of illegitimate peasants.

We will not conclude without remarking that the volumes abound in examples of neat *mots*, those sparkling bits of wit for which Douglas Jerrold seems as famous in these days as Talleyrand was in the olden times. Some of the striking sayings are, indeed, more suggestive than sparkling, as, for instance, in the epitaph which the Duke of Reichstadt once pronounced on himself,—"*Ci git le fils de Napoleon, né Roi de Rome, mort Colonel Autrichien.*" Some are simply malevolent, as that of the Czar Nicholas, who, when he heard of the attack of the French mob, in 1831, on the house of his ambassador in Paris, exclaimed,—"*They have dealt me a blow, and I'll never forget it.*" Poor man! it was his fate to endure many more, and to die of being continually beaten. The wittiest are, perhaps, the popular epigrams. As, when Dupin said that Louis Philippe could address the ambassador of every nation in Europe in his native tongue, a Paris wit wrote the following:—

Il parle Italien, Anglais,  
Russe, Saxon, jargon Souabe,  
Il écorche aussi le Français,  
Mais il ne pense qu'un Arabe.

This, however, is less neat than the remark of Talleyrand in Barthelemy's  
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trimming poem called his "Justification:—" "*La corruption,*" said Talleyrand, "*engendre les vers.*" This diplomatist did not, it is true, monopolise all the wit. "Alluding to the conference, I said to Neuman to-day at dinner, '*Votre vocation est finie.*' He replied, '*Oui, ma vocation est finie, mais la provocation reste.*'" In Talleyrand's sayings, nevertheless, there was always more *smartness* as well as profundity. Witness his interpretation to Lord Alvanley of the word "Non-Intervention," — "*C'est un mot metaphysique et politique, qui signifie à peu près la même chose qu'intervention.*" Compared with this the following is hardly "eminent" wit. M. de B. said that he, last year, remarked to a certain Cardinal at Rome how much fewer assassinations were heard of now than formerly. His eminence replied, "*Oui; il est vrai que le chocolat noir a fait éviter des grands scandales dans les familles.*" On the other hand, here is something from Coleridge which is far above the little wit of the Cardinal. "On an occasion when the doctrine of the Sacramentaries and the Roman Catholics, on the subject of the Eucharist, was in question, he solved the difficulty at once, by saying, '*They are both equally wrong; the first have volatilised the Eucharist into a metaphor, the last have condensed it into an idol.*'" This is admirably said. Madam de Coigny did not more cleverly describe in a few words her son-in-law Sebastiani, on the occasion of some defeat which he had sustained in Spain: "*My son-in-law,*" said the old lady, "*is like a drum, he only makes a noise when he is beaten.*" Quite as truthfully concise was the remark of Brummel to a very disagreeable man who talked of keeping a coach for his friends. "*Ah!*" said Brummel, "*you may keep a vis-à-vis, and you will always have a vacant place.*"

But the ladies keep up in these volumes their own reputation for smarter things than were then uttered by the celebrated beau. Louis XVIII., when Count de Provence, maintained very intimate relations with Madame de Balbey. They were, however, purely platonic. Too much so, to the lady's thinking, it would seem; for, when some one was la-

menting to her the dissolute manners of that period in France, Madame de Balbey replied, "Je ne connais de vierge en France que le Comte de Provence et son épée." The mere political witticisms, compared with this, are but good puns, as in the *on dit* of Louis Philippe's time—"La place la plus difficile à remplir est celle de la marine, puisque le Roi a trouvé tous les hommes trop hommes de terre (pommes de terre!)"

The following, ascribed to Talleyrand, is not only neat, but has the merit of describing the religious principles of this "married priest." The executors of the Princess Talleyrand produced two wills, one of a remote, the other of a very recent date,—"*Je m'inquiète,*" said the ex-bishop of Autun, "*aussi peu de l'ancien testament que du nouveau.*" Mr. Raikes too indefinitely ascribes to "a man of wit" Talleyrand's deservedly-praised comment on the dresses of some young ladies which left their necks and ankles very much exposed. "*Les robes de ces demoiselles ressemblent à un mauvais jour d'hiver, qui commence trop tard et finit trop tôt.*"

All these, however, are the fine sayings of very fine people, each of whom had been so educated as to be prepared to hold what Cowley calls "the consulship of wit and eloquence." We cannot do better than contrast them with a specimen of the ready wit of the

lower orders in Ireland. Mr. Raikes had it from Lord Glengall.

Old Lord Castlemaine was extremely rich, but a miser. One day he was stopping in his carriage to change horses at the inn in Athlone, when the carriage was surrounded by paupers imploring alms, to whom he turned a deaf ear, and drew up the glass. A ragged old woman in the crowd cried out, "*Faix, an' its no use;*" but going round to the other side of the carriage, she bawled out, in the old peer's hearing, "*Plase you, my lord, just chuck one tinpenny out of your coach, and I'll answer it will trate all your friends in Athlone.*"

With this extract we must close the volumes, only regretting that there is not more of them, and hoping that there may be many portions to come which will be speedily given to the public. They may lack the interest of Evelyn, and the amusement that is to be found in Pepys, but they are not void of either amusement or interest of their own. That they are not wanting in this respect the extracts we have made from them will serve to prove, but we have only taken a few samples from a measure the contents of which are not only ample but varied, and of which our quotations may afford an idea but cannot altogether convey a perfect description. We have said and cited enough, however, to show what the book is worth, and we leave our readers to further examine it for themselves.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF CROMWELL'S ARMY IN IRELAND,

FROM 13TH MARCH, 1649, TO 25TH OF DEC. 1651.

[Copied from Dr. Henry Jones's Private Notes of the march, as certified in a Manuscript of Trinity College, Dublin, F. iv. 16.]

(Continued from p. 375.)

1650, April 10th, 11th, 12th. The two troops sent from us with Colonel Hewson to Dublin came up to us, being sent for on notice of the enemy's preparations. Major Pritty\* also, with a troop of Colonel Stubbers's,† came to us from Wexford, so we be-

came twelve troops of horse, besides two of dragoons.

13th. I was employed with a despatch to the head quarters in Carrig. [Carrick-on-Suir.]

17th. I returned to Leighlin, being our head quarters, whither the foot

\* This officer, Peregrine Prittie, had a certificate from the usurping powers for a castle and lands in the said county of Carlow, which were, after the Restoration, confirmed to him by patent of 1667.

† Edward Stubbers, or Stubber, also obtained a patent in 1669 confirmatory of a certificate for sundry lands in Meath, Kilkenny, and King's and Queen's counties.

had been drawn from the leaguer at Tullow, the place being delivered up on condition of its being to be "slighted."

18th. Was a muster at Leighlin of our horse and foot.

19th. I was employed on a despatch to Dublin, whither I came on the 20th.

22d. I was returned back by the committee for certifying the enemy's preparations for entering our quarters about Trim and Dublin.

23d. I came back to Leighlin, whence despatches were prepared for his Excellency to the head quarters, concerning these the enemy's preparations and intentions. Despatches were also made to Colonel Reynolds at his quarters about Ballyragget\* in the said county, that there might be, if cause required, a conjunction of his and our brigades, for opposing the enemy and recovering from them the Dublin quarters.

25th. According to returns to these despatches respectively, by order from his Excellency and by agreement with Colonel Reynolds we set forward from Leighlin Bridge, part of our party quartering near Catherlagh, five miles from Leighlin Bridge.

26th. We came thither, where that night we also quartered.

27th. I was again sent to Dublin for certifying our advancing, and that preparations of victuals, money, and ammunition might be ready for us.

28th. Colonel Reynolds came unto

Ballysonnan,† twenty miles from Dublin; his forces consisting of seven troops of horse and four of dragoons, without foot. He quartered at the Naas and our party at Great Connal.

29th. Both parties met at the Naas, and marched into Dunada‡ and Scurlockstown, in the county of Kildare.

30th. Both parties, commanded by Colonel Reynolds, marched to Trim; thither I came up to them from Dublin. Our party being then come together, we were thirteen troops of horse, two troops of dragoons, and Colonel Slade's regiment of foot, besides those of Colonel Reynolds's party. This day the Governor of Dublin, Colonel Hewson, marched out with some foot, horse, and dragoons, to meet our party about Trim.§

May 1st. Colonel Hewson came up to us and brought provisions of biscuit, cheese, and ammunition.

2d. We marched in the night through Trim, and quartered that night about two miles from Trim on the way to Athboy. Colonel Hewson sent for a guard to Dublin, and had our foot left with him and six of our troops.

3d. We quartered at Cumerstown on the way to Ballinderah; on our approach the enemy fled and deserted their garrison at Drumcree near our quarters.

4th. We continued in our quarters.

5th. Sir Theophilus Jones was sent, with about four hundred horse and dragoons, into the county of Cavan,

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\* At this locality are still traceable extensive ruins of a castle erected there on the Nore at the close of the 15th century. Through the pass here, (as Sir John Harrington reported to Queen Elizabeth,) her Viceroy, the unfortunate Earl of Essex, marched in May 1599 to Kilkenny, "where he was received with as much joy of the citizens, as could be expressed either by lively orations or silent strewing of the streets with herbs and rushes." "Here was at that time (adds Harrington) a house of the Lord Mountgarret's, in which there was a ward for the Queen, kept as a pledge for his loyalty." This was the viscount of whom the Lord President of Munster wrote to the Council, "he thinks he ought to be Earl of Ormonde, for many reasons which he pretends."

† Piers FitzGerald, the proprietor of Ballysonnan, was one of the confederate Catholics who assembled at Kilkenny three years previous to this march of the Parliamentarians. In 1647 he succeeded in capturing several of the Roundheads, whence it may be concluded his inheritance here was soon devested by attainder.

‡ Donadea was the estate of a branch of the Aylmers of Lyons, of which Sir Gerald Aylmer, the third in the succession of that ancient baronetcy, was then seised.

§ This interesting old town of the Pale is connected with many historical events of deep interest, which will be found illustrated in able, though unpretending, notices by the Very Reverend Dean Butler, its present vicar. Here was "the hero of Agincourt," while yet but young "Lord of Lancaster," imprisoned by Richard the Second; and "the hero of Waterloo" has passed many of his young days more uncontrolledly in this locality.



over Daley's Bridge, for discovering and making shew of an inroad into that part of Ulster to draw the Ulster army back from Sir Charles Coote,\* nigh whom they had advanced. We quartered on the north side of the bridge; Colonel Reynolds with the rest of the forces advancing towards us, for answering all occasions, quartered about Castlecorr, two miles short of the bridge.

6th. We returned to our party at Castlecorr, and in the night marched back to our quarters at Cumerstown.

7th. We removed our quarters to Renahan, one mile further, near to Ballinderrah, where we rested May the 8th and 9th, attending the enemy's motions, and expecting the coming up of our supplies from Dublin and Trim.

10th. Mr. The: Price died at Trim of a fever.

11th. We quartered at Rathconry [Rathconrath], between Ballymore and Mullingar, five miles from each; at Ballymore was Castlehaven† reported to have been. It is a place well fortified, being also an island, part water and part bog, and having only a causeway to pass to it, commanded by a castle and other works.

12th. We came before Ballymore, and, by agreement with the country, drew back without attempting the place, they promising to see the place demolished. In our stay there were some prisoners taken; Sir Luke Fitzgerald‡ narrowly escaped, his servant was shot, and 300 of his muster taken. We retired and marched back to Rathconnel, two miles from Mullingar, where we quartered, it being back and forward a march of seventeen miles that way.

13th. A party was sent to Trim for provisions; also Major Owens§ went with a party towards Kinnegad, it being reported that the enemy was there demolishing it, least it might be a prejudice to Tecroghan, before whose coming to that place it was by the garrison fired, they fleeing in such haste that we got sixty arms, and possessed the place. Other castles also thereabout were then fired, all occasioned by the enemy's intercepting a letter from Trim to us, intimating the coming up of the guns and foot. The rest of the party coming up, we came to the pass at Ballynecarne, where was a castle with a work at the end of a bridge. By the officer there commanding was the said letter intercepted, and by him communicated to others. This facilitated our work here, the place being surrendered upon summons, they remaining prisoners. Ten dragoons we left there. We quartered within two miles of Killucan.

14th. We viewed Tecroghan, and went aside from it to Killyon, where we were to meet our foot and our provisions. We quartered at Killyon.

15th. Colonel Moore came to Killyon with about 1,000 foot and with nine guns, one demi-cannon, one demiculverin, one sacker, and a mortar-piece. We held our quarters at Killyon.

16th. The army marched towards Tecroghan. I was employed from the army to the committee at Dublin, for accommodation for the army and for the service. This day I came to Dublin, where I continued the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th. The 17th Clonmel was taken, where and when Colo-

\* He it was who, in 1642, having forced the intricate passes of Mountrath to relieve the castles of Birr, Burros, and Knocknanease, was, after the Restoration, raised to the peerage in Ireland by the title of Earl of Mountrath.

† This nobleman, James Touchet, was grandson to the first Earl (George). During this civil war he commanded under the Duke of Ormonde, and was himself chosen in 1649 General of the Irish forces. He and his brother were, therefore, by Cromwell's denouncing ordinance of 1652 excepted from pardon for life or estate. Mervyn, his son and successor in the peerage, adhering to the Stuart cause, was one of the peers in King James's parliament of 1689.

‡ This individual was also denounced by Cromwell's said ordinance. He was the lineal male descendant in the fourth degree from Thomas FitzGerald, the seventh Earl of Kildare, by his first wife Dorothy, daughter of Anthony O'More, the Lord of Leix, whom he had married in his father's life-time.

§ Various officers and members of this name, as George, Henry, Jeffry, and Nicholas Owens, had confirmatory patents of prior certificates from Charles the Second after the Act of Settlement.

nel Arthur Culme\* was slain, being shot at the breach.

21st. I returned to the leaguer at Tecroghan; hitherto the time was spent in preparing for the battery.

22nd, 23rd, and 24th. The battery play. Got little done but what was done by the mortar-piece.

24th. A party of 140 of the enemy, having each a bag of powder and some match for relieving the besieged, were set upon by ours in the wood between Kinnegad and Croboy: most of them slain by us.

25th. It being reported that Castlehaven was advancing with a numerous army for raising our siege, Sir Theophilus Jones, with about 400 horse and dragoons, went towards Mullingar, and quartered within a mile of it, sending out Captain Scott towards Ballymore, for discovering of the enemy; but, being returned, we found them not in that readiness, only that they were expected.

26th. We returned to the leaguer. This day the Lord Lieutenant took shipping at Youghal† for England, leaving the Lord President of Munster his deputy.

27th. I was employed by the army to the head quarters at Clonmel; that night I quartered at Maynooth.

28th. I quartered at Ballysax, in the county of Kildare.

29th. I came to Leighlin Bridge.

30th. I quartered at Lisrunnab, two miles from Clonmel, between Fethard and Clonmel. This day we, being about twelve horse, were set upon by 100 foot of the enemy at the pass near Killagh, between Callan and Fethard, whom by the providence of God we passed through.

31st. I came to Clonmel, whither

the Lord Deputy was returned from Youghal.

June 1st. The Lord Deputy and army marched through Clonmel towards Catherlagh, but was called back as towards Waterford, upon some reports there of the distress of the place, surrounded by our garrisons, and suffering within under pestilence and the beginning of famine; the citizens also, fearing the sword and to be suddenly besieged, moved the Governor Sir George Preston to capitulate with us for the place, whose answer was, It is not soldier-like so to do, not being summoned, &c. Therefore the Lord Deputy sent thither a summons and conditions. The army quartered about two miles from Clonmel.

2nd. The head quarters continued at Clonmel.

3rd. A return was made from Preston at Waterford, desiring time for sending to Ormonde, who permitting their treating with us, they would after send to us; but finding these but delays, and the place blocked up by our garrisons, we resolved to bend, as was intended, toward Catherlagh. This day the army marched back through Clonmel towards Catherlagh, the head quarters still at Clonmel.

4th. The Lord Deputy, with some attendants, went from Clonmel towards Waterford, for viewing the place and how ours there were entrenched. This day I left Clonmel, and with the army went towards Catherlagh; we quartered on the way towards Leighlin Bridge.

5th. I went to Leighlin Bridge; the army quartered between Thomastown and Gowran.

6th. The army passed Leighlin Bridge and quartered near it. Thither

\* His descendant, Hugh Culme, had a grant in 1666 of lands in Meath, but dying suddenly, Margaret, his only daughter, unprovided for by him, petitioned the Irish parliament in 1703 for some allowance off his estate.

† This very ancient and interesting seaport has fortunately its local historian in the Rev. Mr. Hayman. He relates many curious facts connected with Cromwell's visit to the town, (on which see also his special communication to our Magazine for March 1854, p. 277,) while he maintains that it was the first place in Ireland where, on the 16th of February, after the beheading of King Charles, the Marquis of Ormonde caused Charles the Second to be proclaimed King. In the following August, however, Youghal embraced the Parliamentary cause without striking a blow. "Here the Lord Protector established himself in excellent winter quarters, fixing his own residence at the Priory of St. John's, in the High-street, and the portion occupied by him is well remembered by persons still living. It was taken down about the year 1835, and the remnant of its shell is now occupied as a smithy!" Cromwell, when departing, appointed his son-in-law, Ireton, to be General of the army in his stead.

came the Lord Deputy unto us, having viewed Waterford. Preston, the governor of the place, desired a treaty, for which commissioners were appointed. I quartered with the army.

7th. The Lord Deputy viewed Catherlagh; the place being surrounded by a party of our men, the army moved further in the way towards Catherlagh, where I also quartered.

8th. I went from the head quarters towards Tecroghan; I quartered at Maynooth. This day Sir Theophilus Jones set upon a party of the enemy's horse at Ballinalack, in the county of Westmeath, of whom sixty horse were taken and many hurt, among whom was Lieutenant-Colonel Barnewall.

9th. I came to Tecroghan. This day Sir Theophilus Jones, marching with a strong party of horse and dragoons, came to Ballymore, in the county of Westmeath, within ten miles of Athlone, and from under the walls took forty serviceable horses and some cows.

10th and 11th. I continued with Sir Theophilus Jones near Kinnegad.

12th. I went to Dublin, where I stayed till the 15th.

15th. I went towards the head quarters, in the county of Catherlagh. This night quartered at the Naas.

16th. I came to the camp, between Leighlin and Catherlagh, where I continued till the 19th, and quartered at Leighlin Bridge.

19th. I went towards Tecroghan and quartered at Ballysonnan. This day about 2,000 of the enemy's foot marched over the bog of Tecroghan for relieving. They were discovered, and fought with by ours, of whom about eight were slain, of whom was Colonel Bourk, an eminent Connaught commander. In the heat of the fight and in the dark, for the fight began in the falling of the evening, about 200 of the enemy passed by our men undiscovered, and entered the fort. The enemy was forced back and the siege continued.

20th. I came to Tecroghan. This

day the enemy sallied but were beaten back with loss, one Con Magennis being slain.

21st. The Ulster Irish army routed by the English under Sir Charles Coote.

22d. I came to Dublin, where I continued till the first of July.

27th. Teeroghan was delivered up on quarter; there marched out seventeen hundred men, besides women and children.

July 1st. I quartered at Naas, where was part of the Tecroghan army marching back to the head quarters near Catherlagh.

2d. I came to the head quarters.

5th. A muster of the horse. A conference was desired with the Popish Bishop of Dromore, head of the Leinster rebels, about Catherlagh and some of the adjacent counties.

[There is a break in Dr. Jones's military narrative from the last date to the 22d Sept. of the following year; while, by some inadvertence of the transcriber, the portion hence following is set down in the manuscript prior to that already printed. This takes the line of the coast from Dublin, through the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, and Waterford, into that of Cork, and appears the more interesting section of the Report.]

1651. Saturday, Sept. 22d. The army marched to the rendezvous at Donnybrook, being four regiments of horse, four of dragoons, and eight regiments of foot. That night they quartered at Donnybrook, two miles beyond Dublin towards the sea. The train was of one demicannon, one culverin, one demiculverin, one "saker," sent by sea.

23d. The army continued there.

24th. We marched towards Loughlinstown, near which quartered the Lord Lieutenant (Major-General Lambert). The Major-General and Lieutenant-General (Sir Theophilus Jones) went with the army.

25th. A garrison put into Killencargy, quitted by the enemy. We quartered at Newcastle,\* six miles

\* The first castle here was erected by Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward the Second, to facilitate a meditated extirpation of the ancient native sept of the O'Byrnes. From his time it was vigilantly garrisoned in the heart of Wicklow, and the succession of its constables is of record. When Lord Thomas of Lancaster, the second son of King Henry the Fourth, came over in person to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, he obtained the submission of the septs "of the mountains" here, under indentures; the O'Byrne especially covenanting that the king shall "quietly enjoy the manor of Newcastle."

from Wicklow, having marched eleven miles.

26th. We marched nine miles, and quartered near Dunganstown, within seven miles of Arklow. It belongs to Sir John Hoey.

27th. Major Sankey,\* with a party of the first division of the Lord Lieutenant, and four troops of dragoons, sent before from the camp to clear the passages for the army over the Arklow water, and to summon the Castle of Arklow;† but, before the coming up, the enemy had blown up part of the castle and fired the rest, and so departed. It was a place of great consequence, and much of us to be desired; yet, if opposition were made, we were resolved rather to waive it at present, so to hasten greater matters. The place is strongly fortified with creeks on three parts of it, and on the fourth not needing it. First, a strong earthwork cannon-proof, and these works . . . . . for blowing up those who should possess them; then the

castle lined with earth very strongly; within also was besides a cross-work, which would have disputed it to the last. It had above 200 bolls of rye, besides biscuit and other provisions in great plenty; but it pleased the Lord to take from them their hearts, and to throw up all without seeing us. The passage of the river might have held us long, the very passing it being labour enough, although not opposed by an enemy. That night we quartered part on one side and part on the other side of the water of Arklow. About a mile from the town one barrel of powder in . . . . . failed of blowing up, although it was scorched with fire, and one of the hoops fallen off thereby. In the town, as an omen of good, we met with one Cromwell, one of the chief of it. Had we not gotten Arklow our army had been distressed for want of bread, which came in there very opportunely.

*(To be continued.)*

## LOUIS DAVID AND HIS PUPILS.

*(Continued from p. 353.)*

OUR last number contained a sketch of the life of the painter, Louis David. A more difficult task was proposed for the present month—that of shewing what, on the whole, he had done for Art in France. Evil as well as good, we ourselves believe, resulted from his example and teachings; but of this we are fully satisfied, that the evil has been transient, the good permanent—that the French painters, although painting has since passed through several phases, have not lost the benefit of that which in him was true, powerful, and natural. We pay no deference to the mere fashions of good or evil. We have in view that which

all the world, judging on sound, artistic principles, would agree to pronounce bad or good—and we believe that Louis David has stood that test.

His own actual performances we have seen to have been so different at different periods, as that we can hardly believe we are looking on the works of the same painter; and indeed it would be quite impossible to form a fair estimate of them without a reference to the impelling and controlling influences which surrounded him.

In the serene atmosphere of the studio at Rome, no young man of such unquestioned vigour and diligence as David could fail of acquiring a good

\* Colonel Hierom Sankey had in 1667 a very large grant of lands in Kerry.

† The territory of Arklow was granted by King John to Theobald FitzWalter, hereditary Lord Butler of Ireland, and founder of the noble house of Ormonde. He erected a castle here, which afterwards sustained many sieges and fires down to the above ruinous visitation of Cromwell's army. Sufficient however yet remains to testify that importance, which induced the advice of Edmund Spenser that it should be well and constantly garrisoned. "The water of Arklow," above alluded to, comes down from the celebrated meeting of the waters; but, as doubtless Cromwell's soldiers did not indulge there in any scenic enjoyment, the river may be passed without further comments.

education at that particular moment. The treasures of Herculaneum had been recently disinterred, and the learned works of Winklemann, of Gessner, of Mengs, and of Lessing were giving an immense impulse to the study of art. There can be no question of David's willingness to gain all that was to be gained by diligence and a sincere devotion to his art; but we hardly think he had ever any very keen susceptibility. The element of strength was much more developed in him than that of beauty: and thus, when he returned to Paris and was called upon for bold and spirited representations of the scenes and characters of the Revolution, there was no shrinking—no feeling that he was less in his vocation than heretofore. Certainly, his enthusiasm was now, for the first time, very strongly excited, and the fire that was kindled was not wholly wild-fire. His first picture on his return—"The Oath in the Tennis Court"—might have been painted by any patriotic man. Otherwise was it, when Marat and Robespierre and others of that horrible crew were represented by him. It is said that some of these are really fine pictures. Be it so: we, however, shrink from them, and from the artist whose first strong efforts to paint nature and life were from a nature and life so appalling.

But it cannot be denied that, when the Reign of Terror was over, and Louis David re-opened his atelier, he had attained greater freedom of hand and considerably enlarged powers for his work. During his imprisonment, he had painted the trees in the Luxembourg, had composed a picture representing Homer reciting his poems at cottage doors, and planned his future painting of the Sabines.

His recurrence to classical subjects was not now what it had been before. The imitation of the antique was not in his hands, after this time, a mere imitation of classical externals, of minute costume, of armour, of arms, and of robes. He sought to paint men and women, after, as he thought, the best and most ancient models, with truth, with a rigid attention to anatomy, with the expressiveness which inward feeling gives to outward attitude and gesture; and this led him to the study and exemplification of the

nude. But, although he not only learnt to draw himself, and taught his pupils to draw much the better for this, it necessarily gave a statuary coldness to such of his pictures as he painted under its influence, and it gave rise to many exaggerations, which wore out the patience of the public, and produced for a time a great and unfair depreciation of David's merits both as master and painter. He, however, was by no means so enslaved to his ideas as to refuse the exercise of his powers on subjects which excluded the introduction of these favourite notions. Witness his coronation pictures and many portraits. There is, perhaps, no instance of a painter whose changes of manner were so great, and who made every change so helpful in improving his compositions and execution.

His influence over the rising artists of his time brought out a more remarkable versatility of talent still. The list of the numbers of his pupils given by M. Delécluze at the end of the volume is unexplained even by a note. It contains two hundred and ninety-four names, forty-two being distinguished by an asterisk, we suppose meant to mark the more regular and devoted of the author's contemporaries. The list certainly contains many who left their master early, and pursued very divergent paths. Among them we find many, however, whom we know to have been deeply imbued with the spirit of the master; and it is curious to see how, contrary to the custom in many of the older schools, these pupils preserved the spirit without following the form of their teacher's lessons and exemplifications. In fact the respective styles of some among them—of Girodet, of Gerard, of Ingres, of Schnetz, of Leopold Robert, and of Granet—differ most widely.

The history of many of these pupils is extremely interesting. Some of them were men of the purest morals, but of unmanageable minds,—of minds at least not to be managed by such an age as that was. The real orphanhood which, in such a Revolution as that of France, the true artist experiences, is a calamity not to be measured by ordinary notions of bereavement. When a whole nation is destitute of an object of reverence; when what a man sees is the measure of what he believes



in ; and when even that which he sees and believes in is an idol varying with every week or hour—what support is there for high imagination, and what hope that a high performance will be appreciated or enduring ?

The young men who studied under Louis David had to encounter all the changes of the time with little of preparation or ballast. Delécluze (Stephen) himself was perhaps among the most favoured in his parentage. His father was sufficiently possessed by the reigning ideas to wish that the son should receive a better education than himself ; and when, the day after the demolition of the Bastille, he walked over the ruins with his young son, and the boy asked, "But, papa, what is a revolution ? What do the people want ?" the good man pondered long before he replied. "It is so difficult to answer—if you were but a little older—Stay, I cannot do better than in telling you that the revolution is destroying all outward distinctions between men. Henceforth, my son, there will be but one source of superiority, that which knowledge and instruction will establish between the ignorant and the learned. Therefore, be diligent, if you wish to be distinguished—there is no other title to nobility."

The words were not forgotten ; but the boy's one strong taste settled upon Art. He was always imploring his father to place him under a good master. Time went on—the Reign of Terror came—it was extremely difficult to find a person at that period to whom they could entrust him satisfactorily. He had seen David's pictures, the Horatii and Brutus, and to have David for his master was his highest ambition ; but who could give it a thought at such a moment ? Twice Stephen came across the artist's path during the time of terror : first at the "Fête de l'Etre supreme," where David played a conspicuous part, both as contriver of the pageant and as actor in it. The second glimpse was more memorable still. This was four days after the fall of Robespierre. People were beginning to breathe freely, and Stephen, passing with his father by the Tuileries, where the Convention was sitting, ventured in, curious to see what was going on. They got near one of the tribunes just as David was

stammering out a defence of his recent conduct, in reply to the violent denunciations of others ; he was in truth in a miserable position ; his face deadly pale, covered with profuse perspiration—fighting for life with all his might, but making so poor a defence that nothing saved him but his renown as an artist, or rather, we should perhaps say, the national vanity, which could not endure so great a sacrifice. Two years afterwards Stephen became his pupil, although at first he was too young to be under his immediate care.

The other pupils had the reputation of being not a little undisciplined ; but, when at length Delécluze mingled freely with them, he found much to like, though somewhat to annoy. Some were ostentatiously slothful in their habits—others affected an antique costume. All had some absurd mixture of the good and bad, fanciful and sensible ; and they who rebelled against the fashions of the day, its opinions, and its habits, set up to combat them in a sort of Don Quixote style that was both comic and pitiable. Among the most original and noblest-minded of them all was Maurice Quai. He died very young, but the influence he possessed in the atelier was marked. An instance given by Delécluze is worthy of notice, as illustrative of the times no less than of the individual. We ought to premise that religion during the Directory and Consulate was as little in repute as in the worst moments of the Revolution : "If it was not," says our author, "a *crime* to speak well of Christianity, it was at least deemed a *folly*, such as few dared to take the reproach of committing. Irreligious, even blasphemous, conversation very often was to be heard."

At this period (about the year 1799) one of David's pupils, in telling a jesting story to his companions, brought in several times the name of Christ. The first time he did so Maurice Quai said nothing, but his countenance looked severe. When again and again the same thing however occurred, his eyes sparkled, and he imperiously imposed silence on the speaker. Great was the surprise of the other students ; but they said nothing. Maurice was habitually quick in temper, but his anger was short-lived. On this occasion he thought it right to explain

himself. "To take Jesus Christ," said he, "for the subject of a joke! You can never have read the Gospel, whatever else you may have done. The Gospel,—it is finer than Homer, than Ossian. Jesus in the midst of the corn-field! Jesus saying, 'Suffer little children to come unto me!' Find any finer subject for painting than these? Foolish fellow," continued he, amicably, yet with the tone of superiority, "finish reading the Gospel before you speak of Jesus Christ!"

Such words uttered at such a time and place were really remarkable. All the pupils felt them to be so; and when Maurice ceased speaking there was a long pause, as if of doubt how the thing should be taken.

One student (Moriès) solved the difficulty. "Well done, Maurice," with a firm voice, he exclaimed; and all at once burst forth with "Vive, Maurice!"

And yet this outburst must not, adds Delécluze, be taken as a proof of the young student's piety or belief. Nothing, indeed, to our minds, can show more forcibly the depth of a nation's degradation, than the circumstance that the mere perception of beauty and heroism, of any fine moral attribute, in short, in the great character of the Gospel, should be deemed an extraordinary thing, and its expression an act of almost dangerous daring.

Many of Louis David's pupils, we have observed, exaggerated his passion for the primitive antique. This was the case with Maurice Quai, with Charles Nodier, and several beside, who formed a sect called, by the other students, the Primitives or Thinkers. They separated from the master on the ground that he was not true to his own ideas. One article in the code of the Primitives was, that all works of art bearing date more recent than that of Phidias were false, theatrical, and ignoble—that the Italian masters, even the highest, were infected by the vicious, meretricious taste which has since been still more fully developed; that the pupils in art ought never to look at the works of these masters, and to pass over whatever was more recent than the time of Alexander the Great. They were advised also to decline drawing from any living model which did not approach the nearest

possible to perfection, and to abjure the principle and practice of *chiaroscuro*. The heads of the sect also aimed at bringing about a reform in dress, and Maurice was seen in a long beard (then a phenomenon) and a loose tunic, his legs and feet only covered with buskins. Thus equipped, he received among his copupils the name of Agamemnon, while his friend received that of Paris.

Such follies would not have made much impression, but for the respect entertained for the moral qualities and true earnestness of Maurice. The most amiable and kindly disposed of the students were in fact the most misled; and some of them were utterly ruined by their fanaticism. Disdaining all modern aids and appliances, they gave themselves up to vague contemplation, made no practical progress, lost themselves in a haze of theory, and, finally, in several instances, closed a life of fine beginnings in the utmost wretchedness.

Some went into the army, one or two committed suicide, few really became eminent, and those few became so chiefly by literature and by striking out new paths. As for instance, Montabert, who devoted years at Rome to the discovery of the true principles of encaustic painting, and became one of the principal modern lights on that subject. Many of David's former pupils of this "primitive" school wrote well, and with good sense, on painting, and some were both philosophers and philologists. The study of Greek was almost essential among them, and some became eminent linguists.

All this is widely different from the ordinary development of a *school*. As recounted by an old man, himself one of the pupils, and, we gather, at one time a Primitive, it is very interesting, though often melancholy.

If we turn to the less theoretical pupils of David and to their descendants, we feel no doubt that, whether they acknowledged the master or no, the best of them owed much of their greatness to him. After his exile, the romantic school indeed took the place of the classical.

Gericault, who had seized upon the public fancy by his beautiful picture of the Shipwreck of the Medusa, and by some other paintings, was followed

about the year 1822-3 by the Schefers, by E. Delacroix, and P. Delaroche, who also evidently assimilated much with the German school of Cornelius and Overbeck.

These men, of real genius and exquisite taste, were of themselves sufficiently great to rule a nation for at least a few years. But the misfortune is that they were followed by a host of imitators, who diverged into trivialities and deformities; who cared hardly at all for accurate drawing, and had no clear conception of the first principles of art. They, too, had their day; but the public, thinks M. Décluze, is tired

of them; it is as weary of knights in armour and of modern Greeks, as ever it was of David's nude figures and antique costumes; it is tired of the mere accidents of human nature—of ugliness, deformity, and disagreeables. If it be so, and the old pupil of Louis David sees truly, France is coming round to a better point. We hope he is right—at all events we believe he is quite justified by the facts of the case in his opinion that, for much of what will yet conduce to its improvement, it is indebted to the truer estimate it is forming of the works of David.

#### CHARLES THE FIRST IN 1646.

Letters of King Charles the First to Queen Henrietta Maria. Edited by John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A. (Printed for the Camden Society.)

THE production of sixty-four letters of Charles the First to his Queen, of which all but two or three are hitherto unpublished and unknown, must be regarded as one of the most valuable services rendered to English History by the Camden Society, throughout the more than sixty volumes of its now extended series. This collection appears to be the same with one the intended publication of which was suppressed in the year 1690 at the suggestion of the Earl of Rochester, for the following reasons:

"He showed me," writes Dr. Hickman (afterwards Bishop of Derry) to Bishop Sprat, "many passages which detract very much from that King's prudence, and something from his integrity; and, in short, he can find nothing throughout the whole collection, but what will lessen the character of the King, and offend all those who wish well to his memory. He thinks it very unfit to expose any man's conversation and familiarity with his wife, but especially that King's, for it was apparently his blind side, and his enemies gained great advantage by showing it. But my lord hopes his friends will spare him."

To this decision Lord Rochester evidently arrived upon very sufficient grounds. But the era for sparing Charles upon personal considerations has now passed away. No political end can now be served by the shelter or disguise of his real character. Like

all other actors on the great stage of history, he has at length to submit to the whole truth, so far as its evidences can be rescued from the teeth of Time.

The course of historical research has already created a vast change of opinion in this respect during the present century: and, although (as Mr. Bruce remarks) there may yet exist among us some credulous and unreflecting persons in whose religious and political creed a belief in the perfect excellence of Charles is still the lingering result of uncorrected early impressions, yet, on the whole, the contents of the letters before us will not take the better informed by surprise: but, at the same time, they will strongly confirm the opinions at which they have already arrived.

The year 1646, to which these letters belong, was a period of peculiar moment to the King. Cromwell's charge at Naseby had virtually determined the Civil War, and after that victory it only remained for the armies of the Parliament to gather in the harvest of their success. Unable any longer to keep the open field, the Royalists were driven from one stronghold to another, until at length, as the year 1645 approached its termination, even their capital, the loyal and beautiful Oxford, became no longer tenable.

The question then arose:—What was

the King to do? His friends, even the most sanguine, deemed his cause irretrievably lost. Without money, his supporters ruined by the sacrifices they had already made, his garrisons compelled to plunder as their only means of support, and the country consequently universally disaffected towards the royal cause, it was impossible that the King could carry on the contest any longer. What then was he to do? He had now tried almost all possible courses. He had endeavoured to govern with a Parliament, and had failed. He had striven to do so without a Parliament: in that also he had failed. Again, he had been induced to call a Parliament by which he had been driven into concessions, but they were made grudgingly, in bad faith, and with the clear intention of being resumed as soon as possible; in this course he had also failed. Lastly, he had appealed to the final arbiter of national disputes, and again the result had been adverse to his hopes. His subjects, esteemed the most loyal people in Europe, had met him, front to front, in the open field. His choicest troops, commanded by some of the bravest of the English nobility, had been beaten in many successive engagements, and, finally, had been cut to pieces and utterly destroyed. What now remained for him to do? Peace, upon the best terms that could be obtained, was the ardent longing of every one. The staunchest Cavaliers saw that submission was a bitter but an unavoidable necessity. The victorious party must have its way. The cause had been decided in their favour. The losers must submit.

Such was the feeling and the reasoning of the Cavaliers, but not of the King. Submission was a thing to which Charles could never be brought. It was his candid avowal with respect to his own character, that he could never yield in a good cause; which every man thinks his own cause to be. True, it was no longer possible for him to gain his ends by active measures; but he had not ceased to be a power in the State. If he could not govern, he

might prevent his enemies from doing so. The weary and exhausted country could have no peace without him. If those who were opposed to him desired tranquillity, they must have it upon his terms. He was beaten, vanquished, ruined, but no earthly power could induce him to sacrifice his royal dignity by yielding the principal points which were in dispute.

These points, the ultimate issues in this great contest, were gradually reduced to three, which were shortly designated from the matters to which they related, as those of the Church, the Militia, and the King's Friends.\*

The Parliament had already altered the ecclesiastical constitution, by substituting a church government by Presbyteries in the place of that by Bishops, and they insisted that the King should acquiesce in this alteration. He was urged to do so by his wife, and his ordinary official advisers put the matter before him as one which he could not avoid, and yet retain his crown. Even two Bishops whom he consulted advised him that he could not "trespass in point of conscience" by "permitting that which he could not hinder."† But nothing could move him. He believed that Bishops held their authority *jure divino*, and he refused. This was the point respecting the Church.

Again, the Parliament insisted that such regulations should be made for the future government of the Militia, as would prevent the King from drawing the sword a second time, and at some convenient season revenging himself upon those by whom he had been defeated. On this point, if he had been left to his own judgment, he would probably have yielded sufficiently; but the exact character of the question was misunderstood by the Queen. He acted upon her counsel, and refused.

The remaining point stood thus.

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\* In a letter written before his departure from Oxford, on the 10th of April, the King thus expresses his opinion on these subjects—including Ireland, which was, as usual, inextricably involved in the question of Church polity:—"Besides this, I hold it necessary to tell thee that I find, when I come to the Scotch army, they and I shall differ upon direct points, in all which I shall refer myself to be judged by thee and the French queen. They will be the Militia, Ireland, and my Friends. For the two last I say nothing, because I know thou canst not do nor judge amiss in them; but for the first, I assure thee that more than what I have offered (nor do I say all that is fit) cannot be yielded to without great and irreparable loss to the crown, which I know thou wilt never consent to. As for Church business, I hope to manage it so as not to give them distaste, and yet do nothing against my conscience, the keeping of which, in time, I am confident, will bring with it God's blessing to him who is eternally thine,  
CHARLES R."

† Clarendon State Papers, ii. 263, 268.



The King, in the language of the Parliament, had been abetted in his contest by a multitude of evil counsellors. It was insisted that the Parliament should have the power of preventing their doing harm in future, by regulating their future access to him, and otherwise dealing with them at its pleasure. Acting under foreign counsel, and guided by what he esteemed to be a point of honour, the King protested that he would never desert *his Friends*.

It might be supposed that means would easily have been discovered of settling such disputes as these. The difficulties arose from the King's personal character—from his obstinacy, his self-sufficiency, and above all his insincerity.

He had no desire that the points in dispute should be settled, except upon the terms of submission to himself. He believed that the machine of government could not act without him; that if he could only keep the public affairs long enough in the condition of dead-lock to which they were reduced, his enemies would be wearied, or would be forced by the people into yielding to his terms. His mind was as full as ever of the most exalted notions of the sacred and indefeasible character of his royal authority. All who opposed him were, in his estimation, wicked rebels whom God would judge. It was his place to govern, and that of his people to submit. His sins of misgovernment never occurred to him. Regret that for many years his course of action had been totally wanting in the kingly virtues of justice and fair dealing never entered his mind. It never troubled him that he had sought to govern in defiance of his own concessions, in opposition to the even then acknowledged principles of the constitution, and in breach of his coronation oath. The only things which grieved him were his concessions to the popular fury which himself had roused.

For the Parliament to have yielded to the King on the ultimate points of the contest, would have been simply to have relinquished the fruits of the contest in which they had been victorious. It only remained for them to follow him, as they did, through a succession of messages and answers, until it became apparent to the people that the country must be governed without him. But what remained for the King? Nothing but to fall back upon his old course of intrigue. In this respect a true disciple of his father, "statecraft"

was deemed by Charles to be as necessary in domestic government as in foreign diplomacy.

Without much talent for intrigue, or dexterity in its practice, Charles had great fondness for being engaged in it. In all difficulties it was his resource, and at the time with which we are dealing he was fanatically sanguine that some one or other of his little subtle stratagems would ultimately succeed. We have said that he was "fanatically sanguine," because the basis of his hopes of success was purely fanatical. We are accustomed to associate the notion of fanaticism with the opposite party only. They concluded that the cause of the Parliament was righteous and favoured by God because it was successful. Every one sees this to have been a dangerous judging of the ways of Providence from partial results. We can all join in condemning conclusions so presumptuous and so illogical. But the same reasoning was equally rife at Oxford as at Westminster. Charles attributed his want of success in the war to God's anger against him for his concurrence in the death of Strafford. He confidently anticipated the approach of a time when he should have drained the cup of vengeance. Mercy would then, he presumed, take the place of justice, and the storm of heavenly wrath, transferred from him, would fall heavily on the heads of his enemies. To help on the ends of Providence, to expedite, as he supposed, the coming of that happy day, and to gain time until it should dawn, were the objects of the many intrigues in which he was involved during the year 1646. All these intrigues are more or less illustrated in the letters now published. During their course they exhibit Charles dealing with all parties in the State, not successively, but altogether, and not candidly nor sincerely with any one of them.

He amused the Parliament by holding out hopes, expressed in the most solemn words, that, if permitted to come to London, he should be able, upon mutual explanations, to make such concessions as would be satisfactory. It is clear, upon the correspondence now printed, that he never entertained any such hopes. He made the offer as a subterfuge, the "best put-off" (p. 50) he could devise. It was a mode of avoiding a direct answer to the parliamentary proposals. He thought the suggestion plausible. It would sound well in the ears of the people. Its refusal would be deemed harsh, and would therefore tend to render the Parliament unpopular. If he had been allowed to visit London, his hope was, not to have made peace, but to have touched the hearts of



the people, to have drawn them to his side by an exhibition of majesty in distress, and to have sown discord amongst his enemies (pp. 9, 11).

With this latter object he intrigued with the Independents. He knew they were the bitter enemies of monarchy, but they were equally strenuous in their opposition to Presbyterianism. If he could have gained their support, the English army would have been divided, the league between England and Scotland would have been broken, and the Royalists might again have lifted up their heads. They might have held the balance between the rival parties in the camp of their opponents, and ultimately have destroyed both.

At the same time, he intrigued with the Presbyterians. He fomented their political jealousy of the Independents, and sought to take advantage of their love of monarchy, professing to be willing to throw himself into their arms, although really hating them (see pp. 19, 22, 27), with an intensity which was one of the most prominent features of his character.

Another of his contemporaneous schemes was that of a French invasion. He urged upon his wife to procure the government of France to land 5,000 men in Kent. He indicated their place of embarkation, and pointed out their line of march. He supposed that the English people would have assisted a foreign power to replace him upon his throne.

Foreign aid in a far larger measure was the subject of a wider and more notorious intrigue—that intrusted to the conduct of the Earl of Glamorgan, in which an attempt was made to purchase the army which the Roman Catholics had for some years maintained in Ireland.

To gain his end, Charles was ready to consent to terms so liberal to the Roman Catholics both in England and Ireland, as to induce the Pope and the leading Roman Catholic princes to unite for the re-establishment of the Church of England and the King (p. 24). An army of 6,000 foreign troops was to have been landed at Lynn, at the same time that 10,000 Irish were to have been thrown on the opposite shore at Chester, and a similar body into South Wales. In this way—that is, by the aid of the Pope and the Roman Catholics—Charles imagined that he could have re-established his own authority, have suppressed the Presbyterian and Independent “factions,” and have preserved the integrity of the Church of England (p. 25).

Of all the false steps taken by this unwise King, this perhaps was the

worst, and that which most thoroughly alienated the affections of his subjects. The depths of the fatal scheme, in which the Earl of Glamorgan was his chief agent, have never yet been thoroughly sounded. Mr. Bruce tells us that he has been favoured with the use of the most important of the original documents, and hoped to have appended to the present publication the result of some inquiries which he has made upon the subject: but the investigation is not complete, and he looks forward to another opportunity for communicating the information to historical readers.

Glamorgan's affair completed the ruin which Naseby began; and now the French, not willing to see the King deposed, stepped in to attempt his rescue. The sympathies of France were constant from of old towards Scotland. The business of Montreuil, who was sent as a special ambassador on this occasion, was to use this ancient influence towards inducing the Scots to form a junction with the King. But the Scots were in close alliance with the English Parliament. A separate treaty, or any open division of interest, would infallibly have resulted in a sanguinary quarrel between the two countries. Such a thing was not to be lightly hazarded, and, accordingly, when Montreuil consulted the London commissioners, who represented Scottish interests with the English parliament, he met with politeness, but no encouragement. At Edinburgh he was equally unsuccessful, and still more so in the Scottish army. These were his first attempts; but, after having seen the King, and fully ascertained the state of utter ruin to which he was reduced, Montreuil once more entered into negotiations with the London commissioners. With undiplomatic want of caution, he probably mistook the language or the meaning of the civil common-places with which men have at all times been accustomed to speak of the sovereign. Acting upon what he fancied, he communicated his presumed success to the King, and gave him a guarantee, in the name of the King of France, for his safety in the Scottish camp. From the King, Montreuil went to the Scottish army, to settle the minor details of his arrangement, and there found himself to be utterly mistaken. The commissioners with the army entirely repudiated any such agreement. Montreuil's only course therefore was to apprise the King of this alteration, and strongly to dissuade him (p. 37) from coming to the Scottish army.

On the 21st of April the King himself writes (still from Oxford) :—

In short, the Scots are abominable relapsed rogues, for Montrevil himself is ashamed of them, they having retracted almost everything which they made him promise me. \* \* \* \* In a word, Montrevil now dissuades me as much as he did before persuade my coming to the Scotch army, confessing my knowledge of that nation to be much better than his.

And yet, in spite of these forebodings, the unhappy King at last committed the very act which he had contemplated so long, but which he had such good reason to avoid. For absolute personal safety he ought to have gone at once abroad. If his honest purpose had been to effect a peace, by negotiation and conciliation, he ought to have gone to London, where he had still some friends, and where opinions were at least divided. But his fate took him to the Scots, who were fanatically united against him. He quitted Oxford on the morning of the 27th April, with no settled plan. Only five days before he had expressed himself thus :—

All this doth plainly shew thee how my condition is, the difficulty of resolving of what to do being answerable to the sadness of it; but the renewing of thy advices upon all kind of suppositions hath in a manner directed me what to do. Wherefore, to eschew all kind of captivity, which, if I stay here, I must undergo, I intend (by the grace of God) to get privately to Lynn, where I will yet try if it be possible to make such a strength, as to procure honourable and safe conditions from the rebels; if not, then I resolve to go by sea to Scotland, in case I shall understand that Montrose be in condition fit to receive me; otherwise, I mean to make for Ireland, France, or Denmark; but to which of these I am not yet resolved.

In this state of utter uncertainty he abandoned Oxford. His first thought was to get into London. He advanced nearly fifty miles on the road towards the city, which was no longer his. As he neared the metropolis, his courage failed. He turned off to the north-east, and after wandering about for eight days, still apparently undetermined, he presented himself on the

ninth morning after his departure from Oxford in the camp of the Scots. He at length chose the course in which there was the least present danger; although he afterwards endeavoured, with his customary want of candour, to make it appear that he had gone to the Scots on the faith of the French "engagement that he should be used like a King." (p. 42.) Nothing is clearer in the present letters than that Montreuil dissuaded the King from going to the Scots, thereby clearly withdrawing the engagement which had been entered into.

We shall here introduce one of the King's letters entire, it being the first\* that he addressed to the Queen from the Scottish head-quarters, (except that he had previously sent the news of his removal by Jack Ashburnham,) and in which he discloses his bitter disappointment :—

New-Castle, Wed. May 20th, 1646.

Dear Heart,—Albeit I may well hope that Ashburnham (who this morning went to sea) may be with thee before this letter, and therefore need say little to thee at this time, he being fully instructed in all things which concern my business, yet I must not let this occasion pass without giving thee a short account of my condition. Upon what terms I went from Oxford, and how I came to the Scots army, I shall leave totally to Ashburnham's report, and likewise the barbarous usage I have had ever since. First, then, know that every one here (both of the committee and army) flatly disavows any treaty, and threatens the punishment of all those who have had any hand in it; and now I can assure the Queen, there is nothing the Scots apprehend more than breaking with the rebels. Of many, I will give thee but two clear evidences; and first, the Scots have quit their pretended part in the English militia; and then the Scots have hindred, by proclamation, all men to come near me who have borne arms for me, whereas I did find many of that kind protected in their army. Next, it is more than apparent that the Scots will absolutely hinder my being any more King in England than they have made me in Scotland. For this there needs but one proof, the Scots having declared that the Militia should not be in the King alone, but that the two houses of Parliament are to have an equal share in it; and, for my

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\* Twenty-five of the king's letters in this volume were written before his departure from Oxford; the remaining forty from Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Friends, I need say no more than that they declare to adhere closely to their Covenant.

Thus have I given thee a short but true account of the Scots' intentions, which also shews thee clearly what my present condition is, desiring the queen to consider that her trouble for it will much hinder her endeavours to bring me out of it. For which I offer the queen no opinion until Ashburnham hath made all things known unto her, only I believe that what heretofore thou judgedst me wilful in, will be found the best (if not only) means for my restitution. As for my messages, both south and north, I remit to Montrevil, promising thee hereafter a weekly account from him who is eternally thine,

CHARLES R.

The ensuing letters continue the like course of complaint. Day by day the King alludes to the ill-usage which he suffered:—"I never knew what it was to be barbarously baited before" (p. 45); "I am strangely and barbarously threatened" (p. 56); "impudent, importunate threatenings and persuasions are used to me" (p. 57); "threatening is the only phrase used to me now" (p. 65). Many similar passages are scattered through these letters; and, although it may be allowed that a man like Charles, a stern and solemn person, punctilious and ceremonious, with high notions of his personal dignity, little accustomed to allow familiarity in those about him, and quick to repress the slightest expression of an opinion adverse to his own, may have put a harsh construction upon what might be merely free and honest talking, yet are there many indirect evidences that his personal condition whilst among the Scots was one of great annoyance;—"every day never wanting new vexations" (p. 44) is his own description of his continual life. Some of his allusions to his condition are truly touching:—"I cannot but again remember thee, that there was never man so alone as I, and therefore very much to be excused for the committing of any error" (p. 46); "as for the Queen's letters and cyphers, all day they are about me, and all night under my head" (p. 50); "if the Queen once should openly condemn me of wilfulness but in one point, I should not be able to support my daily miseries" (p. 62); "God knows I have but little [comfort] and

that little must come from thee" (p. 77). Such expressions hint more than they tell. There is that in their melancholy tone which shows how deep was the fall to which he had been already subjected. And yet, even under these depressing circumstances, such was the almost childish sanguineness of his character—his aptitude to fancy that good would somehow or other come out of circumstances the most decidedly adverse—that, overlooking the agreement of the Scots in the essentials of the quarrel, he fixed his attention upon their minor political differences, and imagined that these were either means through which all of them would ultimately be brought to join with him, or that they were a way in which God was punishing them for their opposition to their King. Thus, in the letters before us written from the Scottish camp, he goes on amusing himself with the notion of a speedy restoration as the result of some change in the purposes of the Almighty, and at the same time nursing and encouraging all those prejudices which effectually barred the way to peace. His native Scotland became an object of his deepest aversion. He would only go thither, he declared—as he was ready to die—for the Queen (p. 52); he would sooner choose the farthest part of the world than go thither (p. 53); he should abhor the country until the people evidently and heartily repented of their rebellion (p. 54). Of Presbyterianism he could not speak with sufficient bitterness: it is, he says, absolutely unlawful; adding, as one chief argument of its illegality, that it never came into any country but by rebellion (p. 27); the covenant he designates as "this damned covenant, the child of rebellion, and [which] breathes nothing but treason: so that," he adds, "if episcopacy were to be introduced by the covenant, I would not do it."

These letters carry on their valuable disclosures of the state of the King's mind, and the nature of the advice under which he acted, until the end of the year 1646.

In November of that year the Parliament sent him their new proposals for a peace, suited, as they supposed, to the circumstances in which the country was placed by the termination of the war. For the consideration of such a business

Charles's situation seemed most unfortunate. Separated from his constitutional advisers, whom he left behind in Oxford; without a single person about him whom he thought he could thoroughly trust; bound hand and foot by promises to his wife, which restricted him from acting without her consent—promises which, it is evident from these letters, he carried out with an obedience the most complete: in this situation he was called upon to accept or reject proposals which would not merely determine his own fate, but would deeply influence the welfare of the whole English people. The only advisers he had were the two French ambassadors—Montreuil, whose recent mistake gave evidence of his carelessness, if not of his incompetency, and was so regarded by his own court; and Bellievre, whose entire honesty to Charles, it is clear from these letters, was a subject of suspicion. As foreigners, these gentlemen were imperfectly acquainted with our laws and constitution. In them also the minute knowledge out of which, when combined with fertility of invention, spring the devices of diplomatists, was entirely wanting. Substitutes and expedients in such a case they were incapable of devising. All they could do with the King must be done by the direct pressure of appeals to his understanding, his interest, and his fears. This seemed unfortunate, but really was not so. Men who could have followed the King into the bye-paths along which he loved to wander would have bewildered themselves and him. Montreuil and Bellievre obtained concessions which if they had been proposed to parliament would in all probability at that time have been accepted. He gave way to the establishment of Presbyterian government for three years, subject to an ultimate determination of the question in parliament, after a conference of divines. He also yielded the government of the Militia for ten years. His answer to this effect was drawn up, and sent to the Queen. Born to be his ruin, she decidedly objected to his concessions. Although she had herself urged his absolute submission to the Presbyterian government, she disliked his partial surrender. She taunted him with having yielded his ground of conscience, and abandoned his principles of divine right, by his concession of three years—an argument which touched the King to the quick. She was equally opposed to his temporary abandonment of the Militia. The last of her letters on these subjects (dated 1646, Dec. 14) was published by Clarendon. It exemplifies the fatal influence which she possessed, and the uncivil way in which it was too often exercised. Charles's

letters to her are couched in terms of entire submission and devoted affection. He would not appoint a bedchamber man without her concurrence. Even Montrose was not to be admitted to his service unless she approved. (p. 39.) The reply alluded to sounds like that of a superior to one who owed the writer due obedience. His arguments are overruled, almost with contempt. His little subtleties are laughed at and brought to the light. He is told, with a peremptoriness which sounds like dogmatism, to do this, and to be sure never to do that. Advice, which on some points is substantially good, is conveyed in terms which indicate a total want of confidence in his judgment and discretion. The effect was as remarkable as the letter. Charles submitted instantly. "I have done," he said, "and willingly yield the argument, when the question is of holding fast." (p. 85.) The concessions were withdrawn until they were too late. The intended answer was thrown aside, and in its place one was transmitted which merely reiterated the King's wish to come to London. The Parliament saw that it was trifled with. The King was instantly declared to be a prisoner, and thus the curtain dropped at the close of 1646.

In reviewing this book our task has been nothing more than to pursue the course of the editor's excellent introduction, of which we have endeavoured to give the substance; and in conclusion we cannot do better than to add in his own words the result of its perusal:—

The great lesson to be deduced from the book is, that they who set themselves in opposition to Charles I. in his lifetime judged accurately of his character, and of the dangers to which the country was exposed under his government. To examine this matter fully would lead us too far a-field, but we will mention three particulars in which these letters speak distinctly.

Charles's opponents alleged that, inheriting the weakness of his father, and like him continually clinging to some stronger nature for guidance and support, he selected for favourites and ministers persons whose opinions and course of conduct were perversely opposed to the wishes and feelings of the English people. In proof they cited the extravagant folly of Buckingham, the absolutism of Strafford, the anti-Protestantism of Laud, and summed up all by referring to the unmanly submission which Charles yielded to his Queen, not merely in his private affairs, but in those also of his kingdom and government. The



letters now printed prove the accuracy of these allegations in the instance of Henrietta Maria. Un-English in her tastes and notions, separated from the people by her religion, and never able to form the slightest idea of the depth and fervour of their opinions, it is clear from the letters before us that the fortunes of England were laid with most abject humility at the feet of this imperious lady.

Charles's opponents alleged again, that, whilst his people feared nothing so much as a return to the dominion of Rome, he outraged the popular feeling, and facilitated that dreaded return, by giving his patronage to anti-Protestant innovators, who dressed up the national Church as a victim ready to be sacrificed to her great adversary; they added that he protected and encouraged Roman Catholics in defiance of the law, and showed direct discouragement, not only to Protestants at home, and to foreign Protestants, but generally to that Protestant cause which it had been the policy and the glory of England, under Queen Elizabeth, to uphold. The letters before us confirm the accuracy of this charge. They prove that Charles was directly bent upon over-riding the opinions of his people, and had so little notion of the dignity of his position as the

King of an independent country, that he was ready, like another John, to abase himself, and tarnish the honour of the nation, by receiving again his forfeited crown from the hands of the Pope.

Another of their allegations was that Charles was personally untrustworthy: that in his concessions and agreements there was ever some reservation, some quibble, some jesuitical verbal distinction, contrived beforehand to deceive those who confided in him. This was asserted to be a part of his character so intrinsic that it was not possible for people who used words in ordinary senses to deal safely with him, or to put any trust in him. The letters before us contain instances in point. [Which are specified by the editor.]

This fatal trickery, running through all his dealings, gradually alienated from him the heartiest and warmest of his defenders.

A close examination of these letters will bring to light many other points, on which it will appear that Charles's character was thoroughly understood by those who opposed him. The more it becomes known amongst ourselves, the more will the calm endurance of these men, who submitted to his course of tyrannous misgovernment for a period of fifteen years, excite our wonder and admiration.

#### FIREWORKS IN THE GREEN PARK AT THE PEACE OF AIX LA CHAPELLE.

THE preparations now being made in the Green Park for the approaching display of fireworks, in celebration of the restoration of the blessings of Peace, naturally carry our thoughts back to similar exhibitions, which have taken place on the same spot on like occasions.

Among these none is more remarkable, or more deserving of notice, than that which took place on Thursday the 27th of April, 1749, on the rejoicings at the conclusion of the Peace of Aix la Chapelle. On that occasion England, France, and Holland vied

with each other in their pyrotechnic displays.

The plenipotentiaries\* signed the preliminaries for a general pacification early in May, 1748, and, although the definitive treaty was not concluded and executed until the 7th of October, we find that in July it was reported that the Woolwich Warren engineers were engaged in the preparation of fireworks, at an expense of £8000,† which were to be played off before the Duke of Newcastle's house in Lincoln's-Inn Fields.‡ This site was at first intended for the exhibition, as is

\* The English Plenipotentiaries were the Earl of Sandwich and Sir Thomas Robinson, British Ambassador at Vienna.—Gent. Mag. vol. xviii. p. 333.

† It is singular that the estimate of the expense of the fireworks now being prepared is the same. Those of 1749 were admitted afterwards to have cost £14,500; and, if these do not in a greater degree exceed the estimate, we suppose we must not complain.

‡ Gent. Mag. vol. xviii. p. 330. Newcastle House stands at the north-west angle of Lincoln's-Inn Fields leading into Great Queen-street, and was so called after John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, of the noble families of Vere, Cavendish, and Holles, who died a.p. 1711. He was succeeded in part of his estates, and in the house in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, by his nephew Thomas-Pelham-Holles, Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyne,—the nobleman mentioned in the text.



shewn by a holograph letter from John last Duke of Montagu, then Master-General of the Ordnance, dated at Boughton on the 13th September, to Mr. Charles Frederick (afterwards Sir Charles). Mr. Frederick was appointed Comptroller of his Majesty's Fireworks, as well for War as for Triumph, by warrant dated 13 Feb. 1746. In the year 1750 he became Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and continued to hold that office until 1782. He says,

I am glad to find by the Duke of Newcastle's letter to the board [of Ordnance], which I received yesterday, and have sent back to the Tower to day, that he agrees to let us have the use of Lincoln's Inn Fields if the rest of the trustees will, so that they should be applyed to properly for that purpose.

The intention of using Lincoln's Inn Fields was, however, soon abandoned, and the Green Park was selected for the display; the arrangements made for which are fully detailed in a series of letters in the possession of the writer of this article; they are written by John second Duke of Montagu, then Master-General of the Ordnance, and will be quoted in the orthography of the writer. Unfortunately many of them are undated, so that there is some difficulty in assigning to them an exact chronological order; but it is believed that in the following detail their arrangement cannot be very far wrong.

The letters commence with the one from which we have already quoted; the next in the series is dated the 6th Nov. In this we find operations to have commenced in the Green Park, and the Duke of Montagu's troubles, which it must be confessed he bore with great equanimity and good humour, also begun. Something had already gone wrong. "I am sorry for it," he says, "but we must have patience, and, as you propose, it will be right to go on with the sheds in the mean time, and to inclose the ground with the *chevau de frize*."

From this letter it appears that it was necessary to cut down some trees, and that a Mr. Potter had written a letter to that effect; but this the Duke did not consider sufficient authority, and begins to show the little arts by which he managed to get through the many difficulties in which he became involved.

I would by no means (he says) cut down the trees upon that authority, for I am shure it was not understood to include the trees when the order was given; but, when I mentioned the trees to Mr. Pelham,\* he sayd, he beleevd there would [be] no difficulty about it, and I dare say there will not when he sees them, which by his letter I learn he intends to do as he comes to town teusday morning. His way to town is threw Buckingham house gate into the Park, or down Constitution hill. I should think the best way would be for you to watch the time of his coming to town, which I recon will be tuesday, as it is Treasury day, & for you to way lay him, & get him to stop and look at the trees as he comes along, & when he has seen them I think he will make no delicacy about them.

The next letter, three days later, is very characteristic, and shews that whilst taking care of his own accommodation, and that of the board officers, the Duke was not unmindful of the feelings of others:

Wednesday, 9 Novr. 1748.

Sir,—The carpenters shed you know, as you propose, is hereafter to be divided into two, one part for the six board officers, and the other part, twenty-five foot in front, for me. In each of these divisions is to containe six rows of benches, & I think you allow two foot and a half for each bench, and the space between that and the next bench. I wish you could add two foot and a half more in bredth to the shed, in order for to make a seventh row of benches; this addition of bredth will make the roof of the shed flatter, as I recon, but, as it is a thing which is not to remaine, I don't think that will signify much. My reason for this is:

These fireworks I recon will brake old Borgard's † hart one way or other, that is, either by seeing them so much better than

\* The Hon. Henry Pelham, 2nd son of Sir Thomas Pelham, 1st Lord Pelham, of Loughton, co. Sussex, ancestor of the Earl of Chichester. Mr. Pelham was First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

† Colonel Borgard was an officer of great merit, and was appointed Colonel of the Royal Artillery on the first formation of that regiment.

any he ever made, or by not seeing them at all. I think he certainly will want to see them, & when it comes to be known there are places & tickets, he will think that as Colonel of the Artillery, his having formerly been Fire-master of England, his rank, age, service, &c., he ought to have some notice taken of him, & to be shure he shoud for all those reasons.

But I shant care to give him any of my tickets, and no more wont any of the board officers I take for granted, therefore I woud make this addition of a row of benches to gaine so many more places in the whole, & let Col. Borgard have a number of tickets to dispose of himself, without lessning our numbers. This will please him, & if no notice is taken of him upon such a gunpowder occasion as this is, it will brake his hart. Pray think of this & contrive, but with the greatest secrecy.

I am, &c. &c.

MONTAGU.

The design on this occasion was not only to accommodate 3,000 of the nobility and gentry with seats in the sheds, but also to afford the inhabitants of the mansions on the east side of the park, and in Piccadilly, an opportunity of witnessing the exhibition. It was very difficult so to place the platform as to give every body satisfaction in this respect. On Wednesday the 23rd November the Duke writes :—

Since I saw you this morning I have met with more complainants against the wings of the machine, as they are at present, therefore, I beg, if possible, you will contrive to putt them in the same line with the terrace, in the manner I drew it on the plan.

Again on Monday he writes :—

Pray remember when you go to Mr. Pelham's to-morow to take the book of the map of London with you, that you may explaine to him upon the map the nature of the hill, and the difficulty of placing the building otherwise than it is, & also how many people the side of that hill will be able to containe, and that therefore, if scaffolds are to be built, it must be on the other side, not to hinder the mob on the side of the hill seeing the fireworks, and that the Board of Works may be shure if the building had been placed on the top of the hill Mr. Pelham's house woud have only seen the back of it.

I don't know whether it would not be proper, and I think it woud, that after you have been with Mr. Pelham you shoud go to the Duke of Newcastle, or very lykely he will take it ill that you do not,

as it is from him the information of the complaint comes, and therefore I do think it woud be proper you shoud write to him to day, to beg he will give you leewe to come to him to-morow morning about something of consequence, and carry the map to him to explain the thing to him ; and then don't give yourself the trouble to come to me, but I will come to the park to you to-morow between one and two a clock.

Again, the same night, the Duke writes :

I had forget that to-morow is board day, which I recon you will go to, so that it will not be out of your way to call upon me as you go there, and if I shoud not happen to be at home when you come I will be at the House of Lords about two a clock, and I will send you word to the board when I am at the House.

The D. of Newcastle has a notion that none of the houses can see the fireworks, and you can shew him on the map how many can.

If they have a mind to looze the expense that has hitherto been, and to move the macheene into Hide Park, and be at the expense of making an amphitheatre there, it is no busines of ours ; butt I beleeve they will think better of it.

Again he writes :

I wish you woud write me word how many windows, begining with Lord Harrington's House, and so a long Cleaveland Court to the end of Arlington Street, will see the front of the fireworks ; and how many windows in Hide Park Road, Piccadely, will see the front of the firework, and how many people, one with another, each window will hold, and how many foot people the side of the hill, from the pickets and rope without the cheveu-de-freeze to the wall at top of the hill (leaving the canall before Mr. Pelham's house), will containe, at two foot square to each person, to see the front of the work ; so that in this calculation youl only recon the hill from the wall of Cleaveland Court along picket and rope as far as the end of the front of the firework, and from thence up the hill in a line to the wall that divides the park from Hide Park Road, and so along that wall to the end of Mr. Pitt's house, and so down the wall of the houses of Arlington Street to where you began the measurement ; and also what number of foot people the space of ground between the white pales that divide the mall from the Green Park, and the pickets, and a line on that side, will hold to see the side. Why I desire this calculation is, that I woud mention in my letter to D. N. the

number of people that may see it besides the 6000 in the scaffolds.\*

It is presumed the Master-General made his case good, for, although there is a hiatus in the correspondence, the work seems steadily to have progressed, not only in the construction of the seats, but in the designs for the exhibition itself. In the beginning of the new year we find that the allegorical pieces were ready for the inspection of the King. His Majesty, the Duke tells us, looked very much at them, and seemed very desirous to know what they meant.

I fancy (he says) he may have been told that some compliment may be intended in them that he might not like.† Therefore I think it would be very proper to have the sketches of all those pictures settled, with explanations of what they mean, as also the inscriptions that are to be on the machine, and for the King to see them, and have his approbation of them, before they are executed; and this attention, I am sure, will please him, and his approbation will be a sanction for what we do.

The King also, he informs us, expressed a wish that

“a description of the whole process, and changes of the fires, &c. of the firework might be made in writing, that he might know it and understand it when it came to be paid off.”

In which of course he was gratified. Mr. Frederick was instructed to get all things ready, and, as the Duke would be out of town until Twelfth Day, he was desired to give them to the lord in waiting, to be presented to the King.

Some more regard seems also to have been had to the accommodation

of the lower classes. Writing to Mr. Frederick, on the 31st Dec. the Duke says:

I entirely agree with you in relation to the gallery under Lord Godolphin's wall to be only ten benches deep, and a gallery along the rails two story high, of 213 ft. long, and nine benches deep; and I think it would be best to raise it 9 foot from the ground for the mob to see under it, provided that don't make the building too high for the breadth, so as to make it less secure.‡

Dreading the approach of frost and snow, he presses on the execution of the work, representing that when the time drew near for executing the fireworks it would be expected that every thing would be in readiness, without regard to any accidents which might happen to retard the work.

To give greater *eclat* to the contemplated rejoicings it was determined to have a grand overture under the direction of Handel. The King seems to have consented, not without some reluctance, and upon the express understanding that the music should be of a martial character. This appears not to have met the views of the musician. The Duke writes on the 28th March,—

I don't see any kind of objection to the rehearsal of the music at Voxhall being advertised, and when that is done, if any questions are asked how it comes to be there, the true reason must be given.

I think Handel now proposes to have but 12 trumpets and 12 french horns; at first there was to have been sixteen of each, and I remember I told the King so, who, at that time, objected to their being any music; but, when I told him the quantity and number of martial music there was to be, he was better satisfied,

\* It would appear from this description that the machine was placed on the low ground in the middle of the park, facing the north or north-west; a much better situation, it is conceived, than that selected on the present occasion; as, in consequence of the ground rising in front, the fireworks could be much more easily seen by a far greater number of persons, exclusively of those occupying the windows of the mansions in Piccadilly and the east side of the park.

† The exiled dynasty at this period still retained considerable influence among all classes of the nation, which the chivalric conduct and sufferings of Prince Charles Edward had rather tended to strengthen. The King doubtless feared that some compliment to the unfortunate Stuarts might be veiled under the allegorical designs.

‡ In a subsequent letter it appears there was a design to alter this arrangement. The Duke says: “You was saying this morning that the Board of Works propose quite shutting up the open gallery under the scaffold; if so, why instead of doing that should it not be turned into a gallery with seats for spectators, and the present upper gallery taken quite down, and that side-scaffold would hold the same number of people?”

and said he hoped there would be no fiddles. Now Hendel proposes to lessen the number of trumpets, &c. and to have violeens. I dont at all doubt but when the King hears it he will be very much displeased. If the thing war to be in such a manner as certainly to please the King, it aught to consist of no kind of instrument but martial instruments. Any other I am sure will put him out of humour, therefore I am shure it behoves Hendel to have as many trumpets, and other martial instruments, as possible, tho he dont retrench the violins, which I think he shoud, tho I beleeve he will never be persuaded to do it. I mention this as I have very lately been told, from very good authority, that the King has, within this fortnight, expressed himself to this purpose.

These differences were likely to lead to such a rupture as to occasion the musical performance to be abandoned,—at least under the direction of Handel. It required all the Duke's dexterity and address to carry the matter through. Some correspondence between Mr. Frederick and Handel appears to have taken place. On the 9th April the Duke writes to the former, saying—

I think it would be proper if you woud write an other letter to Hendel, as from yourself, to know his absolute determination, and if he wont let us have his overture we must get an other, and I think it woud be proper to inclose my letter to you in your letter to him, that he may know my centiments; but don't say I bid you send it him.

This course would not seem, however, to have been adopted, for we find the letter referred to with the correspondence. It is written with more than ordinary care, and is to the following effect:

Sunday, 9 April, 1749.

Sir,—In answer to Mr. Hendel's letter to you (which by the stile of it I am shure is impossible to be of his inditing) I can say no more but this, that this morning at court the King did me the honor to talke to me consarning the fireworks, and in the course of the conversation his Majesty was pleased to aske me when Mr. Hendel's overture was to be rehersed; I told his Majesty I really could not say anything consarning it from the difficulty Mr. Hendel made about it, for that the master of Voxhall, having offered to lend us all his lanterns, lamps, &c. to

the value of seven hundred pounds, whereby we woud save just so much money to the office of Ordnance, besides thirty of his servants to assist in the illuminations, upon condition that Mr. Hendel's overture shoud be rehersed at Voxhall, Mr. Hendel had hetherto refused to let it be at Foxhall, which his Majesty seemed to think he was in the wrong of; and I am shure I think him extreamly so, and extreamly indiferent whether we have his overture or not, for it may very easily be suplyed by another, and I shall have the satisfaction that his Majesty will know the reason why we have it not; therefore, as Mr. Hendel knows the reason, and the great benefit and saving it will be to the publick to have the rehersal at Voxhall, if he continues to express his zeal for his Majesty's service by doing what is so contrary to it, in not letting the rehersal be there, I shall intirely give over any further thoughts of his overture and shall take care to have an other.

I am, Sr.

Your most humble

servant,

MONTAGU.

Handel was at length prevailed upon to comply, and arrangements were made for the rehersal. On Monday, the 17th April, the Duke wrote to Mr. Frederick,—

The Duke,\* as I told you, intends to hear the rehersal of Hendel's musick. You was saying you thought Munday woud be a good day for it. Munday is a drawing-room day and therefore, may be, woud not be agreeable to the Duke. Woud Saturday be a good day? Tuesday woud be too'near the firework day, I believe. But I think it woud be quite right and well taken to know of the Duke what day he woud lyke best, and ill taken if you do not; and I wish you could contrive to see C. Napier to-morrow morning and talke to him about it, and get him to know of the Duke what day he woud lyke to have it. If there is but a day or two's notice in the news there will be people enough there; but it shoud certainly not be advertised tyll you know what day the Duke woud lyke it on.

The rehersal took place at Vauxhall on Friday the 21st, by a band of 100 musicians, before an audience of 12,000 persons, admitted by tickets at half-a-crown each. The throng was so great as to occasion a stoppage of London

\* The Duke of Cumberland, who entered his 29th year on the day on which the Duke of Montagu wrote.

Bridge, then the only transit for carriages, which lasted for three hours.\*

As the buildings approached completion, great numbers of persons of distinction flocked to see them. This caused much confusion and embarrassment, leading to quarrels and misunderstandings, which the Duke had some difficulty to allay. Captain Desaguliers and Major Williamson, of the Artillery, had in the confusion disobeyed the order of Sir John Ligonier,† the Lieut.-General of the Ordnance; and Mr. Frederick also seems to have given some offence to that officer. The Duke, however, with much tact and conciliation of all parties, managed to heal the quarrels. He writes,—

Upon recollection Desagulier and the other officer of Artillery, Major Williamson, should go, this evening, to Sir John Ligonier to beg he will forgive them not complying with his order, and own they were in the wrong, and to tell him the reason of so many people of the first quality being there at the same time, the communications being bad, &c.; but that they know that is no excuse, for that they ought to have obeyed his order; that they are very sorry for what they have done, and beg he will forgive them. They should go to-day to him, and as Sir John is angry with you I believe he would take it kindly if you was to write him a civil letter, in which you will say what you think proper, and then all will be well again.

This last suggestion seems to have wounded the pride of Mr. Frederick, and even the officers of Artillery do not appear to have been very ready in adopting the Duke's recommendation. Accordingly we find the following observations in a letter apparently written the same day:—

I think Sr J. L. myte have done as well if he had not complained, but, however, in these military times, the two officers should speak to him in the maner I said, tomorrow to be shure, and if they had an opportunity to say some thing to him to day it would be better; and, if they do, never the less to go to him tomorrow.

As for what I mentioned about your self in relation to him, I did not think, or

mean, that you should aske his pardon, God forbid! I only ment that you should explaine the state of the case as to your self in that afaire; and you myte make him some sort of kind reproache for having complained of you to the board; for whatever you may feele, and have reason to feel, on that subject, as you must of course sit and transact busines together at the same board, it is much better to be well together than ill, besides that it is allwaies best to have as many frends as one can—enemys are easely made. A very silly old lady of my acquaintance very often makes use of the following sentence, upon having received injurys, "Well, I think it is best for me *to grin and bare*;" and an other fine maxim of the same sort, that I beleieve I told you of, a man in a puppet show, when a storm of snow was to be represented, and had no more *white paper* left to make the snow, the man of the puppet show bid him *snow brown*; so that if one "grins and bares" upon many occasions, and *snows brown* when one cant *snow white*, it is a verry great help in going threw the world.

I am verry sorry for the manner in which you conclude your letter. I can find you are much in the spleen, and I dont wonder at it; but chear up your hart, all will go well and end well, and when all is over, and a little rest, you will see things quite in an other light."

Among the visitors to the park was one whose favourable opinion the Duke thought it prudent to cultivate. He thus introduces her:—

Lady Yarmouth‡ told me to-night that she had a mind to see the building; I told her you would shew it her. She proposes to be there about twelve a'clock on Tuesday. I think it would be proper, and you would make your court in doing it, if you was to go to her tomorrow morning to receive her commands. She sees company every morning, as soon as the Kings levy is over, about one a clock.

Writing the following day he says:—

An other thought is come into my head that I think may be of service to you. You have that drawing of the great pagod temple, which is a very great curiosity. When Lady Yarmouth is viewing the building tomorrow, talke of buildings and temples, &c. and bring in the discourse of

\* Gent. Mag. vol. XIX. p. 155.

† Sir John Ligonier was a very distinguished General. He was appointed Lieut.-General of the Ordnance 1748, was created Lord Ligonier in Ireland and Master of the Ordnance in 1757, Baron Ligonier in England 1763, and Earl Ligonier 1766. He died at the great age of 91 in 1770, when the title became extinct.

‡ The Countess of Yarmouth was the King's mistress.



the Mogul temple, and express what a great curiosity it is, and that you have the drawing of it, and excite her curiosity to see it, and get her to let you bring it to her to shew her. This may improve your acquaintance, which the more you cultivate the better.

The Duke's troubles by no means ceased with the completion of the buildings. Every one was disposed to find fault. Some persons complained that there were sashes to the windows; but his grace bore it all with great stoicism. He says,—

As the sashes are up I really think they had best be left up. The world are allwaies glad of an oportunity to find fault, and now they are up, if we take them down, tho it may be the better for it, it will be made a fault, therefore I am for keeping them up.

The assignment and distribution of the tickets was, however, the most difficult matter, and brought the poor Duke into endless perplexity. After a great deal of correspondence he writes on Wednesday (it is presumed the 19th April, but the date is not given),—

I have made some little way to-day towards the distribution of the 3000 tickets. I first saw Mr. Pelham at court, who said he thought the Governor and Directors of the Bank, of the East India, and Southsea Company, should have for each Company 100, and the Ld Mayor . . . . He was in doubt about the commoners; then he went in to the King, in a hurry, and I saw no more of him.

Then I saw the Duke of Bedford\* and the Duke of Newcastle. Their notion is this:—

12 to each Cabinet Councilor.

4 to each Peer not a Cabinet Councilor, or Privy Councillor.

2 to each Commoner, not a Privy Councilor.

2 to each Privy Councillor.

N.B. The Lords and Grooms given tickets to each, and Grooms of the Bed-chamber.†

8 to each Captain of the Horse Guard, 8 to the Captain of the Pensioners, 8 to the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, 8 to each of the Officers of the Household: viz. Controwler, Steward, Treasurer; I dont know whether there are any more.

100 to the Lord Mayor.

2 to each Alderman.

1 to each Comon Councilman.

100 to the Bank.

100 to the East India Compy.; 100 to the South-sea Compy—as I have already mentioned.

What number each of these particular bodys consist of I know not; I suppose the "Present State of England," or "The Court Calendar," may be some information; or some information may be had from the City on the City part; but it is impossible for me to make this Repartition of the 3000 tickets, and I must beg you to set some of your Clerks to work to make it, and to see if the 3000 tickets will hold out according to this scheme, or whether they will allow more to each article proposed; that is, to make a new repartition of 3000 tickets to these several heads, more or less to each article, according as they will divide. The sooner this is done the better, that when it is writ out I may shew it to the ministry, and get something determined. If I could do it tomorrow it would be better than fryday, for fryday after dinner they are all dispersed till munday.

On Thursday the 21 April, the Duke, in great delight, wrote, saying:—

It is settled at last. Nobody is to have tickets in two capacitys; therefore you must deduct the four Peers tickets from each of the Cabinet Councilors that are peers (Mr. Pelham is a comoner), so that there remains 14 Cabinet Councilors Peers; the tickets deducted from them will be . . . . . 56

Mr. Pelham will have his twelve tickets as Cabinet Councilor, but none in his double capacity as Commissioner of the Treasury, so that there will be deducted from him . . . . . 8

The same from Lord Sandwich, as one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty . . . . . 8

Ded. from the other Commissioners of the Admiralty, as members of Parliament, 2 each . . . . . 12

Ded. from the five Commissioners of the Treasury, as Members of Parliament . . . . . 10

From Ld. Delawarr, as a Peer . . . . . 4

From Ld. (Cadogan?), as a Peer . . . . . 4

From Captain of the Pensioners, as a Peer† . . . . . 4

From the Captain of the Yeomen, as a Peer§ . . . . . 4

\* John 4th Duke of Bedford.

† John Hobart, Lord Hobart, afterwards died 1756.

§ Hugh Boscawen, 2d Viscount Falmouth, appointed 1747, died 1782.

† These were given tickets by the King. Earl of Buckinghamshire, appointed 1744,

From Lord Cornwallis, as a Peer\*. 4  
For he is to have eight as Constable of the Tower.

Deducted . . . 94  
Remaining before . . . 90

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For the Speaker of the House of Commons . . . 50

To Mr. Stone for the Clerks of the Duke of Newcastle's office . . . 10

To Mr. —, for the Clerks of the Duke of Bedford's Office† . . . 10

To the sen<sup>r</sup> to the Duke of Dorset's house for the Clerks of the Council‡ . . . 10

To Ld. Cornwallis as Constable of the Tower . . . 8

To the High Bailif of Westminster for the Burgesses of Westminster; there was to be 100, butt there is remaining . . . 96

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The tickets for the members of the House of Commons, Mr. Pelham desires may be deposited with Mr. Wilkinson, two for each member; for every member that has a mind to have tickets to write him a note for their two tickets; the whole 1,116 to be sent to him; those that members don't send for to be returned.

The four for each Peer, except the Cabinet Councelors, who are to have none as Peers, I think should be sealed up with the Peer's name on the cover, and left under the care of some trusty person of our office at the Ordnance Coffee-house, for every Peer to send for by an order in writing, or to fetch them himself as he goes to the House of Lords, as was done in the case of the Peers' tryals.§

The Cabinet Councelors, which should be sealed up directed and sent to their several houses, and so the same to the Captain of the Horse Guards, Pensioners, and Yeomen.

The Commissioners and clerks of the Treasury, to the Treasury.

The red tickets should be for the Cabinet Councelors and the Peers, and Com.

of the Treasury and Admiralty, Captain of the Guards, Officers of the Household, and Speaker.

The lower side gallery for the Commons, and the upper gallery for the citizens.

I wish the Secretary at Warr could have had some out of the scramble.

I wish this could be done, as much as can be, and sent to-night, and the rest to-morrow morning.

Notwithstanding these directions, which were renewed and enforced on the following day, on "Monday night, past 10 o'clock," the Duke again writes, saying he has been to the play, where he had seen Mr. Earl,|| who told him that there had been a very full House of Commons that day, the members expecting to receive their tickets, but that the tickets were not there. Afterwards he had seen several members speak to Mr. Earl, desiring to know when and how they were to obtain them. He says he thinks there must be some roguery in the clerks or messengers of the House of Commons, and requests Mr. Frederick to write to Mr. Wilkinson upon the subject, desiring him to set the matter right, that the members might have their tickets as soon as possible.

He also mentions having just received twelve tickets returned by the Lord Chancellor, as he conceives, for the purpose of supplying the Judges, who appear to have been overlooked. These twelve tickets would not enable Mr. Frederick to distribute two to each of the Judges, and the Duke therefore desires that if the tickets should fall short Mr. Frederick will use four which the Duke was to have himself.

The next day we find the following letter. The old nobleman is now evidently much put out, although still determined to make the best of his difficulties.

\* Charles Cornwallis, first Earl Cornwallis, appointed Constable of the Tower, 12 May, 1740; died 1765.

† The Duke of Bedford was on 13th February, 1748, appointed Secretary of State for the Southern Department.

‡ Lionel Cranfield Sackville, 1st Duke of Dorset, appointed Lord President of the Council, December 1744.

§ The trial of the Scots Peers for their adherence to the cause of the Stuarts in 1746.

|| William Rawlinson Earl, esq. appointed clerk of the Ordnance in 1740.

Tuesday, 25 April, 1749.

If you will look upon the letter from Mr. Stone to me about the Judges, which I sent you last night, I think & am pretty shure it says the Duke of Newcastle desires the judges may have two tickets a piece. Now I am certain the D. of Newcastle would never have thought of the judges if Ld. Chancellor had not mentioned it to him, and that the number of two tickets to each judge is what Ld. Chancelor desired, & I dare say he sent back his 12 tickets with a view they should be disposed of that way.

As to these tickets being red and Privy Councilers blew it cant be helpd; it is necessity & accident makes it so, and if it cant be helpt it cant be helpt. If the ministers woud have given me halfe hower to consider this matter all this confusion myte have been avoided; let us do our best & we can do no more; no blot is a blot until it is hit; don't let us cry out first; and it is about ten to one the judges will never find out the difference between the blew and the red, for I dare say none of them will go themselves. I dyne to day at the Duke of Newcastle's, where very probably Ld. Chancelor will be, and if he is, undoubtedly there will be conversation about the fireworks, and I will clear matters as well as I can, according to what faults may be found.

As for Lord Coventry & others' complaints about their number of tickets dont mind them; your answer to such messages must be that you cant help it; that the distribution was settled by the ministry, and the tickets are all delivered.

But this was not all; Mr. Earl had been with him again from the Speaker,\* to desire that he might have six tickets more—red ones. He says:

I desire Mr. Earl to make him the civilest compliment he coud from me, and to assure him there was not one red, or even blew, ticket left, and at the same time to put him in mind how many tickets

there woud be left of the Commons tickets of those that are out of town, &c.

In another note he says:

I have so often sworn that there is not one ticket remaining that I really think the best way is to burn what is left, onless there are any of the Artillery officers that have none.

In another letter he says:

I saw the Duke of Bedford to night, to whom Ld. Huntington† has mentioned the distressed situation he is in as not being to have any tickets, as being a miner, when at the same time he dont want above two months of being of age. The Duke of Bedford is very desirous he should have four tickets, and I have promised him four of myne, if we cant get them any other way.

He took the precaution, however, of causing them to be sent to him privately, and not as a Peer, lest other minors might expect to be gratified in the same way.

There are many other letters in this collection of much interest, but it is apprehended that these details have been already extended to so great a length as to become tedious. The exhibition of fireworks, which is stated on authority to have caused an expenditure of 14,500l.‡ took place on Thursday, the 27th April, and a detailed description of them will be found in the contemporary pages of this journal.§

The Duke of Montagu did not long survive this event. He died in July following, greatly beloved and respected. He held many great offices and employments. He was Knight of the Garter, Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, Master of the Great Wardrobe, a place worth 8,000l. a-year, Master of the Ordnance, Colonel of

\* Arthur Onslow, esq. was Speaker of the House of Commons during five successive parliaments, extending over thirty-three years. He married Anne, dau. of John Bridges, esq. of Thames Ditton, co. Surrey, and left an only son, who became a Privy Councillor, and was afterwards created Baron Cranley, of Ember Court, co. Surrey, and on the death of his cousin, Richard third Lord Onslow, succeeded to the title, and was subsequently created Viscount Cranley and Earl of Onslow.

† Francis Hastings, 10th Earl of Huntingdon. According to his father's monument in the church of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, this nobleman was born on the 13th March, 1728. The circumstance related clearly proves that date to have meant 1728-9.

‡ Gent. Mag. vol. xix. p. 205.

§ Ibid. pp. 186-7, accompanied by an engraving of the principal edifice erected. In the same plate are also shewn the fireworks on the same occasion at Dublin and Worcester, and those at Paris, with some on the Thames for the peace in 1713.

the Blues, and of two other regiments, one of horse and one of foot. This circumstance is alluded to in Sir C. H. Williams's ballad of "The Heroes."

Three regiments one duke contents,  
With two more places you know;  
Since his Bath knights his Grace delights  
In *Tri-a-junct* in u-no.

He was a most amiable and benevolent man. Horace Walpole, speaking of his death, in a letter to Sir Horace Mann, dated 24 July, 1749, says—

His loss will be severely felt: he paid no less than 2,700*l.* a-year in private pensions, which ought to be known, to balance the immense history of his places, of which he was perpetually obtaining new and making the utmost of all: he had quartered on the Great Wardrobe no less than thirty nominal tailors and arras workers. This employment is to be dropped; his others are not yet given away. My father had a great opinion of his understanding, and at the beginning of the war was most desirous of persuading him to be generalis-

simo, but the Duke was very diffident of himself, and having seen little service would not accept it. In short, with some foibles, he was a most amiable man, and one of the most feeling I ever knew. His estate is 17,000*l.* a-year; the Duchess of Manchester must have four of it; all the rest he has given, after four thousand a-year to the Duchess Dowager shall fall in, to his other daughter Lady Cardigan.

The Duke of Montagu left two daughters. Isabella, the eldest, married William 2nd Duke of Manchester, who died in 1739. She married afterwards Edward Hussey, esq. who, after the death of the Duke, assumed the name and arms of Montagu, and was created Baron Beaulieu in 1762, and Earl Beaulieu in 1784.

His other daughter, Mary, married in 1730 George Brudenell, 4th Earl of Cardigan, who also assumed the name and arms of Montagu, and was in 1766 created Marquess Monthermer and Duke of Montagu. He died in 1790, when these titles expired.

#### SALE OF MR. ROGERS'S PICTURES.

The exhibition of Mr. Rogers's Pictures in the auction-room of Messrs. Christie and Manson, has been attracting crowds of visitors for the past week; and before the present Magazine is in the hands of our readers, the sale will have commenced, in the order of the programme already given in p. 362. The collection, as we have already stated, includes the pictures which belonged to Mr. Rogers's late sister. These were visited by Dr. Waagen, and are noticed in a distinct portion of his work, which we beg now to append to the extract made in our last number.

Like her brother, Miss Rogers possesses a collection of pictures and also of Greek vases, which, though not equal in amount to those in the house of the Poet, evince a great similarity of taste. I proceed to describe the pictures in the order in which they are placed in the rooms.

#### DRAWING-ROOM.

*Tenters.*—1. A witch, surrounded with Cerberus and three phantoms; of great effect, and showing affinity in colour and treatment with his picture of the Guard-room.\*

*Velasquez.*—Philip IV. on an Andalusian horse, in a darkly treated landscape.†

*Francesco Bassano.*—The Adoration of the Kings; of striking colour and effect, but of somewhat decorative style of execution. [Lot 549.]

*Giorgione.*—A knight and his lady-love, in a highly poetic landscape, in which the dark-blue sea and the glowing evening sky form a most fascinating and striking contrast. The sky is of singular beauty, and one is tempted to believe that such pictures must have had great influence on Gaspar Poussin's skies. [Lot 597.]

*Murillo.*—The infant Christ appearing to St. Anthony of Padua; a picture of earnest feeling, admirable effect, and

\* Lot 723. "This extraordinary fine work was with difficulty obtained by Sir J. Reynolds from Dr. Chauncey, in exchange for three of Sir Joshua's own productions, and two others by celebrated masters. It was purchased from the Marchioness of Thomond's collection." Sale Catalogue.

† Lot 693. "A finished study, full of spirit and character, for the great picture; under which it used to hang in the Retiro."

careful execution, and an excellent representation of this subject, so often repeated by the master in various dimensions.\*

*Schiavone*.—1. Several figures entering a boat. The motives very graceful.

*Benozzo Gozzoli*.—The Virgin enthroned with the Child, surrounded with nine angels, four of them supporting the canopy, the rest adoring. Some of the angels' heads express devotion, the others rather that innocent joyfulness which was more consistent with the cheerful, animated nature of the master. Considering the rarity of Benozzo Gozzoli's easel pictures, this little piece, which is executed in distemper with all the finish of a miniature, is a perfect treasure.

*Domenichino*.—1. A horseman of very ludicrous appearance, with an owl on a staff in his hand, and a scroll on his back, in a dark landscape. This is the more remarkable from the circumstance that this otherwise serious master shows himself here in a, to me, totally novel and humorous light.†

*Van der Hoog*.—To this little-known master, mentioned by Van Gool, I am inclined to ascribe the interior of a church, of singular finish, in the manner of Emanuel de Witt. It is inscribed with the monogram G.H. and 1651.‡

*Teniers*.—2. A cave, with peasants praying before a cross, with a light distance; delicately executed in his brownish tone.§

*Gaspar Poussin*.—1. A landscape; combining beauty of composition with a warm tone and careful execution.

*Guercino*.—1. Christ lamented by two angels; a good Replica of the picture in the National Gallery. [Lot 618.]

*Artus van der Neer*.—Two small delicate pictures. One a moonlight, the other a fire effect. [Lots 536 and 537.] \*

*Sir Joshua Reynolds*.—1. A girl writing, in a landscape; very naïvely conceived, and spiritedly executed in a somewhat reddish tone. [Lot 591.]

2. A figure in armour with a baton, on a small scale. Successfully treated in the style of Vandyck.||

*Watteau*.—Two small pictures of his usual subjects, and of the most remarkable transparency.

*Garofalo*.—1. The Holy Family in a landscape; a building behind them; Joseph is helping the infant Christ into the cradle. Very attractive. [Lot 701.]

*Parmigianino*.—The Nativity; John the Baptist present. A spirited sketch, treated in a large style.

*Gaspar Poussin*.—2. A much enclosed scene, with his fine feeling for the expression of solitude.

*Stothard*.—A fond couple upon the sea-shore, with storm and rain.¶ Very poetical.

*Pietro Francesco Mola*.—Hagar in the desert. Finely conceived, and very speaking in action.\*\*

*Wilson*.—Rocks on the sea-shore, with figures playing on musical instruments. Clear in tone, and delicately carried out.

*Leslie*.—The Duchess and Sancho Panza, with the court around. Of animated character of heads, and of brilliant effect. [Lot 583. The well-known engraved picture, purchased by Mr. Rogers from the Royal Academy, and borrowed by the artist, while painting the picture in the Vernon Gallery.]

*L. Fruitiers*.—A peasant woman near a cradle with three children. Spiritedly engraved on mother-of-pearl, and inscribed "L. Fruitiers."

*Sir David Wilkie*.—Highland sportsmen with a dead stag, listening to the sound of the bagpipe. A sketchily treated picture, inscribed 1821; but very spirited and animated. [Lot 527. Portraits of McIntyre and McGregor, the huntsman and piper of the Duke of Atholl.]

*Turner*.—A storm; treated almost entirely in brown. A spirited but very mannered sketch.

*Bonington*.—1 and 2. Two Italian sea-coast pieces. Spiritedly conceived, and delicately and clearly carried out in a silvery tone unusual to him.

#### BREAKFAST-ROOM.

*Hans Memling*.—The wings of a small altar-picture. On the one the portrait of an old woman kneeling with her patron-saint; on the other, also kneeling, a young man with a prayer-book and his patron-saint, a youthful figure in armour; the background a landscape. These admirable

\* Lot 715; but for St. Anthony of Padua the catalogue reads "St. Francis."

† Lot 675. From the Borghese palace.

‡ Lot 647, described as the interior of Delft church, by Hoogest.

§ Lot 564. From Lady Holland's collection.

|| All the pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the sale were described in our last number, p. 363.

¶ The Sailor's Return. [Lot 660.]

Soon through the whitening surge he springs to land,  
And clasps the maid he singled from the world.

Rogers's Poems, p. 174.

\*\* Lot 688. From the Earl of Carysfort's collection.



little pictures retain much of his master, Roger van der Weyden the elder, and belong therefore decidedly to the earlier time of Memling.

*Lucas van Leyden.*—The Evangelists St. John and St. Mark. The composition is the same as that of the well-known engraving by this master, and belongs therefore unquestionably to him. But the execution is in my opinion not quite worthy of him, though treated in the manner of his few genuine pictures. [Lot 557.]

Christ in the act of blessing, surrounded with the Apostles Peter, John, Andrew, and James; half-length figures, on a gold ground. The heads are very earnest and dignified, the execution solid, with somewhat heavy brown flesh-tones. This picture forcibly recalls, especially in the draperies, the earlier Netherlandish manner of *Antonello da Messina*.

*Angelo Bronzino.*—Portrait of Leonora di Toledo, wife of Cosmo I., Duke of Tuscany; half the size of life. An admirable work, distinguished from most of the pictures by this master by the transparency and warmth of the flesh-tones. [Lot 683.]

*Peter Neefs.*—1 and 2. Two delicate and small interiors of churches. [Lots 532 and 533.]

*Guercino.*—2. A landscape, with figures near a clear piece of water; St. Peter's in the background. A remarkably good picture of this class by the master; the powerful foreground forming an attractive contrast with the clear and cool distance. [Lot 561? from the collections of Mr. Udney and Mr. Raikes.]

*Antonio Pollajuolo.*—To this master I am inclined to attribute the profile of a lady with full bust, and, as appears from the arms annexed, of the Soderini family. The head is of great delicacy. The picture is erroneously ascribed to Verocchio. [Lot 587.]

Portrait of a man with a falcon on his wrist: by some very excellent German contemporary of Holbein.

*Jan Van Eyck.*—1 and 2. Portraits of a man and woman, on a red ground, each picture about 3½ in. high by 2½ in. wide, probably fragments of a larger picture. These have all the marvellous vividness of his portraits, with his warm brownish shadows and whitish lights.

*Baroccio.*—The Entombment, a choice and small specimen of the master. [Lot 707.]

*Bourguignon.*—Two horsemen fighting;

one of them particularly animated and spirited. [Lot 510 or Lot 511: both from Lady Holland's collection.]

*Gaspar Poussin.*—A poetic but somewhat dark landscape.

*Bernhard Van Orley.*—The Emperor Charles V., in full armour, upon a grey horse, holding an arrow in his right hand; on the ground, in the attitude of supplication, a Moorish king. This admirable picture refers probably to Charles V.'s campaign against Tunis. [Lot 555.]

*Schiavone.*—2. The Nativity of the Virgin. In every respect, composition, grace of action, transparency and warmth of colour, and careful execution, one of the best specimens of this very unequal master that I know. A small picture. [Lot 586? called "The Birth of St. John."]

*Desiderio.*—An architectural piece, of uncommon glow of colour, and of great breadth and solidity of execution; displaying this Neapolitan painter of the first half of the seventeenth century, who is seldom seen out of his own country, to the greatest advantage. [Lot 507.]

*Domenichino.*—2. A very pretty landscape, with the Judgment of Paris. [Lot 605; from Benj. West's collection.]

*Garofalo.*—2. The Virgin and Child, and two adoring angels. An elegant little cabinet picture. [Lot 600?]

3. Holy Family, with Elizabeth and St. John; also a genuine and pleasing picture. [Lot 556.]

*Jan Van Goyen.*—1. A marine piece, of most attractive truth of nature. [Lot 563.]

2. Shore of a Dutch canal. A very good picture. [Lot 515.]

The wing of an altar-piece, with a female saint, by some good Netherlandish painter of the time and in the manner of Quentin Matsys.

*Rubens.*—The Triumph of Constantine over Maxentius, in the neighbourhood of Rome; a very spirited sketch.\* I first saw this picture at the British Institution of 1851, and have therefore reason to conclude that Miss Rogers may have added other valuable pictures besides this to her collection since the year 1835, which, I regret to say, was the last period of my visit to this lady.

Among the tolerably numerous specimens of Greek vases here preserved, I remarked several of great excellence of the hieratic style. The most distinguished is one representing Hercules, accompanied by Minerva and Mercury, dragging Cerberus from the infernal regions.

\* Lot 728, "One of the series of twelve sketches, from the history of Constantine, which were formerly in the Orleans Gallery; designed by Rubens for the tapestry manufacture at Mortlake. This noble study formed part of Lord Ranelagh's collection."

## CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

## HOLBORN NOT OLDBORNE.—THE FLEET.

MR. URBAN,—I have always considered the derivation of "Holborn" from the "Oldborne" running into the River Fleet, as described by Stowe, to be one of the fanciful and unsatisfactory etymons peculiar to the time when he wrote, yet at the same time I have felt unwilling to publicly impugn or question the authority of Stowe unless fortified by something else than my own judgment and opinion; but as a brother antiquary has expressed to me a similar conviction on his part, that this local etymology is erroneous and unfounded, I do not now hesitate to submit the joint conclusions of myself and friend to your readers, with the addition of some subsequent searches and references, viz. :—

The name "Holeburne" occurs in Domesday Book,\* and must have been of older date as having a local origin, and is certainly mentioned there as applied to a place; but the original meaning points to a stream, in which sense "Holeburne" is frequently applied in the register or cartulary of the nunnery of Saint Mary *de fonte clericorum* or Clerkenwell, which register-book is one of the oldest extant, being of the time of Richard I. or John.† The description of the lands of the nunnery contained therein makes mention of a meadow near (*juxta*) "Holeburne," and the bank (*ripam*) of Holeburne, and the land and meadow which are between *Holeburne* and the ditch that goes from *Holeburne* to the Mill of the Nuns, and the ditch itself, and licence of conveying water from the *Holeburne* by that ditch to the aforesaid mill. The garden of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem is also said to be situated "upon the *Holeburne*."‡ It therefore seems to me that *Holeburne*

clearly means the same which has been generally called the River Fleet, which is well known to be in that locality; and the derivation of *Holeburne* will be obvious to any one who observes the local peculiarities of the place, i.e. where the stream runs in a deep valley or "hole," and which in the same register is described as "vallis," where also there was a fish-pool, and also the well called Skinnerswell. This stream of *Holeburne* is, as we contend, "the burn or brook of the hole or hollow."

The word "Holeburne," given to the place in the Book of Domesday, shows "Oldborne" to be an imaginary invention of later times, together with the allegation of such a brook having run down the present street of Holborn, as described by Stowe; of which there does not appear to have been the slightest evidence; nor in fact is the name "Oldborne," as applied either to such brook, or to the "Holeburn" itself, ever to be found save in the pages of Stowe.

Holborn is also particularly mentioned as a place in two other records of an early date, and is not spelt in either of them in a manner sufficient to justify Stowe's etymology. The earliest of these records is of the year 1250, and occurs in the Liber A, sive Pilosus, of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. This, independent of its throwing light upon the subject under consideration, is valuable as showing that there was a chapel or oratory situated opposite to the church of St. Andrew Holborn, which was within Holborn Street, a place that anciently gave name to what is now the prebend of Holborn in St. Paul's Cathedral, viz. "Convenit inter Henricum decanum

\* Ad Holeburne. Domesday, I. 127 a.

† MSS. Cott. Faustina, B. 11.

‡ . . . et pratum juxta *Holeburne*, et vivarium cum gardino in valle juxta domos earum [monialium], et hortum . . . : vallem etiam cum alio vivario, et tres perticatas terræ juxta vallem in parte boriali, ad longitudinem vallis, a via quæ dividit terram monialium et terram Turstani usque in *ripam Holeburne*, . . . —Confirmatio Regis Henrici Secundi. Cott. MSS. Faustina, B. 11. fo. 9 a. Mon. Angl. i. 432, ed. 1655.

. . . . . et vallem in qua fuit vivarium magnum, in quâ valle est Skinnereswelle, et tres perticatas terræ ultra illam vallem versus aquilonem secundum longitudinem vallis, usque in *Holeburne*, et ipsam vallem et vivarium, si ibi fuit vivarium, et terram quæ est inter illam vallem et Godewelle, subtus viam usque in *Holeburne* . . . et v. acras terræ juxta prædictam vallem quæ jacent secundum longitudinem versus meridiem et versus aquilonem; et terram et pratum quæ sunt inter *Holeburne* et fossatum quod vadit de *Holeburne* ad molendinum prædict' monialium, et ipsum fossatum et licentiam trahendi aquam de *Holeburne* per illud fossatum ad prædictum molendinum, et terram, et pratum et gardina quæ sunt inter prædictum molendinum et *gardenum hospitalarium* quod est *super Holburne* . . . —Confirm. Henrici Foliot et Lecie uxoris suæ. Ibid. fo. 26 b. Mon. Angl. i. 430, ed. 1655.

et capitulum Londinense ex parte una et dominum Johannem le Fraunceys concanonicum suum ex parte alia, quod idem scilicet Johannes de licencia ipsorum eriget sibi oratorium in curia sua quam emit de uxore et hæredibus quorundam Stephani de Lhome in strata de *Holeburne* ex opposito Sancti Andreæ in prebenda sua quæ dicitur de *Holeburne Strete*. Et in eodem oratorio faciet sibi celebrare divina, salva indemnitatem Matricis Ecclesiæ. Actum Londini crastino Sancti Andreæ Apostoli. Anno Gratie M<sup>o</sup>cc<sup>o</sup>. Quinquagesimo."

The other instance I find in a charter from Edward III. to Eubule (Ebuloni) l'Estrange and Alice (Alesie) his wife, and which is exemplified by Pat. 17 Edward IV. p. 1, n. 4, wherein mention is made of the Manor of Holborn, described as "*Manerium de Holeburn in suburbiis London.*"

"Flete" also in early times is named as a place; for instance, in the ancient book of the Templars' Lands, anno 1185, kept in the Stone Tower at Westminster, as a King's Remembrancer's Record (cited in Mon. Angl. ii. p. 526, edit. 1661), occurs the following: "*REDDITUS BAILLIÆ DE LONDON. Apud Flete, ex dono Gervasii de Cornhill Teintarii .j. mesagium pro v<sup>s</sup>.*"—And in that ancient book called *Liber A*, sive *Pilosus*, occurs a mention of *Flete Hithe*, which is already noticed in your pages.\* That "Fleet" was the ancient name of the river at this spot there can be no doubt, for in Rot. Chart. 1<sup>o</sup> Johannis, memb. 34, there is amongst other things a grant to the Templars of a Place upon the Flete (*Locus super Flete*), near Castle Baynard, and the entire course of the Flete to enable them to construct a tide mill: which in after days caused the complaint of the Earl of Lincoln in the Parliament at Carlisle in 1307, and the removal of this mill, as Stowe relates.

The course of the stream which has latterly been called the River Fleet in Clerkenwell runs in deep hollows, and up to recent times the name of "hole" has been given to two places on its banks in that parish; the one, Hockley-in-the-

Hole, of bear-baiting and bull-baiting celebrity; the other, Black Mary's Hole,† Bagnigge Wells, so that it may fairly be concluded that the stream of the Fleet in these places may well and most consistently have received its name of "Holeburn," from the fact of its running in holes and hollows, and this may not be repugnant with the idea that the same stream took a different appellation at its embouchure at the Thames,‡ where its overflowing at high tides might cause the formation of those standing waters that are called "Fleets," such as the "Fleets" of the Trent, or the "Broads" that are common to some of the rivers in Norfolk. The site of what was in more modern times called Paris Garden, on the opposite shore of the Thames, was anciently called "Widefleet," from the overflowing of the dykes and trenches there at high tides, which made a broadwater.

Places and streams in most instances owe their ancient names to some natural peculiarity they exhibited, and therefore in different parts of this country there are places situated wide apart, yet bearing the same or closely similar names: thus we have numerous Cliftons, Holbrooks, Holbords, Holdens, Holbecks, Oldhams, Holloways, Hoptons, Oldburies, Oldcastles, Oldfields, Newtons, Littletons, Langleys, Langfords, Oldfords, &c.; but I find nowhere such a place as Oldborne, or Oldbourne. Stowe writes thus:—"In a fair book of Parliament records, now lately restored to the Tower, it appeareth, that a Parliament being holden at Carlisle in the year 1307, the 35th of Edward I., Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, complained, that whereas in times past the course of water running at London under *Oldeborne* Bridge and *Fleete* Bridge into the Thames, had been of such breadth and depth," &c. Now upon inspecting this very "Parliament Book of Records," which is the book intitled "*Placita Parliamentaria*," now preserved at the Tower (p. 126, b.), I find no "Oldborne," but "Holeburn," the words of the very record Stowe cites being in the original thus, viz. "*Ad petitionem Comitum Lincolnie querentis quod*

\* May, 1854, p. 490.

† BLACK MARY'S HOLE.—A few straggling houses, near the Coldbath Fields, in the road to Hampstead [now the Bagnigge Wells road]. It took its name from a Blackmoor woman, called Mary, who, about 30 years ago, lived by the side of the road near the stile [now called Spring-place], in a small circular hut built with stones. [A stone conduit, long since pulled down, but which is represented in a print of the year 1730. See Cromwell's Hist. Clerkenwell.] London and its Environs described, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1761.

‡ There are several ancient records that illustrate the conservation of this river, but I forbear to notice them upon this occasion, further than that they tend to shew that what was termed the River Fleet was confined to that portion of the stream that lay between Holborn Bridge and the Thames.

cum cursus aquæ quæ currit apud London sub ponte de *Holeburne* et ponte de Flete usque in Tamisiam, solebat ita largus et latus esse, ac profundus, quod decem naves vel duodecim at prædictum pontem de Flete cum diversis rebus et mercandis solebant venire, et quædam illarum navium sub illo ponte transire usque ad prædictum pontem de *Holeburn*,"—&c. So that it is plain that the industrious Father of Topography and Chronicles never personally inspected the record he cites, but took his information from the record keepers of that day,

in the language wherein the contents of the records were communicated to him; but the desire to invent an etymon, an error into which many later topographers have also fallen, has led him unconsciously to communicate an erroneous impression to his admiring readers; for the "Survey of London," with its author's "rare notes of antiquities," is as unrivalled as its subject is unsurpassed in value to the London antiquary; and it is with extreme diffidence I venture to correct him even in the present instance. Yours, &c. T. E. T.

#### "SIR" AS A CLERICAL PREFIX.

MR. URBAN,—The contributors to your valued contemporary the Notes and Queries have brought together some learning on this subject (Second Series, No. 15), which, however, is not, I think; yet quite exhausted.

In the quotations there adduced to prove that the prefix *Sir*, the equivalent to *Dominus*, belonged to clergymen in respect of their degree of B.A. and not of their clerical character, I venture to add the following from Mideleton's Chaste Maid in Cheapside. Mr. Yellowhammer, a goldsmith, introduces his son Tim as

A poor plain boy, an University man,  
Proceeds next Lent to Bachelor of Art:  
He will be called Sir Yellowhammer then  
Over all Cambridge, and that's half a knight.

I would further remark that I conceive the *Dom* prefixed to the names of French ecclesiastics, both regular and secular, is to be derived from the same source.

Of the usage I will only cite two instances: the well-known Dom Claude Frollo, the archdeacon who plays so prominent a part in Victor Hugo's romance of *Nôtre Dame de Paris* (temp. Louis XI.); and a saying of Boileau's, which I regret I can only give, as I find it, in English.

The Jesuit Hardouin undertakes to prove that the Greek and Latin classics had been forged by monks of the tenth and eleventh centuries. "I do not know how it may be," replied Boileau, "but, although I am not fond of monks, I think I could have lived happy with Brother Horace and Brother Juvenal, Dom Virgil and Dom Cicero."

To this subject belongs the line which Jehan saw, along with many others, scrawled on the walls of his brother the said Dom Claude's chamber,—

Cœlestem dominum, terrestrem dicite domnum;

and which the author calls "une simple maxime de discipline clericale formulée en un hexamètre réglementaire." (*Nôtre Dame*, liv. vii. chap. i.)

The archdeacon, I may remark, though by the author in his narrative invariably termed *Dom* Claude, was entitled to the higher prefix of *Maitre*. He had, we are informed, "parcouru tous les degrés de la license, maîtrise, et doctorerie des arts," and persons addressing him throughout the book style him indifferently *Dom* Claude and *Maitre* Claude.

Yours, &c. F. J. V.

#### NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Government Grants for Education, Science, and Art—Report of the Great Exhibition Commissioners—Report of the British Museum—The State Paper Office—Mr. Mayer's Museum at Liverpool—Proposed Exhibition of Historical Portraits—The late Sir Robert Peel and the Artists' General Benevolent Institution—Repairs of Glasgow Cathedral—Restoration of St. Alban's Abbey Church—Repairs of the Cathedral of Ulm—Glass Painting at Berlin—Geographical Society of Paris—Archæology in France—Library of Prof. Hermann—Literary Announcements and Preferments—Edition of Nonnus by Count de Marcellus.

*Education, Science, and Art.*—The estimates for this branch of the civil service for the ensuing financial year amount to 876,937*l.*, being an increase of 45,267*l.* The items include 451,213*l.* for Public Education in Great Britain, 64,675*l.* for the Science and Art Department, 227,641*l.*

for Education in Ireland, 3,879*l.* for the University of London, 7,510*l.* for Scottish Universities, 2,415*l.* for the Queen's University, and 4,800*l.* for the Queen's colleges in Ireland, 2,975*l.* for the Belfast Theological Professors, &c., 17,639*l.* for the National Gallery (including 13,000*l.*

for the purchase of pictures), 4,609*l.* for Scientific works and experiments, 500*l.* for the Royal Geographical Society, and 2,000*l.* for the Royal Society. The British Museum will require 60,000*l.*, besides 25,643*l.* for the new buildings.

A third Report from the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851 has been printed:—shewing that the surplus was not less than 186,436*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The Commissioners have received from Parliament 157,500*l.*; from rents and miscellanies 5,401*l.*, making their total income 349,338*l.* Out of this immense sum they have already paid for land, leases and roads, 247,595*l.*, and the balance is also required to complete the purchase of estates at Kensington. The Report discusses at great length the question—what is to be done with the new estate?—and points to the public institutions and societies which require new and enlarged room for the due prosecution of their inquiries.

The annual Report on the *British Museum* has been printed, by order of Parliament. The expenditure during the year ended the 31st of March last, amounted to 62,004*l.*, leaving a balance to be carried over to the new account of 15,176*l.* The number of volumes added to the library (including 160 received under the International Copyright Act) was 10,404, including music, maps, and newspapers. Of these, 836 were presented, 3,936 bought, and 5,632 acquired by copyright. 2,617 pieces of music (each forming a complete work) were acquired last year. In the MSS. department 523 new MSS., 2460 original charters and rolls, and 8 seals have been added to the general collection. These acquisitions include the diplomatic correspondence and papers of Sebastiao Joze Carvalho e Mello (afterwards Marquis of Pombal), from 1738 to 1747, with 120 volumes relating to the history of Portuguese India and Brazil, and the history and trade of Portugal, England, France, and Spain; a fine copy of the Shah Jehan Nama, containing the history of part of the reign of the Mogul Emperor Shah Jehan, composed by Adul Hamid Lahori; an early copy of the Shah Nama of Firdansi; a poem written by the King of Oude (in Hindústani), called A Tale of Love; a fine copy of the Fuero of Alphonso the Wise, of Spain (1259-65); a Spanish version of Aristotle's Ethics, made by Don Carlos of Viana (in 1457); the Hours of the Virgin, &c. with miniatures by Giulio Clovio; a history of the lives of Dagobert, Charlemagne, and Louis the Pious, with the Annals of Eginhard; a collection of French maps; and a series of letters of State, signed by Louis the Fourteenth and Louis the Fifteenth. The

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antiquities include an inscribed Assyrian cylinder and a collection of Assyrian objects excavated at Nimrúd and Koyunjik, and in Southern Babylonia, by Messrs. Rassam, Loftus, and Taylor, under the direction of Sir H. C. Rawlinson. In the department of natural history, 24,378 specimens have been added to the zoological branch. In the geological and mineralogical branch the palæontological collection of the Marchioness of Hastings has been acquired, with several new and rare species of minerals. In the botanical branch, the Keeper has added to the herbarium a continuation of Mr. Thwaites's collection of Ceylon plants and Mr. Spence's collection from North Brazil.

Besides the names of the literary labourers now engaged in the *State Paper Office* which we mentioned in our last, we have now to state that Mr. H. C. Hamilton, principally known as a coadjutor of Mr. Kemble in his publication of Saxon Charters, and as the editor of the "Chronicle of Walter de Hemingford" published by the English Historical Society, has undertaken the arrangement of the Irish portion of these national archives.

Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Lord-street, Liverpool, has offered to deposit in the new *Liverpool Free Museum* his extensive and valuable collection of antiquities and articles of vertu. At present the collection fills seven large rooms, and its money value is estimated at nearly 40,000*l.* It is rich in Egyptian antiquities and has some curious Persian, Assyrian, and other Eastern antiques, and Greek and Roman are also fairly represented. Of the ivory dyptichs, or folding tablets of the Roman consuls, the collection of Mr. Mayer is held to be the largest and most valuable in the world, surpassing those of the Bibliothèque Imperiale of Paris. Last, but not least, either in value or in interest to all who claim with pride to be of the Anglo-Saxon race, Mr. Mayer's museum comprises the collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities found by the Rev. Brian Faussett, which the trustees of the British Museum so unwisely refused to purchase. All these treasures, with the extensive donations and bequest of the late Earl of Derby from his unrivalled collection in natural history, and the large and long accumulating stores of the museums previously existing in Liverpool, will make the Free Museum one of which even a metropolis might be proud.

As a preliminary to the actual formation of a *National Portrait Gallery*, it is proposed to hold an exhibition of historical portraits at the new building now in course of erection at Kensington Gore. Persons possessed of historical portraits



will be appealed to for the loan of them for a short time,—as in the case of other pictures for public exhibition. Such a gathering—if well sustained,—will assist in determining the rules on which a permanent gallery ought to be framed. At present there is grave difference of opinion on the subject. Lord Stanhope's first resolution was amended lest its terms should exclude Bacon, Sydney, and Marlborough: but would Sydney or Marlborough be more interesting in a national collection than Guy Fawkes or Titus Oates? These personages have not "deserved" well of their country; they are not honourable; but they *are* historical. And the question needs to be settled, whether persons of immense historical interest are to be excluded because they paid slight attention to the Ten Commandments? In brief, is the new institution to be a gallery of historical personages, or a gallery of historical worthies?—*Athenæum*.

At the anniversary dinner of the *Artists' General Benevolent Institution* held on the 15th March at Freemasons' hall, (Lord Stanley, M.P. in the chair,) Earl Stanhope, in proposing the toast, "The Societies established for the promotion of the Fine Arts," referring to the great interest which the late Sir Robert Peel always took in the prosperity of art and artists, stated that he and Mr. Cardwell, as the literary executors of Sir Robert, had arranged and examined his papers with great care, and were shortly about to give to the world, as the first result of their labours, the memoirs of Sir Robert during the eventful years of 1828 and 1829, written by himself, with such other papers as would elucidate the position he then took and the policy he pursued. By the will of Sir Robert they were enjoined to give the profits arising from the publication of any of his papers for the relief of deserving men who had devoted themselves to the pursuit of literature, art, or science. The last public meeting which Sir Robert ever presided over was the anniversary festival of this interesting institution—only a few days before his death. He (the Earl Stanhope) was, therefore, about to dedicate the first fruits of the publication of his late lamented friend's papers to this society, for which purpose he would now hand to their treasurer a draft for one hundred guineas. The amount of subscriptions received at the dinner was 604*l.* 13*s.*

The interior of *Glasgow Cathedral* has undergone material alterations. The principal change is the removal of the pulpit, pews, and galleries from the choir or Inner High Church, and the substitution of stalls

and benches, in keeping with the character of the structure. The immense unsightly window, which rose above the rood-loft or organ-gallery, and which shut in the nave from the choir, has been completely removed, and the "pow-headed" windows which separated the latter from the Lady Chapel have also been taken away, and thus the eye can now range over in unbroken survey the whole interior from east to west in all its beauty and sublimity. The walls, north and south, are lined with exquisitely-carved stalls, and the area is fitted up with seats or benches, having handsome poppy-heads. There is accommodation for about 1,000 sitters, irrespective of a small gallery, which is erected partially over the rood-loft, and projects into the church. The projecting portion is supported by 24 graceful oaken pillars, having finely carved capitals, and above these, on the face of the cornice, are 11 angels and shields of very delicate workmanship. Here there will be sittings for 60 persons, which are not to be let, like those in the area, but reserved for the Lord Provost and magistrates, when they may be pleased to attend, and distinguished strangers. The pulpit is reared a few feet nearer the centre of the church than before, and is placed upon a large open platform raised eighteen inches from the floor. It stands upon an octagon column with a rich capital, and is itself an octagon, each compartment being filled in with rich carved tracery, surmounted by a cornice highly ornamented. The whole of the pulpit is constructed of oak which formed part of the original structure of the cathedral, and which cannot be less than 700 years old. The seating and stalls are also entirely of oak, but of modern growth. The passages are floored with beautiful tile—red, blue, and yellow—supplied by Messrs. Minton, Hollis, and Co., Stoke-upon-Trent. These renovations have been worked out from designs by Mr. Mathieson, of the Board of Works, sanctioned and revised by Mr. Burn, the chief architect of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The improvements, including the heating apparatus, will not cost less than 4,700*l.* Of this sum the corporation will pay about 2,300*l.*, being the cost of reseating the church in the manner described. In all, about 16,000*l.* have been expended since the renovation of the cathedral, commenced some 15 years ago.

A vigorous effort has been started for the effectual restoration of the venerable *Abbey Church of St. Alban's*, and to make such restoration a claim for the foundation of a new Bishopric. On the 3d of April, a public meeting for this purpose

was held at the Town Hall, St. Alban's. The Earl of Verulam presided, and commenced the proceedings by reading a letter from the Bishop of Rochester, the diocesan, expressing his cordial concurrence in the objects of the meeting. His lordship then proceeded to advocate the restoration of the magnificent fabric, and also that the inhabitants of Hertfordshire should exert themselves to procure its elevation to the rank of a cathedral church. A report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners made a few years ago, had recommended the erection of a new bishopric for this county; but the subsequent report of the Cathedral Commissioners ignored that suggestion. Their present cathedral was fifty miles off, on the other side of the Thames, and their bishop resident near the German ocean. The Rev. Dr. Nicholson then, at the request of the chairman, read a report, by Mr. G. G. Scott, the architect, in relation to the Abbey, which, after giving some interesting historical details in connexion with the building, estimated the sum that would be required to effect the proposed restorations at about 20,000*l*. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord R. Grosvenor, the Venerable Archdeacon Grant, and other gentlemen, and resolutions for a subscription were carried unanimously. Among the sums subscribed were — the Earl of Verulam, 500*l*.; the Marquess of Salisbury, 300*l*.; T. F. Gape, esq., 200*l*.; Lord Robert Grosvenor, 105*l*.; and sums of 100*l*. from the Earl of Essex, the Earl Brownlow, the Countess dowager of Hardwicke, the Countess dowager of Caledon, Sir Thomas Sebright, Sir E. B. Lytton, W. J. Myers, esq., High Sheriff, C. J. Dimsdale, esq., H. H. Toulmin, esq., Abel Smith, jun. esq., Sotheron Estcourt, esq., C. C. Hale, esq., the Rev. Dr. Nicholson, and the Rev. E. Prodgers. At the close of the meeting nearly 3000*l*. had been subscribed.

One of the finest works of Gothic architecture, the *Cathedral of Ulm*, with its western tower, equalling in florid beauty the famed model of Cologne, and excelling it when complete by a few feet in height, has just received a large addition to the funds for its completion and renovation; the citizens have raised their annual contribution from the municipal funds from three thousand to six thousand gulden, upon which the King of Würtemberg has granted an equal sum from the funds of the state. As this building is now consecrated to Protestant worship, the rivalry with the Catholic confession of Germany by the Protestants has become animated. Subscriptions are being requested from all countries which have embraced the tenets

of Luther; and the freemasons are very active as a body to promote the work, to the planning and foundation of which they put in claim.

In the Royal Institution for *Glass Painting at Berlin*, four windows have been recently completed by Herr Martin. Two of them are a present of the King's, for the Marien-Kirche at Stralsund. They are of colossal dimensions (eighty-five feet high and seventeen feet broad), and are copies—the one of an Annunciation of the Virgin, after an etching of Zwoll (latter half of the fifteenth century), and the other of an Adoration of the Wise Men, after Van Eyck. The other two windows are to adorn the cathedral at Naumburg, and represent, in twenty-eight separate frames, the history of St. Paul and St. Peter, after designs by Herr von Quast.

The *Geographical Society of Paris*, at its meeting 5th of April, awarded its prize for the most important discovery during the last year to Dr. Heinrich Barth. The next prize, of a golden medal, was adjudged to Mr. G. Squier, of the United States, for his Central American researches. A great deal of interest was created by the reading of a letter from M. de Bonpland to one of the members. The Nestor of French travellers and naturalists announces in it his intention to return to Paris and to his old lodgings in the Rue du Mont Thabor,—only, however, in order to deliver to the Museum his collections and manuscripts, and then to return for ever to his plantation in Uruguay. M. de Bonpland is now eighty-three years of age.

A congress of sixty-four learned societies of the French provinces has been held at Paris. In the Archæological Section it has been resolved, that it would be desirable to have some slight knowledge of archæology given to the pupils in the primary schools; also to have plans of the old Roman roads, which exist in different parts of France, drawn up so as to enable a general plan of such roads to be made.

The library of the late *Prof. Hermann*, of Göttingen, the renowned philologist, has been purchased by the University of Prague. It consists of 11,000 volumes, of which 4000 are pamphlets.

A very comprehensive work is announced, entitled "*Memoirs of Libraries; together with a Practical Hand-book of Library Economy*. By Edward Edwards." To be printed in two volumes royal octavo. The author proposes to treat of every matter relating to his subject, ancient and modern, and in all parts of the world, under the three heads of history, statistics, and the economy of libraries. The last, if judiciously executed, will be highly useful.

The Rev. John Jordan, Vicar of En-

stone, in Oxfordshire, has issued a prospectus of a *Parochial History of Enstone*; including, among other objects of interest, the megalithic monument called the Ennestan, and the families of Lee and Dillon, of Ditchley.

Professor Owen has been appointed Superintendant of the department of Natural History and Science in the British Museum.

Dr. Andrew Clark has been appointed to the Chair of Physiology in the London Hospital Medical College on the resignation of Dr. Carpenter.

In some of the literary circles of Paris a good deal is said of the last work of *Count de Marcellus*, who was a long time French Minister at the court of St. James's. It consists of a new edition of the epic poem of Nonnus of Panopolis, of which the text is restored and a translation given

for the first time in a living language, with comments, by the ex-diplomatist. This ancient epic, the last song of the Greek muse, is the *Dionysiad* or *Bacchus*. The subject is the genius of civilisation originating in Egypt and Phœnicia, revived in Greece, and extending its benign influence to India. It required some courage and great patience to illustrate a work which contains not less than 22,000 verses in forty-eight cantos. The epic is thought to possess much poetic talent and a considerable amount of mythological erudition, and but for its extreme length would probably be much better known and more popular. A paraphrase in verse of the Gospel of St. John is also attributed to Nonnus, and hence it is inferred that he had at a late period of his life become a convert to Christianity.

#### HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*The History of France, from the earliest Period to the Present Time*, by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A., F.S.A., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, Author of the *Histories of Ireland and Scotland*, &c. Royal 8vo.—When reviewing Mr. W. Tooke's work on the Monarchy of France not many months ago, we found occasion to remark upon the deficiency in our language of works on French history. Mr. Wright traces the cause of this to the discouragements and disabilities which heretofore impeded the native historians. "The crown considered itself as the patron and promoter of national history, but its patronage unfortunately extended chiefly to controlling it; and without freedom as well as capability of critical examination, the labour of the historian is indeed vain. Under the reigns of the Bourbons, especially, the crown was so jealous and susceptible with regard to the power and prerogative which it held, that any new light thrown upon the past was looked upon with alarm, and a writer who ventured to pry into the secrets of state of even remote ages was more likely to meet with punishment than approval. Hence historical writers sought only to dress up known facts in such language, or to add to them such new ones, as were likely to flatter the Court as it then existed. There were no doubt historians with critical minds, but they felt on one hand that they were treading on tender ground, while on the other the best materials for criticism were denied to them. Not much more than a century ago, Nico-

las Freret, one of the most profound investigators of the records of French history, was stopped in his researches by an imprisonment in the Bastille. A few years before the attempts of the Jesuit Daniel to correct history were received with a no less hostile spirit. The old histories of France had always commenced with a fabulous king named Pharamond, and placed between him and Clovis three others, Clodion, Mérové, and Childeric. Daniel showed how little claim these persons, who at best were but chiefs of tribes, had to be placed among the sovereigns of France, and cut them off from the list, for which he met with no little persecution, for he was charged with an attempt upon the majesty of the monarchy, of a crime in fact little short of high treason, and the four kings were ostentatiously restored to their places. It is hardly necessary to say that Clovis is now justly regarded as the founder of the French monarchy.

"It is only since the general overthrow of old prejudices in the great revolution of the last century, that the vast masses of historical documents preserved in the public repositories have been opened to the inquirer, while at the same time freedom of historical discussion has led to a new and enlightened spirit of criticism. No sooner was access given to these great historical stores than their real value was appreciated, and the necessity of making them still more accessible was understood. Since the revolution of 1830 the French government has been continually occupied, at a great expense, in printing historical

documents, and the quantity of materials of this kind, now made public, is very great. The consequence is that the last and the present age have produced in France a school of historians of the highest merit, among whom the names of Guizot, Thierry, Sismondi, Mignet, &c. stand pre-eminent, and who have placed history itself on a totally different footing from that which it occupied before."

Mr. Wright now proposes to revive the history of France in an impartial and unprejudiced spirit, casting away all those national antipathies which are more than ever inappropriate under the present cordial alliance betwixt the union-flag and the tricolor. He does not follow the example of Sismondi in commencing his book with the invasion of the Franks; but ascends to the earlier days of the ancient Gauls, and gives some account of the internal economy of the Roman province, so far as will enable the general reader to understand the portion of modern and mediæval civilisation which was derived from that source. We are convinced that Mr. Wright is sufficiently master of his subject to assign to each division of his history its due proportion; but, in order to gratify the curiosity of modern readers, it is promised that the important events of the last and present centuries shall be related in particular detail. The work is to be completed in fifty-four parts, of which we have before us the first.

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*Stream of Time; or, Figurative and Graphic Synchronology of Universal History and Biography to the year 1855.* By William Bell, *Phil. Dr., Hon. Secretary to the London Chronological Association.* Fifteenth Edition.—In this historical chart the prevalence or decay of the several nations of the world are represented as so many rivers, converging or diverging, according to the vicissitudes of their fortune; covered with memoranda of the principal events in their history, and brought into comparison by a uniform marginal chronology. The variety of colours appeals to the eye, and enables it to trace each stream without difficulty. The inscription of "Fifteenth Edition" is a proof that this method of historical instruction has already met with no little success. The first edition was in 1810.

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*London in the Olden Time; being a Topographical and Historical Memoir of London, Westminster, and Southwark, accompanying a Pictorial Map of the City and Suburbs, as they existed in the Reign of Henry VIII., before the Dissolution of the Monasteries.* Compiled from ancient documents and other authentic sources by

William Newton, *author of A Display of Heraldry.* Small folio, pp. 120.—The map which this compilation is designed to illustrate has been laid down, in the first place, from the survey taken by Roque early in the last century; by the aid of which, Mr. Newton found that almost every ancient locality of note might be traced, and in some cases their exact limits determined. Where this could not be satisfactorily done, considerable assistance was derived from Ogilby's map, published in the seventeenth century; and from an official plan in the British Museum, which shows the exact sites of all the churches before the fire of 1666. To supply the constructive features of the edifices of ancient London, and thus to render the map a pictorial one, recourse has been had to the view by Van den Wyngerde in 1543, to that of Aggas in 1560, and that of Hofnagle in 1572; as well as to the works of Hollar, which exhibit the ancient appearance retained by many of the old structures of London down to the great fire. To combine the information derived from these several authentic sources, to bring them all within one view, and to reduce them to that proportionate scale which modern science and appliances render available, was a task well worth the undertaking, and we think it has been very creditably executed. The picture extends from the abbey of Westminster at the left-hand corner to the precinct of St. Katharine's on the right, including on the north the suburb of Clerkenwell, the ancient line of Old-street, and Hoxton, with Southwark on the Surrey side. It has been very neatly etched on copper by Mr. Thomas Sherratt; and is printed from stone within an ornamental frame, very appropriately designed by Mr. J. R. Jobbins. A pictorial map, so carefully constructed, partakes of the character of a model, and enables one to tread in idea through the city of our forefathers, recalling not merely the names and localities, but even the appearance of the magnificent cathedral and conventual churches, the spacious halls, the frowning fortresses, the conduits and the crosses, the walls and gates which exist no longer, the ditches which are now filled up, and the brooks and watercourses now concealed below the surface,—the lang-bourn which made its way along Fenchurch-street, and the "old-bourn" which did not run down the street of Holborn. We here allude to an article in our present Magazine, and which shows, as we think very satisfactorily, that the true *Hole-bourn* was the stream which ran in the hollow, and which is described in Mr. Newton's map as "The Fleet river, or River of Wells."

Mr. Newton's descriptive commentary is pleasantly and diligently compiled. It proceeds upon the basis of the survey by honest John Stowe, with additions from the works of Hatton, Strype, Maitland, Herbert, Brayley, Nightingale, and Brewer: together with the observations of the author himself, who claims half a century's acquaintance with his subject. Stowe's Survey has a high place in our regard, and we do not know any book of its kind so valuable for its matter, or so delightful for its quaint and agreeable manner: but it is too much the practice to allow such venerable names to form the barrier to further research. Stowe requires to be edited critically. He is often wrong, and more particularly in his etymologies, as is the case with much more learned scholars among his contemporaries: and, if we have any fault to find with Mr. Newton, it is for a want of critical judgment. This is manifest in his very first page, where we find him ready to give a degree of credit to the colonisation of Britain by Brutus, and the erection of London as Troynovant. In his remarks on the various etymologies of London, he is wholly at a loss. So again for Kentish-town: in his map he writes it "Ken-edge town;" in p. 98 he says that at an early period it was called Kenish town; at p. 120 he connects it, with greater probability, with the prebend of Cantlers, belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral; but still harps upon *cant*, a corner, and the *edge* of the forest, which he considers to be still lingering in Caen wood. At p. 81 he derives La Belle Sauvage on Ludgate hill from a French romance, overlooking the authentic record of the inn having belonged to the family of Savage. At p. 41 he derives the Stocks market, not from its having been the market for stock-fish, but from a pair of stocks having formerly stood there—in this following Stowe. Altogether we regard the history of London a most interesting field, which still presents ample scope for intelligent investigation. Its documentary *records* have, comparatively speaking, hitherto been neglected. As an instance of this fact, we need only point to the new volume of *Archæologia*, where Mr. Corner has traced, at successive eras, the history of the Abbot of Waltham's inn, near Billingsgate, which is unnoticed by Stowe, and consequently by Mr. Newton. We look forward to the labours of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society as inaugurating a new era in this branch of research: and to its members we can cordially recommend Mr. Newton's work as their best *Vade Mecum*.

*Syria and the Syrians.* By C. M. Wortabet. 2 vols.—We ought to look with indulgence on a certain amount of bad writing when the person who puts forth a book has a tale to tell of individual history and of peculiar usages, modes of thought &c., which no one else is so well qualified to relate: but there is a great deal too much of ambition in the volumes before us. M. Wortabet writes a book for the purpose of instructing the British public in things it ought to know. So long as he states facts, we are quite willing to overlook much grammatical error, and a large amount of orientalism. It is only when he pretends to see deeper than other men, and to draw profound inferences from a jumble of Eastern experiences, neither new nor peculiarly elucidated by the mode of telling, that we complain of having so many words for so little purpose.

That we may not do him injustice, it is right to relate what we learn of his own history. M. Wortabet is the son of a Syrian convert to Protestantism. The services of his father were engaged by the American mission at Beyrout about the year 1823. The history of that mission has been often given, and is familiar to all readers versed in missionary literature, but of course a peculiar interest attaches to details given by a pupil of the school and the son of one of its native ministers. How the Maronite and Syrian patriarchs united their forces against the Bible-men, as the missionaries were called—how furious was their indignation, and how successful for a time their persecution, we knew before: the reader may also be aware that an English clergyman, Mr. Williams, author of "The Holy City," has impugned the motives of the converts, and in particular has adverted to the case of the father of M. Wortabet, and his two native colleagues. It is but just to say that the allegations do not stand on very good ground; M. Wortabet, the son, author of the present work, at least appears to have remained faithful to his earliest impressions, attached to the teachers and clergymen of the Beyrout Mission, and anxious to bear grateful testimony to the Christian spirit which pervaded their ministrations.

In the year 1836, he was one of six pupils placed under the special charge of Mr. Thomson, an American, then the sole survivor of the missionaries. The boys had no proper Arabic books; and the teacher was obliged to instruct them through the medium of English. In this manner M. Wortabet picked up his knowledge of our tongue. His father had died about four years previous to his admission into the school, and it seems that the



pupils shared the varying fortunes of the institution for six years, when the funds for its support altogether failed.

We infer that M. Wortabet sought and found employment after this time, in mercantile houses in the East; that he has since travelled extensively on his own account; and that he has seen much of life in various regions. The present volumes are the result of a return to his native place Beyrout, in the year 1854, and of some months wandering in Syria and the Holy Land.

With regard to the arrangement of the work, we have never met with one more utterly incomprehensible. It appears to be a compilation from a number of journals, and these are so clumsily put together that no single subject of narration is thoroughly gone through; but fragments of information are perpetually presenting themselves in wrong places. Added to this, an almost inextricable confusion in the structure of sentences, and a great variety of modes of spelling the same word. We are sorry our picture cannot be made more attractive, consistently with truth.

*Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses. The narrative of twelve months' experience in the Hospitals of Koulali and Scutari. By a Lady Volunteer. 2 vols.*—Of course this is a book sure to excite deep interest. It is written with that sort of life-like reality which no imitative process can ever attain to. Many of the anecdotes are given simply and forcibly, and we cannot question their accuracy. If any doubt suggests itself, it is only about the publishing in this form at all. The volumes are eked out with descriptions of Constantinople, and even of Malta, all which tend to weaken respect for a book which thereby comes to be regarded as a publisher's speculation. This surely should not have been. The ladies' work has been altogether of too careful a character to be made up into an article of market value. Of course we think the details should be given, and that it is time for the patient women who have laboured so long in silence to speak; but special care should have been taken to put forth nothing which could present them in the character of book-makers.

Having said this, we must add, that nothing can be more interesting than the details of the nursing at Scutari and Koulali. The authoress is one of the ladies who accompanied Miss Stanley. She worked for a time at Scutari under Miss Nightingale, but was afterwards transferred to Koulali, where she remained till that hospital was broken up. She gives large and impartial praise to her

various coadjutors, but more especially to the Catholic sisters, who appear to have been, as a body, more reliable than any. At a time when the regular staff was greatly diminished, the Sisters of Mercy never complained of double work. At all times their chief cause of grief seems to have been, the being for a few days or hours not as fully occupied as they thought they might have been.

We wish as much could be said for the English nurses. Out of twenty-one sent in one detachment, only eleven could be retained, and of even these the general report is unfavourable. We are somewhat doubtful as to the writer's giving them fair allowance of patience. The English hospital nurse is evidently the object, from the first, of her strong misgivings; and, although there may have been but too many reasons for her opinion of their after misconduct, we cannot feel always so well assured of the requisite forbearance being exercised towards these ill-trained women. A strong case is at all events made out against the system at home which can have issued in such a bad result.

*Pneuma, or the Wandering Soul; A Parable in Rhyme and Outline. By the Rev. W. Calvert, M.A., Minor Canon of St. Paul's.* (Twenty etchings by the Author.)—Both as a poet and an artist Mr. Calvert takes high amateur rank. In each capacity he manifests elegance and good taste, an agreeable fancy, and a just appreciation of the graceful and the beautiful. His designs are in outline, after the manner of Retszch, some of them exceedingly clever in drawing and expression, and, if deficient in anything, it is mainly in force and strength of outline. His poetry has the like qualifications in the points of language and imagery, and if it fails to arrest the attention very powerfully, or to impress itself strongly upon the memory, it is from no deficiency of grace, but possibly from the dulcet strain being too uniformly prolonged. The allegory which forms the framework of the story is at once simple and orthodox: we transcribe its "Argument.—Pneuma (spirit), the youthful daughter of Æon (eternity) the King of Ouran (heaven), is placed with her imbecile and distorted foster-brother Sarx (flesh) under the guardianship of the Lady Ecclesia (the Church). In an evil hour they are inveigled away by Phosphor (Lucifer), a rebellious vassal of King Æon, and carried off into his mountain haunts. Thence they are rescued by the Prince, the brother of Pneuma, and through many dangers and difficulties effect their return. In conclusion, Pneuma is summoned to her

father's court in Castle Ouran, leaving Sarx, until, released from the spell which has bound him, and endowed with beauty and intellect, he shall be called to rejoin her beside King Æon's throne." We add a passage from the voyage of Pneuma and Sarx down the stream of life,—

—————The fragile boat  
Through the mid-river cleaves its way.  
Its dancing prow  
The stream doth plough,  
On either bow  
Throwing a tuft of silvery spray.  
And by the helm that lady lay,  
Watching, with her wistful eye,  
The shadowy scenes they glided by.  
Whilst, lolling opposite the maid,  
Sax, dabbling with the wavelets, played,  
And oft, with outstretched arm essayed  
To catch each passing prize he saw,  
The wind-tossed leaf, or floating straw.  
On, on she sails; before her eyes,  
In picture-like succession, rise  
A thousand dreamy fantasies.

As she proceeds on her voyage the Soul is absorbed in contemplating the arts of civilized life, under the aspect of their mediæval influences:—

On, on she sails:  
The stream no longer flows  
By turfy banks, and under pendent trees;  
But, looking down  
Upon the broadened flood,  
A vast and many-gabled town  
In beauty stood.  
Along its crowded quays  
The tall masts rose  
Of many a gallant barque;  
And towered, higher  
Than masts and glittering vanes, a mark  
For far-off mariners, the fretted spire  
Of a huge minster; whilst thereout  
The chiming sweet  
Of swinging bells, roused round about  
The gladsome echoes. Every street  
Down sloping to the tide, was rife  
With all the stir and throng  
Of busy, art-enrich'd life.  
And still, as Pneuma sailed along  
In that frail schallop lying,  
Through water-gate and open casement she  
Could dimly see  
King-honoured painters, in rich studios plying  
Their world-bewitching craft. Beneath  
The chisel stroke  
Ensculptured beauty woke,  
And almost seemed to breathe,  
Whilst stole the voice of song  
From terrace and from turret high,  
With sweet accordant minstrelsie.

*Ueber den Dolichenus-Cult, von Custos J. G. Seidl—mit VI. Tafeln. Wien, 1854. (On the Worship of Dolichenus, by the Custos J. G. Seidl.) 89 pp. royal 8vo.—*  
The topical deities which the Romans

found in Britain and those other countries of their conquests on which they imposed an equal yoke of servitude and civilization, were by the liberality and religious toleration of the victors grafted on their own creeds, according to the best conformities they could discover in the attributes or symbols of the barbarian gods, either to their own indigenous deities or to those which superseded them from the classic myths of Homeric and Grecian song.

Thus in the widely dispersed worship of Camulus, a god of rapine or destruction, and aptly personified at the Camulodunum of their earliest British colony by the sphynx found there, couched on the mangled head and members of a human body: this was assimilated to their god of war Mars, as inscriptions found at Kilsyth, at Xanten on the Rhine, and elsewhere testify. Apollo gained in Germany and Britain the epithet Grannus, as the protector of sanitary springs and hot-wells, from the fully-authenticated ancient term *gran* for water: thus Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) is its translation into the Theotisc, Aach (*agua*, Latin,) as its topographical Roman designation, Aquisgrannum, proves. The famous stone found when digging round the foundations of Notre Dame in Paris with the figures and names of numerous deities, has four barbarian gods answering to corresponding Roman ones. Jupiter is paired with the Water Bull, Taurus Trigaraunus, and many similar instances might be adduced.

A searching inquiry into the nature, attributes, and etymologies of these deities has been hitherto unattempted in Britain, and yet it would materially tend to illustrate most of the religion and much of the manners of our ancestors prior to the Roman dominion. In this respect the work before us would afford valuable assistance. The Jupiter Dolichenus has been always a puzzle to mythologists, more from the confined view under which he has been examined than from any inherent difficulty.

The author before us, as custos of the archæological treasures collected at Vienna, had every opportunity for a full survey of all that literary ingenuity or imperial liberality had been able to amass from the large limits of Austrian rule or elsewhere, in its capital. His Appendix enumerates, with the fullest description and their entire bibliography, as also some critical notes, sixty-eight objects relative to Jupiter Dolichenus hitherto discovered, as statues, bas-reliefs, inscriptions, or coins, illustrated by six lithographs with the representations of the most remarkable. He has embodied the remarks of Dr. Römer Buchner (*Jahrbücher des Nassau Vereins*, vol. iv. 2tes heft, p. 349) in

reference to the bronze triangular tablet found in the Mithriacum at Heddernheim—of Wolunski, regarding the deity with the *malleus* as a Slavonic Zur or Gothic Thor with his dreaded Miölnir—of Maffei (*Musæi Veronensis Mon. Lat. fol. 1749*) and of many others.

This phase of Jupiter worship is also not unfrequent in Britain. Camden notices an inscription to his honour found in 1654 at St. Julian's near Caerleon, and engravings of two others are in Horsley's *Brit. Rom.* (vide C. R. Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i. p. 13-16); but the *Vicus Dolichenus* found on the altar there engraven evidently alludes to a place close to where it was discovered, whose ancient name appears almost intact in the modern Doulens. The spot which Gregory of Tours calls *Dolensem Vicum* (*ibid.* p. 15 note), where the carnage of the Britanni was perpetrated by the Goths, need not necessarily be in the province Biturica: it may have taken place, as is most probable, on a flying enemy shortly after they had passed the frontier.

We cannot go further at present into this interesting subject: it would require a volume to pursue it into all the ramifications it would lead to and all the illustrations it would require; but whoever undertakes the inquiry should not be without Herr Seidl's book as an excellent manual and complete guide to all that has been hitherto written on the subject.

*The Apocalypse of Saint John. A New Translation, metrically arranged, with Scripture Illustrations.* 12mo. pp. 87.—In this translation the writer endeavours to present, as nearly as possible, at once the meaning and the poetical form of the original composition. "That the one prophetic book of the New Testament is similar (he remarks), in many respects, to the prophetic books of the Old Testament, must at once be seen, but the agreement is far more complete than is generally supposed. In the parallelism of the lines, the composition of the paragraphs, and the division and sub-divisions of the several portions into threes, the same orderly arrangement may be everywhere observed. The recognition of the poetic character of the Old Testament prophecies, and their presentation in the form of poetry, have contributed much to a correct understanding of their meaning, and to a just appreciation of their excellence; and it is hoped that the attempt here made may be of some similar service to the readers of this book." The translator has preferred the readings of Lachmann, Tischendorf, and Tregelles, which usually are accordant with one another, to those

of the received text. In one instance he has ventured to differ from them all, following some manuscripts which, in chap. iii. verse 13, instead of the name Antipas, give the following sense:—

I know where thou dwellest,  
Where the throne of Satan is,\*  
And thou holdest fast my name,  
And didst not deny the truth;  
And in the days *thou wast arraigned*,  
He was my witness, faithful to me,  
Who was slain among you,  
Where Satan has his dwelling.

The above gives an idea of the translator's metrical arrangement, but not of the amount of his "scripture illustrations," which consist of very numerous references to parallel expressions in other parts of the sacred volume.

*A Memoir of the Right Rev. David Low, D.D. By the Rev. W. Blatch. Fcp. 8vo. pp. vii. 385.*—This volume, in addition to the memoir of Bishop Low (who presided over the united dioceses of Ross, Moray, and Argyle), comprises sketches of the principal events connected with the Scottish Episcopal Church during the last seventy years. It thus forms a kind of supplement to the late Bishop Russell's "History of the Church in Scotland," being also uniform with it in size. The alteration in the canons of that church, which took place in 1838, is mentioned in a note at p. 190, but not sufficiently described for a subject of such importance, as it subsequently gave rise to a controversy. On this subject, however, we can only refer to a pamphlet, entitled, "Comparison of the Communion Offices of the Church of England and the Scottish Episcopal Church," which was published in 1844. Chap. vii. contains a variety of particulars concerning the late Bishop Luscombe's Episcopate in France, which will assist future writers on English Church History.

*Sermons preached at St. Mary's in Oxford. By the Rev. C. P. Eden, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. pp. xii. 348.*—In the present day the general choice is rather unfavourable to the publication of Sermons, in point of form, and our popular divines prefer recasting them into the shape of continuous treatises, when they have been preached in course. But, though a preacher may do this in his own pulpit, it cannot so easily be done in an university church, where sermons are delivered by different persons in succession. Taking these discourses, however (which were preached at Oxford), as they stand, they are thought-

\* 2 Tim. iv. 17.

ful and impressive. Inferences are drawn further sometimes than we are prepared to follow, but we are not so unreasonable as to maintain, that what strikes us as new in argument must therefore be wrong. As favourable specimens, we would mention the practical remarks on Pharaoh's "Hardness of Heart," p. 98—102, and those with which the sermon on "Judas not known to his associates" concludes.

*The Daisy-Chain, by the Authoress of the Heir of Redclyffe. (J. W. Parker.)*—Our first glance at this volume was one of astonishment and alarm. A book, much resembling a new edition of Johnson's Dictionary, containing 652 pages of close printing, is somewhat uncommon as a tale for young people. However, we do not think a single reader will rebel when once an entrance is effected. We have ourselves read it all—every page—and have been far from wishing our task shortened. The authoress's vocation is certainly a very peculiar one. We take no interest in her plots: here is the day by day life of a large family, told in a manner of which fiction has few more successful examples. You cannot say that the matter is perfect in its reality; on the contrary, it is often ideal, sometimes approaching to the unnatural; but, for the very large, increasing class of readers who enjoy studies of character, relishing even the least common, if consistent with themselves, we know no one who furnishes such portrait galleries as the authoress of the Daisy-Chain. Occasionally a doubt has arisen in our minds whether children and young people may not be rendered too observant of personal peculiarities by means of such books as these. We should still less like them to be pedants in character than in literature; and, no doubt, the lads and lasses of the Daisy-Chain contemplate each other and themselves too closely. Self-centred we think they occasionally are, but this fault is neutralized by some consummate excellences. Above all, her readers ought to thank the author for her most charming portrait of the widowed father, Dr. May. It is a master-piece—healthful, fresh, by no means faultless, but simple, true, religious, clear-sighted. This

one character illumines the whole story, and every member of the family borrows something of its interest from its head.

Under every conceivable circumstance of life, we feel we should have liked such a man as Dr. May; but the intense pity we feel for a bereavement occasioned by his own careless rashness, and the deep respect with which his noble efforts to perform the consequent duties inspire us, lends a high interest to the whole. Most of the characters are more or less over-drawn; they denote a habit of minute observation, its results tested by somewhat narrow principles: and they make us wish that the author would now cast away her pen for a while, and freshen herself in new scenes, and among a different set of minds. Unless she does this, she will infallibly contract, rather than enlarge and strengthen her powers, and we cannot help doubting whether even the lovingness of her spirit will not also suffer deterioration.

*Picture Reward Tickets. Sold by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.*—It is a pleasure, in noticing these prizes for good children, to remark, that they are not only excellent in their intention, like so many other well-meant efforts of a similar nature, but also very successful in their execution. On each card is placed a well-chosen piece of poetry; and its subject is illustrated by a beautiful little vignette, printed in Baxter's oil colours, designed without affectation or effort, and with much natural simplicity and truth. We can readily imagine a village child, a stranger to shop-windows, receiving one of these cards as a reward of unfathomable beauty, and unappreciable value, and yet sixteen of them are provided by this venerable Society for *ten pence*!

*A Sea-side Lesson Book. By H. G. Adams. (Groombridge.)*—This is a very pretty, well-conceived, and useful sea-side companion, rendered unnecessarily disagreeable to the eye of a child by the questions at the end of each portion. Would it not have been better at least to place them, as a help to teachers, at the end of the volume?

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

*April 3.* J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Samuel Tymms, esq. F.S.A. local secretary for Bury St. Edmund's, exhibited an East Indian shield, of buffalo hide; a nocturnal, made by Alexis Schniep, of Vienna; a bronze celt from Mildenhall, and other objects from the museum of the Bury institution.

Joseph Alexander, esq. of Broadstairs, in the Isle of Thanet, communicated a sketch of ancient pieces of ordnance found by fishermen off the North Foreland. One of them was of the hooped form, of the 15th century.

The Rev. R. S. Hawker, local secretary for Cornwall, sent drawings and sketches of fonts and piscine at Crantock, Bodmin, and Morwenstow.

John Evans, esq. local secretary for Herts, sent an electrotpe cast of a small oval seal, found at Berkhamstead, with this legend, SIGILLV' FRATERNITATIS SANCTI CLEMENTIS. It was assigned to the middle of the 15th century.

George Pryce, esq. communicated an account, with some copies, of certain ancient paintings, still remaining in the upper rooms of the deanery at Bristol, which rooms are said to have been formerly occupied by the survivors or singing men of the abbey. These paintings are executed in a clear black outline; their subjects are of an allegorico-religious character, comprising the Wise and Foolish Virgins; a group of Paul, Peter, and David; Christ the Good Shepherd, with a man kneeling in prayer to him; Fides, Spes, et Penitentia; Obduratio, Desperatio, et Metus; the Fall of the town of Siloam; the Raising of Jairus's Daughter, &c. The costume appears to point to the reign of Queen Mary, and at that time it is not improbable that such religious paintings would be revived, under the patronage of John Holywell, then bishop of Bristol.

*April 10.* Rear-Adm. W. H. Smyth, V.P.

Valentine Hicks Labrow, esq. solicitor, of Chancery-lane and Wilmington-square, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

William Chaffers, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a portion of a bronze enamelled vase, of great beauty, recently discovered in this country.

The Rev. Edward Trollope, F.S.A. read a memoir of the life and character of Nicholas Breakspere, who, under the title of Hadrian the Fourth, was the only Englishman that has ever attained the papal tiara.

Colonel Munro exhibited a vast quantity of relics discovered on the site of an ancient building, supposed to have been a temple, between Balaklava and Sebastopol. The spot was that used throughout the siege as the provision-depot of the English camp, but the antiquities concealed beneath the green knoll which marked the spot were not suspected until after the termination of hostilities. The first intimation of the buried treasures was the turning-up of a coin of Romanus: and next the men came upon a stone wrought on all sides, which intimated a building of some importance. At length an oblong inclosure was cleared out, measuring 150 feet by 93, and having at one end a circular form. Its walls were ten feet in thickness, comprising a cyclopean wall and an inner wall of wrought masonry. They found sixteen vases, containing different descriptions of soil, a few bones, and some charcoal. A small female head, in terra cotta, of singular beauty, presumed to be Astarte or some other divinity, has been presented to her Majesty.\* The other fragments of pottery, glass beads, fibulae, spear-heads, coins, &c. will be deposited in the British Museum. The pottery was broken into so many pieces, and it was so difficult to form a perfect vessel, that it is supposed that their parts were designedly dispersed. One elegant small vase has been copied by the Colebrook Dale Company. Only two pieces of sculpture, of very rude work, occurred, and not the least portion of marble. There were a good many coins, but generally the same as those described by Dr. Clarke. On a consideration of the evidence they afforded, and other circumstances, the building was assigned to an era from 400 to 200 B.C.

*April 17.* Edward Hawkins, esq. V.P.

Fred. Ouvry, esq. Treasurer, exhibited the original conveyance of the manor of Tittenhanger, co. Herts. part of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of St. Alban's, from the executors of king Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Pope the founder of Trinity college Oxford, 18 March 1 Edw. VI. It bears the sign-manual of the King and the autograph signature of E. Somerset (the protector), T. Cantuarien. (Cranmer), W. Seint John, J. Russell, Thom's Southampton, Cuth. Duresm., J. Warwyk,

\* This head and some others of the most remarkable relics are grouped together in an engraving in the Illustrated London News of Jan. 19.



Willm Paget, Anthone Browne, A. Denny, W. Herbert, Edward North, Edward Montagu, and E. Wotton. The great seal is still attached in a broken state; and so are those of most of the executors: viz. 1. Somerset, a phoenix; 2. Cranmer, a shield of his family quarterings with the letters T. C.; 3. St. John, an eagle, wings erected, within the garter; 4. Russell, broken; 5. Southampton, arms and quarterings; 6. Tunstall, an antique cameo female head; 6. Warwick, a lion statant guardant within the garter; 7. Paget, crest and motto *PER IL SVO CONTRARIO*; 8. Browne, a buck trippant, collared and chained, within the garter; 9. Denny, a profile female head; 10, 11, Herbert, North, wanting; 12. Montagu, arms, three fusils and border engrailed, crest, a demidragon; 13. Wotton, crest, a satyr's head, with bat's wings.

Henry Shaw, esq. F.S.A. read a description of the very remarkable tile-pavements which have been discovered in the ruins of Chertsey abbey, Surrey (and already briefly noticed in our vol. XLIII. pp. 287, 618, 628), accompanied by drawings made by Mr. Scurlock of that town. Chertsey abbey was very thoroughly destroyed after the Dissolution, and a private mansion with its terraced gardens was formed upon the site. Various specimens of tiles have from time to time been exhumed. Two small circular ones, found in 1787, and exhibiting the busts of a King and Queen, were engraved in the 8th volume of the *Archæologia*. Others were disinterred about the year 1820, some of which are in the possession of the Rev. E. C. Clarke, of Cowley House, Chertsey, and some were employed to floor a summer-house at St. Anne's Hill. A number of small ones are in the museum of Sir John Soane; and many are doubtless deposited in private collections. A large discovery took place in 1853, when Mr. Grumbridge was digging foundations for a new house. They then attracted the notice of Mr. Scurlock, who succeeded in collecting about fifty different designs; and having communicated his discovery to Mr. Minton, the present manufacturer of church tiles, and Mr. G. G. Scott, the architect, a subscription was made for further investigation, to which the Surrey Archæological Society contributed ten pounds. The excavations were made, as was supposed, in the southern part of the nave and the south transept of the abbey church, and in part of the Chapter-house. Within the transept were ten coffins, one of which was of Purbeck marble. Near these was a large quantity of tiles. Mr. Shaw now remarked that the tiles were evidently of two sets, manufactured at distinct periods. The ara-

besques of the later set were copied from the earlier patterns: but the characters of the inscriptions are wholly different. The latter may be assigned to the beginning of the 14th century: the others to some fifty years earlier. Of the design of the entire pavement, only a general and inadequate idea can now be formed. The most conspicuous features are medallions, filled with groupes of figures, the subjects derived from the legends or romances of the time. There is an evident imitation of the designs employed in stained glass during the same period. Some of them appear to have been intended for a reredos or upright wall. Mr. Shaw pronounced them to be both in design and execution superior to any encaustic tiles of the same age he has yet met with; and expressed his opinion that their decorative portions display precisely that peculiarity of excellence by which the ornamental carving in our cathedrals and churches, executed during the period termed early-English, was, in general, distinguished from those of a correspondent date on the continent. He concluded with the suggestion that the Society should promote further research among the ruins at Chertsey: by which some of the imperfect patterns might probably be perfected.

The Rev. John Webb, F.S.A. read a paper, entitled "Some passages in the life and character of a lady connected with the counties of Hereford and Worcester, during the civil wars of the seventeenth century." The subject of this memoir was Mrs. Joyce Jeffries, the half-sister of Humphrey Coningsby, esq. of Neen Sollers, in Shropshire, a gentleman remarkable for his chivalrous enterprise as a traveller, in the reign of James I. and who was of the elder line of the Coningsbys (originally of Coningsby, co. Lincoln), which, in the junior line at Hampton Court, in Herefordshire, was subsequently advanced to the peerage. Mr. Webb's portraiture of this pattern gentlewoman of the seventeenth century is derived from her autograph account book, now in the possession of Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart. which embraces a period of nine years, and embodies a multitude of curious particulars bearing upon the events, persons, and manners of the age, setting forth simultaneously her own very singular self, the representation of a class which is now only to be seen in the family pictures of the time. She lived unmarried, with an income which, in her prosperous days, exceeded 500*l.* per annum, derived partly from annuities to which she was entitled by inheritance, and partly from moneys lent (usually at the interest of 8 per cent.) to many of the best families in

her neighbourhood. In the expenditure of her income she was most generous: three-fourths of her payments consist of sums bestowed in presents, or in articles purchased and given away. Her style of apparel was perhaps costly for her rank; in her palmy days she wore a tawney camel coat and kirtle, which, with all the requisite appendages and trimmings, and making, cost 10*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* She had at the same time a black silk calimanco loose gown, petticoat, and boddice, which, with the making, cost 18*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* These were made by a tailor in London, and in the same year a tailor in Hereford made her a Polonia coat and kirtle, which cost 5*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* She wore a head-dress of black tiffany, ruff stocks, and a beaver hat with a black silk band, and worsted hose of different colours, sometimes blue, sometimes grass-green. She also employed false curls, and curling-irons to keep them in order; cordovan gloves, sweet gloves, and gold-embroidered gloves. She wore diamond and cornelian rings; used spectacles, and carried a whistle suspended at her girdle by a yard of loop black lace, probably for a little dog. A Cypress cat was given her by the lady Dansey of Brinsop; and she kept a throstle in a twiggen cage.

She had many god-children, and was bountiful to them all, but especially to one, Mistress Eliza Acton, who became her companion, whom she supplied lavishly with clothes and money, and at length gave her a portion of 800*l.*, having concluded a match for her with a scion of the house of Gernons, one of the most respectable in Herefordshire. Madam Jeffries kept several servants, and went abroad in a coach drawn by two mares, which, on one occasion, she lent to Mrs. Bodenham to take her to Bristol. She was very observant of the festivals and ordinances of the church; paid her tithes and offerings, and, after the old seignorial custom, contributed for her dependants as well as herself in the offertory at the communion at Easter. Her seat, in All Saints' at Hereford, was at that season dressed up (with flowers) by the wife of the parish clerk. At Twelfth Eve she contributed to the wassell of the hinds, when they lighted their twelve fires, and made the fields resound with their revelry (as is done to this day); and in February made a point of taking pecuniary notice of the first of the other sex whom she met on St. Valentine's Day, entering with all the naïveté imaginable,—“Gave Tom Aston, for being my Valentine, 2*s.* 1640. Gave Mr. Dick Gravell, cam to be my Valentine, 1*s.*” She sends Mr. Mayor a present of 10*s.* on his law-day, and on one occasion dines with

him, when the city waits are in attendance, to whom she gives money: and she is usually generous to travelling minstrels and showmen, as to a boy that did sing like a blackbird; to Cherilickcome and his jackanapes; and to a man that had the dancing horse at the Hereford Midsummer fair. In all matters she exhibits a gentle and a generous mind. Mr. Webb, in the second portion of his paper, proposes to relate what befell her in the troubled time of the Civil War.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Apr. 4. Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P. in the chair.

A discovery of remarkable interest was brought under the notice of the Society by Mr. Matthew Bloxam, of Rugby, in connection with the memorable retreat of the ten thousand Greeks from the province of Babylon, B.C. 401. It is a bronze helmet of unique form, found, as Mr. Bloxam stated, in the bed of the river Tigris, near Tilley, where the gallant band, continually harassed by the barbarians, are supposed to have effected the crossing of the river Tigris. This very curious headpiece is wholly dissimilar in its contour and general character to any object of the kind hitherto discovered: it was found in June, 1854, and was given to the present possessor by Mr. R. B. Oakley, who fortunately was present at the time when this relique was obtained from the channel of the Tigris. The form bears some analogy to the antique *petasus*, and a type of helmet in some respects to be compared with it may be seen on certain Macedonian coins.

Mr. J. M. Kemble delivered a dissertation on a singular feature occasionally occurring in the interments of an early age, namely, the use of mortuary urns in the form of houses, or, as they have been called in Germany, “house-urns.” The idea, he observed, of making the tomb resemble the house is a natural one, especially where there is some belief that the dead continue to inhabit the tomb. This is shown strikingly in the magnificent Etruscan interments, where scenes of festivity are depicted on the walls, and costly vases and furniture are found in profusion. A similar practice seems to have prevailed amongst the Greeks and other nations of antiquity. The “house-urns” found in Germany and the North of Europe probably originated in a similar feeling. They are of comparatively small size, being intended only to contain the ashes of the dead: they are of rare occurrence, five examples only having fallen under Mr. Kemble's observation,—in German and Danish museums. A fine example exists

in the British Museum, and some others have occurred in Italy. The peculiarity of these urns, which differ essentially in general form, is that they have a door or window in the roof or the side, through which the contents were introduced: this aperture was closed by a separate piece of baked clay, which may be termed a shutter, and was closed by a bolt or bar. In the majority of examples the form of the urn is circular; one preserved at Berlin is oblong, and exactly represents the peasant's hut at the present time, the roof also being marked to represent thatch. It seems beyond question, in all the variations of form, that these urns were intended to represent houses. The round form of the German huts is strikingly illustrated by the column of Antoninus. Mr. Kemble described a very remarkable urn, now in a collection at Lüneberg, which presents the peculiar feature of being provided with two apertures, one at the side, the other in the bottom of the urn, glazed with small pieces of green glass, apparently of Roman manufacture. This may, however, have been only a caprice, and the urn may not have been intended to represent a house. He produced a drawing of an Etruscan urn of particular interest in the British Museum, found at Vulci, and in the form, not of a house, but a tent. Such urns have also occurred at Albano.

In regard to the house-urns found in Mecklenburg, Thuringia, and other localities in the North of Europe, Mr. Kemble expressed his opinion that their age may be assigned to the later period, conventionally designated "the Age of Iron." He offered some important suggestions in reference to the question of Etruscan influence in the North of Europe, and the probability that the bronze weapons of the earlier period may be connected with traffic established by the Etruscans with Scandinavia and other parts of the North.

Mr. G. W. Impey communicated an account of various ancient relics found in Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, in the course of works carried out under direction of Mr. J. Cole, architect. Some of these remains were brought for inspection. A great accumulation of rubbish was found, from 12 to 15 feet deep, containing pavement tiles of Dutch or Flemish manufacture, and the ordinary red decorative tiles which occur in England. From that depth to 25 feet were found chalk, rag-stone, and brick-earth, the latter probably the remains of constructions of "cob," and in connection with these *débris* were fragments of Roman pottery. A well was also found at a

considerable depth, and a foot-way paved with tile leading to it. Mr. Impey stated that the accumulation in that part of the metropolis is about 20 feet above the natural soil. He described some curious remains found in Throgmorton-street, where the accumulation is considerably less. A well formed with squared chalk had been found, supposed to be of the Roman period; and from this receptacle had been obtained a small gold fibula, enamelled, some Samian ware, Roman glass, &c.

Mr. George Scharf, jun. gave an account of the painted glass in the church of Fairford, Gloucestershire, remarkable not only for the great beauty of its execution, being perhaps the finest existing example of its age in this country, but on account of the arrangement and variety of subjects. Such indeed is the perfection of the design, that some have regarded this fine series of windows as produced under the immediate influence of Italian art. Mr. Winston brought under the notice of the Society another beautiful production of the same kind, the east window of a chantry in North Moreton church, Berks, said to have been founded by the Stapleton family, whose armorial bearings appear in the window. The subjects are chiefly taken from New Testament history, with some incidents from the legend of St. Nicholas. The window is of large size, consisting of five lights, and the glass has suffered great damage from neglect, and the decay of the leading. Although much has in consequence fallen out and perished, there are sufficient remains to supply nearly the entire original design. The date of this painted glass is about 1310, and it is well deserving of preservation, for which the small outlay of 50*l.* is requisite. The parish, unfortunately, is very poor, and already engaged in the repairs of the church, which is sadly dilapidated. The Society of Antiquaries had granted 10*l.* towards the preservation of this window, a work which may well claim the assistance of antiquaries, and some contributions in aid have already been placed at Mr. Winston's disposal for so desirable a purpose. He regretted that in this country no encouragement or assistance is available from the Government, as in France, where a grant of moderate amount from the "Comité Historique" often stimulates local and individual exertions for the conservation of national monuments.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways sent for exhibition several drawings of architectural subjects, and some ancient documents with seals of considerable interest appended, and in remarkable preservation. Amongst these were the seals of Sir Ivo de Fitz-

warin, in the reign of Richard II., of Philip de Columbaris, of John de Chidioke, and other persons of note in the western parts of England; as also a beautiful impression of the seal of the Mayoralty of the Staple of London, appended by way of confirmation to a grant by William le Venour, citizen and merchant of London. Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith exhibited several ancient weapons, rapiers, swords, &c. of various periods. Amongst them was an early example of the bayonet-shaped blade, remarkable for its elaborate decoration, being engraved throughout its length with figures of the apostles, and the profile of the head of an emperor; on another, with the forge-mark of Solingen, is engraved the loyal motto, "God bless the King."

#### BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*March 12.* T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., in the chair. Mr. Gibbs exhibited a Penny of Edward III., and thirty-two Jettons, lately exhumed at Rochester. The latter are of French and German manufacture, and range from the close of the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, the latest being of the time of Louis XIV. With these were found several spoons of brass and pewter, of which examples were exhibited. One of brass, of the time of Charles I., has a plain straight handle, another of pewter, of the same date, has the upper part of the handle decorated with foliage in relief. Mr. Wood exhibited a similar brass spoon of the time of Charles I., found in the cesspool of the Grapes public-house, which formerly existed in Basing-lane, adjoining the ancient Gerard's-hall. Mr. Wood also exhibited a large wooden cup or mazer, measuring ten inches and a quarter in height, eight inches and three-quarters in diameter, and five inches deep. This has been long known as the cuckold's cup, and belonged to an ancient Kentish family of the name of Spong. The wood resembles mulberry in vein and colour. A communication from Mr. Wakeman, "On Heraldic Badges," was read, in which he especially referred to the Red Rose of Lancaster, which, according to Mr. Wakeman, represents the castle and lordship of Grosmont in Monmouthshire. Henry III., by charter, in the fifty-first year of his reign, granted the castle, together with the neighbouring ones of Skenfrith and Whitecastle, to his son Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, and they are still part of the duchy. Henry, the first Duke of Lancaster, adopted it; he was born in the castle, and was frequently styled Henry de Grosmont. Mr. Wakeman stated several other particulars relating to this subject, and examined it etymologically and otherwise.

The paper is ordered to be printed. The ruins of the castle are considerable, and if not rebuilt it was probably much improved and embellished by Duke Henry.

Captain Tupper exhibited four fine examples of Apostle Spoons of the date of 1610. Mr. Leigh exhibited two documents appointing one of his ancestors High Sheriff of the county of Chester. They each had the large wax seal of Oliver Cromwell, though the latter deed was of the time of Richard, who succeeded as Protector, Sept. 4th, 1655; the document was signed on the 6th of September, consequently sufficient time had not elapsed for the making of a new seal.

Dr. Lee communicated an inventory of the goods and effects of a Buckinghamshire gentleman in the reign of Elizabeth, Thomas Lee, of Morton, deceased in 1572. It describes his household goods by the rooms in which they stood, his grove, farms, agricultural store, implements, and stock; his armour, weapons, &c.

Mr. Cuming read a paper "On Articles formed of Kimmeridge Shale," and exhibited a variety of specimens. Of this material Mr. Horman-Fisher produced a carving discovered in 1855, at Alchester, in Oxfordshire. It represents the fore-part of a lion couchant, the breast and paws broken. The eyes are round, and may possibly have been set with stones or glass. It is five inches in height, and six inches and three quarters in length. The age and purport of this curious piece of sculpture are somewhat obscure.

*March 26.* Mr. Pettigrew in the chair.

The Hon. Mrs. Erskine forwarded a figure of Our Saviour, found by a labourer in a field at Compton, Sussex. It is of copper gilt, 3½ inches high, and seems to have made part of a representation of the Descent from the Cross. The brow is encircled by a royal crown. The fashion of this and the quantity of drapery indicate this relic to be the work of the latter part of the thirteenth century. Dr. W. V. Pettigrew exhibited a small oval silver watch of about the middle of the seventeenth century; also a dress sword of the early part of the eighteenth century.—Mr. Gunston exhibited three articles of pewter, lately discovered in Shalwell Dock; a spoon with a decorated handle, date 1677; another larger; and a porringer, with ornamental handle. Some earthen vessels of this inscription were found in St. Saviour's Churchyard, Southwark, in 1837.—Mr. Bennett presented a copper coin of Raimondo Perellos, y Rocafull, Grand Master of Malta, from 1697 to 1720, and five others of Emanuel de Rohan, from 1775 to 1798. These coins were recently found in Malta by Mr. Bennett.—



Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper "On Medalllets presumed to relate to Mary Stuart." Their places of mintage is either France or Germany. The presence of English phrases, such as "God save the Quene," are no proof of English origin, for even the jettons struck by Lazarus Götlieb Lanfor, at Nuremburg, on the restoration of Charles II., bear the king's bust in a tree, surrounded by the words "The Royal Oak." Neither can any argument be drawn from the discovery of these pieces in England, for it most frequently happens that they are found mingled with foreign coins and jettons. The medalllets are worthy of further consideration than they have yet obtained. They are surely not the mere effusions of chance and caprice, the arbitrary combination of names and mottoes and national insignia without reason and design, but contemporary records of political events; and if those events be not the first and second marriages of Mary Stuart it is difficult to point to what else they can refer.

*April 9.* Annual General Meeting, S.R. Solly, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P. in the Chair. Mr. Turner, one of the Auditors for 1855, read the balance sheet and Report of the Society for the past year, by which it appeared that the Association had expended 23*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* more than had been raised, but that 109 members were in arrear of their subscriptions. The Society have no liabilities beyond that of their debt to the Treasurer. Forty-nine members had withdrawn and forty-eight new ones had been elected. Four members were lost by death, namely, R. J. Smith, esq., Mr. J. G. Ellis, M.A., F.S.A., Stephen Jackson, esq., M.A., and W. D. Saull, esq., F.S.A., of whom the Treasurer read obituary notices. Several votes of thanks were passed to the President, Officers, and Council of the past year, and a ballot taken for the ensuing one, when the following were returned as elected:—*President*, The Earl of Perth and Melfort. *Vice-Presidents*, Sir. F. Dwarries, F.R.S., F.S.A.; George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A.; James Heywood, M.P. F.R.S., F.S.A.; John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; J. A. Moore, F.R.S.; T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A.; S. R. Solly, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, D.C.L., F.R.S. *Treasurer*, T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A. *Secretaries*, J. R. Planché, *Rouge Croix*; H. Syer Cuming. *Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*, William Beattie, M.D. *Palæographer*, W. H. Black. *Curator and Librarian*, George N. Wright. *Draftsman*, Henry Clarke Pidgeon. *Council*, George Ade; W. F. Ainsworth, F.S.A.; Arthur Ashpitel, F.S.A.; Thomas Brewer; George Augustus Cape; Rev. J. E. Cox,

M.A., F.S.A.; F. H. Davis, F.S.A.; Nathaniel Gould, F.S.A.; Roger Horman-Fisher; George Vere Irving; William Calder Marshall, R.A.; Wm. Meyrick; David Roberts, R.A.; Capt. A. C. Tupper; John Turner; William Wansey, F.S.A., Albert Woods, F.S.A., *Lancaster Herald*. *Auditors*, C. A. Elliott; Alfred Thompson.

Mr. Cumming also read a paper "On Antiquities found at Alchester, Oxfordshire,"—and Mr. Horman Fisher exhibited a large collection from that locality in illustration of the paper. They consisted of specimens of pottery, portions of tessellated pavements, and various portions of glass, all of Roman time.—The Meeting concluded by the reading of the second part of a paper "On the Seals of Endowed Grammar Schools, being those of the Counties of Essex, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex and Monmouth," by Mr. Pettigrew, who exhibited impressions of the various seals.

#### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*March 27.* W. S. W. Vaux, esq. in the chair.

Mr. Poole read a communication from Mr. Bergue, "On a Penny of William the First or Second."

Mr. Evans read a paper "On M. de Saulcy's Recherches sur la Numismatique Judaïque," in which he drew particular attention to that *savant's* attribution of the early shekels and half-shekels to Jaddus, the High Priest, contemporary with Alexander the Great. He observed that, if the privilege of striking money had been granted by the Greek monarch, we have no reason to think that it was withdrawn until the treacherous conquest of Jerusalem by the first Ptolemy, between which events there must have been many more years than the four of which we find record on the coins; and that the period indicated by the coins would be yet further reduced if we exclude the money dated in the fourth year, which is exclusively of copper, and apparently of later fabric. The argument deduced from the weight of the shekels being the same as that of the tetradrachms of the Egyptian standard was not of so much force as would appear *prima facie*, since some of the shekels of Simon Barchochebas have the same weight. Nevertheless, there could not be no doubt that the coins attributed by M. de Saulcy to Jaddus were of an early date, perhaps even of a time antecedent to that of Alexander. Mr. Vaux observed that, judging by the fabric and character of the coins in question (excluding those in copper), he should be inclined to consider



them as considerably anterior in date to the time of Alexander, and more probably to be referred to that of the return of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity—an attribution which is more consistent with the short period of the coinage, which would naturally have been interrupted on the interruption of the building of the city.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

*April 3.* The Rev. Mr. Featherstonhaugh made a further donation of Roman remains, recently dug up at the station of Chester-le-Street, in excavating a second additional burial-ground near the church. Dr. Bruce (Secretary) said, to Mr. Featherstonhaugh belonged the honour of having determined the site of the Roman station at Chester-le-Street. His present valuable gift comprised a rare altar—one of three or four, only, discovered in Britain, dedicated to Apollo—the inscription purporting that it was erected to the god by the Second Legion, styled the August, in discharge of a voluntary and grateful vow.

Mr. John Fenwick (Treasurer) read a note from Mr. Joseph J. Howard, of Blackheath, who is collecting notices of the London merchants' marks, and thinks of appending illustrations of these devices generally. He therefore solicits local information for his forthcoming work—which is to be printed for private distribution. He has obtained "some curious examples from seals attached to corporation documents, tradesmen's tokens, &c." He believes there are several marks on sepulchral slabs in the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle. "There was also a monument to George Carr in the old church of All Saints, with three shields, one bearing a merchant's mark, which Brand has not *too legibly* engraved in his history." The Carr monument, it was stated, was not in All Saints', but in St. Nicholas'; and when the church of St. Nicholas was "restored," old monuments were used in great numbers for street-pavement! The foundation of the theatre in Drury-lane, and the formation of Mosley-street, owe an extensive debt to the monuments of All Saints' and St. Nicholas'!

Dr. Bruce, on the part of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, presented to the society a copper coin, intended to serve as the representative of half-a-crown, and issued to replenish the ebbing exchequer of Charles the First. The piece was found at Cockermouth Castle.

Dr. Bruce stated, also, that the noble patron of the society, when the Roman

remains recently dug up at Bremenium were laid before him, not only made a donation of them to the society, but also added the remains recovered during His Grace's excavations three or four years ago. The coins discovered at Bremenium had been deciphered and catalogued by Mr. Roach Smith, who was struck by the fact that none of them were of the Lower Empire—not one of them was of the family of Constantine—a circumstance which might indicate that the Romans had retired from their advanced outpost of Bremenium before they finally quitted the Wall. Among the varied relics on the table found at Bremenium, Dr. Bruce called attention to one remarkable object resembling a lump of slag or cinder, but which, on near examination, was palpably all that remained of a coat of Roman chain-mail—*lorica catenata*. It was a common notion that chain-mail was not of higher antiquity than the reign of our own King John, but here was evidence to the contrary. Several implements of iron were among the remains:—the head of a pick, resembling the implements of our own colliery-hewers; a hoe, such as may still be seen in daily use in Italy; an iron link, apparently part of a shackle for prisoners; men and women's shoes, the soles of which showed that the Roman ladies who trod this island centuries ago wore "rights and lefts," like the English ladies of the present day. A rare piece of Samian pottery bore witness to the skill of the workmen of Rome, who made "cut ware," just as our glass-cutters make "cut glass." There were also knives, chisels, lance-heads, &c. The members had already been informed of the discovery of a tank or bath at Bremenium, with a sliding door, with a portion of one of the wheels on which the door ran to and fro, and also its axle. Thus were they taught that "modern inventions" were often nothing more than revivals. He might add that, having shown the Duke of Northumberland a sketch of the proposed plans for annexing some of the railway arches to the castle for the purposes of the Society's Museum, his Grace was much gratified by the project, and expressed a warm desire that it should go forward.

Dr. Charlton exhibited an iron candlestick, fixed in an oak pedestal, which was found in the old castle of Barnard-castle. It combines snuffers and candlestick. By taking out the candle with the fingers, and inserting the wick within the moveable jaws of the framework, it could be snuffed.

Dr. Bruce exhibited a pair of ancient gold armlets, the property of a jeweller, found in the island of Anglesea; and also

a couple of gold ornaments of unknown application.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh stated that the Rev. J. P. De Pledge, curate of Chester-le-Street, had opened out within the fabric of the church the ancient *sedilia* and *piscina*, and in doing so had discovered a fragment of a pillar with Saxon carvings—interlacing work and other ornaments—on all sides.

Mr. Clayton stated that, within the last few days, an altar had been found at *Æsica*, with an inscription throwing light on what was formerly obscure. Horsley had figured an altar bearing the words "Dirus Veteribus," and "Dirus" was taken to be a proper name. Hodgson suggested that "Divis" was probably the word; but this seemed to be too violent a conjecture, the two words being so dissimilar. The *Æsica* inscription set the question at rest; for, in this case, the words were palpably "Dibus Veteribus"—the words, no doubt, inscribed on the altar given by Horsley, the letter "B" having been erroneously rendered "R." "Dibus Veteribus" was not the purest Latin; but the translation was clearly—"To the Ancient Gods;" and Hodgson, though in error as to the words, was right as to the meaning. The Roman soldier, coming into a new country, not only erected altars to his own gods, but thought it expedient to conciliate those of Britain, and so make himself safe in his new quarters.

Dr. Charlton read the second and concluding part of the Rev. Daniel H. Haigh's paper on the Bewcastle cross, reported in our last number.

#### KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*March 19.* It was announced that H.R.H. Prince Albert had sent a donation of 25*l.* towards the publication of the reports of the Society: also, that with this year the first vol. of a new series of the Society's Transactions had been commenced. Twenty-eight new members were elected, including Lord De Freyne and two ladies. Presents were received from three Archæological Societies, and from various individuals; amongst these was an ancient oak chair, presented by Mr. Kelly of Ballysalla, traditionally said to have formed a part of the furniture of the house in which, in 1641, the Confederate Roman Catholics held their first assembly, hence commonly known as "the Parliament House of Kilkenny."

Mr. Prim brought under the notice of the Society a letter written, in 1749, by Mr. W. Colles, the originator of the trade in Kilkenny marble, to Francis Brindon, of Limerick, the architect of Woodstock

and Besborough, county Kilkenny. A curious account of the capture and summary punishment of a gang of highwaymen is contained in this communication, which also illustrates the state of society in Kilkenny at a period when the system of protecting such lawless delinquents was countenanced by many of the gentlemen of the district.

Mr. E. Fitzgerald communicated a paper entitled "Archæological Jottings," a description of a primitive quern, and an account of the "beautifications" (1) now in progress at Cloyne Cathedral. These "beautifications" appear to consist, for the most part, in cutting away the 12th century sculpture to make way for modern casts in plaster, and in cementing over the fine carved decorations, the mouldings, and foliated capitals of the west front.

Other papers were received from Capt. E. Hoare, describing the Crosses at Old Kilkullen, co. Kildare; from the Rev. C. Cosgrave, on some ancient remains connected with Ballymote; from Dr. O'Donovan, in reference to Mr. O'Neill's notice of the inscriptions on the cross of Cong; by Mr. Caruthers and Mr. Robertson, on finds of ancient coins in different parts of Ireland; from Mr. Brash, on the Franciscan Friary at Adare; and from Mr. H. Baschet, on the discovery of a stone, sculptured with the arms of the Fitzgeralds, which once formed a part of the Dominican Friary at Waterford.

#### ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The spring meeting of this society was held at Coggeshall on the 10th April, John Disney, esq. V.P. presiding. Papers were read from the President, the Rev. R. C. Neville, on the Roman burying-ground at Chesterford; by the Rev. E. L. Cutts on Coggeshall abbey; and by the Rev. Barton Lodge, of Colchester, on Ralph of Coggeshall, the chronicler. The remains of Coggeshall abbey (now a farm-house), Little Coggeshall church, and the handsome church at Coggeshall, which has been recently partially restored, were visited by the company.

#### ROMAN VILLA AT BARTON-UPON-TRENT.

On the 14th April an interesting discovery was made on the farm of Abbey Flats, which forms part of the glebe-lands of Barton-upon-Trent. The fold-yard has long been known to contain portions of tessellated pavements, and it is in the field immediately adjoining it to the east that the present discoveries have been laid bare. For a long time patches at intervals over the surface of this field have either failed to produce crops, notwithstanding the fertility of the red clay of which the field

is composed, or have presented squares of scanty and stunted produce, in great contrast to the rest of the field. The cause has now been disclosed. The plough struck against the edge of what proves to be a tessellated pavement not a foot beneath the surface. The Rev. Mr. Wintour the Rector, having set some labourers to work, gently cleared the surface, and, at the depth of a foot, laid bare about one-fourth, diagonally, of a pavement of bold and elegant geometrical designs, in red, white, and blue, as fresh and beautiful as the day when it was first laid down. The space thrown open formed an oblong rectangle, measuring 15 feet by 10 feet, extending lengthwise due east and west. This rectangle is occupied by an outer border of small red half-inch tiles, three feet broad on the west and one and a half on the south. This is succeeded by an inner border of blue, nine inches broad; and then by delicate double lines of small white tiles, including a magnificent scroll border six inches broad, of interlacing red,

white, and blue tiles, succeeded by another delicate double white line. The centre part within this brilliant bordering (separated from it by a double line of blue) is occupied with a great variety of geometrical figures. In all these the colouring of the tiles is remarkably brilliant. The flooring appears to be laid down on a cement, which, however, reposes upon artificial soil of very great depth, presenting the colour of a dark fertile mould, very unlike the red clay of the field in general. Mr. Wintour, in causing the soil to be dug up around the site of these discoveries, has met invariably intermixed with the soil small pieces of charred wood, as if the edifices here situated had been completely destroyed by fire. Large stones and traces of wall-foundations are, however, discovered abundantly in the field. This is the most interesting discovery of Roman remains made in Nottinghamshire, since those laid open near Mansfield by Mr. Rooke in the last century.

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## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

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### FOREIGN NEWS.

**Paris.**—Conclusion of Peace.—The Plenipotentiaries assembled in Paris met on Sunday, the 30th March, a little before twelve o'clock, and at one affixed their seals and signatures to the treaty. At two o'clock a salute of 101 guns announced the conclusion of Peace to the Parisian population, and shortly afterwards the following official communication was sent round to all the journals:—Peace was signed to-day at one o'clock at the Foreign-office. The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, affixed their signatures to the treaty, which puts an end to the present war, and which, while it settles the Eastern question, places the repose of Europe on solid and durable bases."

The armistice, which would have expired on the 31st, had already been prolonged for four weeks.

A copy of the treaty, wanting four articles (the 5th to the 8th inclusive), has appeared in the newspapers, and although not put forth by authority there is no doubt of its genuineness. It contains in all thirty-four articles. The first four articles provide for the restoration of peace between the belligerents, and the mutual restitution of all territories conquered or

occupied by their armies, which are to be evacuated as soon as possible. The 9th article announces that the Sultan has granted a firman, which, in ameliorating the lot of his subjects without distinction of religion or race, proves his generous intentions towards the Christian population of his empire, and has resolved to communicate the said firman to the contracting powers. The contracting powers acknowledge the value of this communication; it is not however to give them any right to interfere, either collectively or separately, between the Sultan and his subjects, or in the internal affairs of his Empire.

The 10th article states that the convention of July 13, 1841, relative to the closing of the straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, has been revised. The new act, concluded with this view, is annexed to the treaty (not yet published).

Articles 11 to 14 relate to the neutralization of the Black Sea. The Emperor of Russia and the Sultan engage not to maintain any military-maritime arsenals on its coasts, and engage to admit consuls in all the ports. A convention has been concluded between the Emperor and the Sultan, to determine the number of light

vessels necessary for the service of the coasts, which they reserve the right of keeping in the Black Sea, which convention is annexed to the treaty, and cannot be annulled without the consent of all the powers. (This convention has not yet appeared.) With this exception (and a right reserved to each of the contracting powers to station two light vessels at the mouth of the Danube) the Black Sea is interdicted to all ships of war.

Articles 15 to 19 stipulate for the free navigation of the Danube. A commission, in which France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, are to be each represented by a delegate, will be charged with the works necessary to open the channels from Isatcha to the mouth.

A permanent commission consisting of one representative of each of the states bordering on the Danube, namely, Austria, Bavaria, Turkey, and Wurtemberg, to which is to be added a commission for the three Danubian principalities, will be charged with the regulations of navigation and police, with the works necessary for the improvement of the navigation above Isatcha, and, after the dissolution of the European commission, with the maintenance of the navigability of the mouths.

Articles 20 and 21 prescribe the new frontier in Bessarabia, which will commence at the Black Sea, one kilometre east of Lake Bourna-Sola, and terminate at Kakamori on the Pruth. The territory ceded by Russia is to be annexed to Moldavia. Articles 22 to 27 regulate the government of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. They are to retain their existing privileges with an independent and national administration, and full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation, under the suzerainty of the Sultan. The constitution of the governments is to be considered by a commission and a divan to be summoned in each of the principalities. These are to report to a convention of the high contracting powers at Paris, which will decide the organization of the provinces, which will be placed henceforth under the collective guarantee of all the powers parties to the treaty, but there is to be no individual right of interference with their internal affairs. There is to be an armed national force in the principalities, and in case of the disturbance of domestic tranquillity, no armed intervention on the part of the Sultan is to take place without a previous accord with the other powers.

Articles 28 and 29 relate to Servia. No change is made in existing arrangements.

Article 30 provides that the frontier

between Turkey and the Russian dominions in Asia Minor shall be verified, and, if necessary, rectified, by a commission consisting of two Russian, two Turkish, one French, and one English delegate; but so that no territorial prejudice shall accrue to either party; the commission to terminate their labours within eight months.

By the 31st article the powers whose troops now occupy Turkish territory, are to evacuate it as soon as possible.

The 32nd re-establishes commercial relations between the former belligerents.

The 33rd annexes to the treaty a convention made the same day between France, England, and Russia, relative to the Aland Isles. This convention is not yet published.

The 34th and last article allows four weeks for the exchange of ratifications.

The entire treaty, including Articles 5 to 8, is published in the *Dresden Journal*. The substance of these articles is—an amnesty for compromised subjects of Russia. The admission of the Porte into the concert of European states, with a guarantee of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire. In case of differences between the Porte and another contracting power, the Dardanelles are not to be closed to ships of war.

On the 31st the conclusion of peace was celebrated by a grand banquet, given by Count Walewski, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Plenipotentiaries, the members of the diplomatic corps, and members of the French cabinet. Count Walewski presided, and at his right and left were Lord Clarendon and Count Orloff. After dinner Count Walewski drank to the duration of the peace they had just signed, "the more as that peace was effected without inflicting humiliation on any one, and was a peace worthy of the nations which had made it; it was humbling to no one, and highly honourable to all."

On Sunday, April 27, the Plenipotentiaries met at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and exchanged the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace.

*Spain* is in a restless, unsettled condition. On Sunday, April 6, there was an insurrection on a small scale at Valencia, which was however immediately suppressed. The government has declared the province in a state of siege.

*Russia*.—An imperial manifesto was published at St. Petersburg on the 1st of April. This document is a *pièce justificative* of the policy of Russia, and vaunts the success with which they have resisted a hostile coalition. It states, that in the mean time the wishes of the late Emperor, and of Russia, and the objects of the war, have been realized by "the impenetrable

decrees of Providence." "The rights of all the Christians of the East are henceforth guaranteed." Russia, therefore, hastens to restore the invaluable benefits of peace.

The Russian army has been replaced on a peace footing, and the militia is to be disbanded. The ports have been reopened, and the Admiralty has ordered the lighthouses to be relit and buoys laid down.

The Emperor arrived at Moscow on the 10th April, and at an audience given to the principal functionaries addressed them in a speech which is less boastful in tone than the manifesto. He says that Russia might have defended herself for many years, but for the real interests of the country he thought it right to listen to propositions consistent with the national honour. He would certainly have continued the war had not the voice of neighbouring nations been raised against the policy of late years. If the chance of war had been always favourable, the empire would have been exhausted by the necessity of keeping up large armies, and withdrawing men from agriculture and manufactures.

*The Crimea.*—The successive intelligence of the birth of the Imperial Prince and of the peace have been celebrated by fêtes and reviews. The proclamation of peace was made to the allied armies by salutes of 101 guns, fired by the field batteries of the Light and Second Division, from the heights over the plain of Balaklava, by the French batteries at the Quartier Generale, by the Sardinian redoubts at Feduikhine, and by the men-of-war at Kamiesch and Kazatch, at 2 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, the 2nd of April. Active steps are being taken to prepare for the embarkation of the army and the stores of material which have accumulated here to such an extent. A number of pontoons have been constructed by the engineers in Balaklava to facilitate the embarkation of the troops, and it is calculated that 7,000 per day can be put on board ship in that port. There are not so many facilities at Kazatch, but on a calm day a great number of men could be embarked there also. Gen. Codrington has taken an active part in the preparation of the pontoons, and pays almost daily visits to Balaklava, for the purpose of arranging the details of the departure of the expedition. It is said that the rails of the Balaklava railway will be conveyed to Heraclea, for the purpose

of opening a communication between the coal mines and the seaside.

*Turkey.*—Disturbances have broken out at several towns of Syria and Asia Minor on the proclamation of the new reforms relative to the condition of the Christian population. The official Journal de Constantinople states that order has been re-established.

Aali Pacha has been ordered to leave for England to convey to His Royal Highness Prince Albert the insignia of the Order of the Medjidié, which the Sultan has conferred upon the consort of the Queen of England.

*United States.*—The questions in dispute with Great Britain remain unsettled. Mr. Clayton, in his speech in the Senate on the Central American affairs, said arbitration could not be countenanced, because with an impartial umpire the case of the American government would be clear. He proposed continuing the negotiation with the hope of bringing Great Britain to reason by argument. Meantime, the coast should be fortified and the navy increased, war or no war.

*Japan.*—Jeddo, one of the chief cities of Japan, was visited by a severe earthquake on the 11th of November. The details published are few. They were derived from Captain Morehouse, of Massachusetts, whose information was obtained at Hakodadi and Simoda. He reports that 100,000 buildings were destroyed, including 57 temples, and that 30,000 persons lost their lives. Whole streets and quarters were in an instant engulfed by the opening of the earth. Jeddo is vaguely supposed to contain 2,500,000 inhabitants. The buildings are chiefly of one story, and are built of very light material. The temples, however, are lofty, and in some instances are constructed of heavy masonry.

*India.*—The annexation of Oude has been completed without the slightest commotion or disturbance. The Santhals are still restless, but no acts of violence have lately taken place. Burmah is quiet, and the whole of British India is in a state of profound tranquility. Lord Canning reached Calcutta on the 29th of February, and was immediately sworn in as Governor-General. The Marquess of Dalhousie left on the next day, proceeding direct to Suez. From the scantiness of last season's rains, India is threatened throughout with a scarcity, which may, it is feared, in some cases amount to a famine.



## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Arts, H. R. H. Prince Albert occupied the chair, when a paper was read by Mr. C. W. Hoskyns, "On the progress of British Agriculture during the last fifteen years." After giving a brief account of the state of agriculture during the past century, and from the commencement of the present century up to 1840, dividing the whole period into decades, Mr. Hoskyns, in bringing down the history to the year 1855, divided the subject into four heads, comprising the four principal things which have given the great stimulants to agriculture during that period, in this order:—First, the introduction of guano; secondly, the publication of the works of Liebig; thirdly, the establishment of the Royal Agricultural Society of England; and fourthly an improved system of drainage. It belonged first to the labours of Professor Liebig, and subsequently to those of others, to examine into the elementary composition of farm produce, and by ascertaining their chemical composition to be enabled to point out with certainty to the farmer the manures which contained the elements necessary for the formation of the various crops. So much applied nitrogen will make so much wheat. The idea of the exhaustion of the soil being a complete chimera, if it be kept free from weeds—the only exhausters of the land—the same dose of nitrogen will produce the same amount of wheat again. We may regard the atmosphere as the proved storehouse of that element shown to be the special food of cereal crops, and repeated fresh exposure of the soil is the surest invitation to its absorption. This has been the meeting point of the chemistry and mechanics of agriculture in the present day. Mr. Hoskyns then proceeded to enumerate and explain many of the great improvements in farming and agricultural implements, as well as the introduction of steam power into the farm as one of the classes of stimulants to agricultural progress.

Prince Albert returned to Mr. Hoskyns the thanks of the meeting, together with his own, for his very correct and succinct history of the progress of British agriculture, written in that amusing and agreeable style which must be familiar to

all who have read Mr. Hoskyns' little work upon Clay Soils. He was convinced that agricultural progress would be greatly facilitated by the publication of accurate agricultural statistics for all parts of the country. Those statistics the government were endeavouring to obtain, and he hoped he would not be trespassing too much by asking every one present to contribute his mite towards obtaining those statistics accurately.

On Sunday evening, April 13, the Vauxhall Railway Station was totally destroyed by fire.

On Wednesday, April 23, a grand naval review, on a scale unprecedented in magnitude, took place at Spithead. No exertion or expense had been spared during the winter to prepare for a campaign in the Baltic with a force capable of effecting an important result, and especially in the construction of a large number of vessels of a class of which the fleet hitherto possessed very few, namely, small steamers carrying two large guns each. The fleet was reviewed by her Majesty in person, who was to have been attended by all the ministers, foreign ambassadors, and both Houses of Parliament. Owing, however, to delays on the railway and at Southampton, the Members of the House of Commons did not arrive until the review was nearly over, while the Peers were still more unfortunate, and failed in reaching the scene of action at all. The review was witnessed by nearly 200,000 spectators. The fleet comprised 22 steam ships of the line of from 60 to 131 guns, 53 frigates and corvettes, 140 gun boats, 4 floating batteries, and 50 mortar vessels and mortar boats, making a total of 269 vessels, of which 240 were steam vessels, whose gross horsepower was 30,671, and carrying 3002 guns. The fleet was led by Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour in the Royal George 101. A deputation from the Imperial French Navy, under Rear-Admiral de la Gravière, represented that service on the occasion. After the fleet had gone through their evolutions, a mimic bombardment of Southsea Castle was performed by the gun boats, and at nine o'clock at night the whole fleet was illuminated.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

*March 10.* George Fagan, esq. (paid Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Naples) to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation to the Argentine Confederation.

*March 25.* James Duff, esq. to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Banff, *vice* James Earl of Fife, resigned.

*April 3.* Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Brown, G.C.B. to the rank of General, for his distinguished services with the army in the Crimea, and while commanding the troops employed in the successful operations against Kertch.—To be Knights of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George:—Sir Ignatius Bonavita, Sir Paolo Dingli, Baron Sir Giuseppe de Piro, Sir William Thornton, and Sir William Reid.

*April 4.* Knighted, William Henry Holmes, esq. of the Civil Service, British Guiana.

William-Henry Lord Leigh to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Warwick.

*April 9.* George Skene Duff, esq. to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Elgin, *vice* James Duff, esq. resigned.

*April 21.* The Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D. to be a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul, London.—Francis Offley Martin, esq. William Davey Boase, esq. and John Simons, esq. to be additional Inspectors for the purposes of the Charitable Trusts Acts.

*April 25.* M. George Eugène Blanchard, General of Division in the French army, to be a Companion of the Bath.

### Members returned to sit in Parliament.

*Athlone.*—Capt. Hon. Henry Handcock.

*Chippenham.*—Robert Parry Nisbet, esq.

*New Ross.*—Charles Tottenham, esq.

### BIRTHS.

*Feb. 5.* At Mooltan, India, the wife of Sir Edw. Campbell, Bart. 60th Rifles, of twin sons.—7. At Sealkote, Punjaub, the wife of Maj.-Gen. J. B. Hearsey, C.B. a son.

*March 9.* At Trehill, the wife of John Henry Ley, esq. a dau.—13. At Banbury, the wife of Robert Stanton Wise, esq. M.D. a dau.—At Hanborough rectory, Oxfordsh. the wife of the Rev. Dr. Higgs, a dau.—14. At the vicarage, Brixham, the wife of Jas. E. Knollys, esq. of Fitzhead court, Somerset, a son.—15. At Flete, Devon, Mrs. Bulteel, a son.—16. At Drayton Beauchamp, the wife of the Rev. Jas. Bandinel, a dau.—19. At Paris, the Lady Ribblesdale, a dau.—20. At Malshanger, Hants, the wife of Wyndham Portal, esq. a dau.—21. In Wickham pl. Lady Champion de Crespigny, a dau.—At Fairlight hall, near Hastings, the wife of W. D. Lucas-Shadwell, esq. a dau.—At Rawcliffe hall, Selby, Mrs. Creke, a son.—23. In Sussex gardens, Hyde park, Lady Frederic Kerr, a dau.—At Leamington, the wife of Mark Anthony Saurin, esq. a son.—23. In Clifton pl. Hyde park, Lady Augusta Kennedy, a son and heir.—The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, a dau.—In St. John's wood, the wife of Paul A. Kingdon, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—At Oakley hall, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Wallington, a son.—25. At Minster Acres, Northumb. the Hon. Mrs. Silvertop, a son.—In Lowndes sq. the Hon. Mrs. Adderley, a son.—26. At Badminton, the Duchess of Beaufort, a dau.—At Grimston, Lady Londesborough, a son.—

At Hanford, Dorset, Mrs. Henry Farquharson, a dau.—27. At Howbury hall, Bedford, the wife of Fred. C. Polhill Turner, esq. a dau.—28. In Eaton pl. south, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Spring Rice, a son.—29. At Rutland gate, the Countess of Munster, a son and heir.—At Greystoke castle, Cumberland, Mrs. Howard, a dau.—At Bradfield, Cullompton, the Hon. Mrs. Walrond, a dau.—30. At Yaxley vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Augustus Cobbold, a son and dau.—31. At Plymouth, Lady Erskine Perry, a son and heir.

*April 1.* In Stratford pl. the wife of the Rev. Fitzgerald Wintour, a dau.—At Fenlake Barns, Bedf. the wife of Charles L. Grimshawe, esq. a son.—2. At Overbury court, Worc. Lady Catherine Berkeley, a son.—5. At Wimbledon, the wife of Geo. F. Pollock, a dau.—At Wheatfield rectory, Oxon, Mrs. C.V. Spencer, a dau.—6. At Astley castle, Warwickshire, Viscountess Lifford, a son.—At Leamington, the wife of George Thos. Duncombe, esq. a son and heir.—7. In Portland pl. Lady Augusta Mostyn, a son and heir.—10. At Wimbledon, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Oliphant, a dau.—11. At Langley Park, the Marchioness of Chandos, a dau.—At Wolston, Warw. the wife of Capt. R. P. Apthorp, a dau.—12. In Fitzroy sq. the wife of Maj.-Gen. P. Pemberton, a son.—In Cadogan pl. the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, of Clanronald, of a son.—13. At the Cloisters, Westminster, the wife of the Rev. H. T. Frere, Rector of Burston, Norfolk, a dau.—15. At Ribston hall, the wife of John Dent Dent, esq. M.P. a dau.—16. At Turin, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Erskine, a dau.—18. At Brickhampton hall, Worc. the wife of Francis Woodward, esq. a dau.—22. At Norton hall, Derb. the wife of Charles Cammell, esq. a son.—23. In Upper Harley st. the wife of Chas. Bevor, esq. F.R.C.S. a dau.

### MARRIAGES.

*Aug. 4.* At Chichester, Lieut.-Col. Henry Joseph Morris, R. Art. to Amelia, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. John Wildey, R.N.

*Sept. 15.* At Melbourne, Victoria, Richard Youl, esq. M.D. fourth son of the late Rev. John Youl, to Sarah-Anne-Jane, second dau. of Robert Martin, esq. of Heidelberg.

20. At Dubban, William Henry Savory, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. S. H. Savory, Rector of Twysford, to Ellen Heslington, of Durban, and Wallarby lodge, Yorkshire.

*Oct. 13.* At Ootacamund, East Indies, Maj. J. S. Banks, 33d B.N.I. Mil. Sec. to the Gov.-General, to Elizabeth-Hutchinson, youngest dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Fearon, C.B.

25. At Patna, Lord Henry Ulick Browne, B.C.S. brother of the Marquess of Sligo, to Catharine-Henrietta, eldest dau. of W. S. Dicken, esq. B.M.S.

29. At Dum Dum, Calcutta, the Rev. H. W. Crofton, Chaplain, Bengal Presid. to Janette-Barberie, only dau. of C. Butler, esq. of Stock, Essex.

30. At Jullundur, Lieut. James John M'Leod Innes, Bengal Eng. to Lucy-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Macpherson, Principal of King's coll. Aberdeen.—At Byculla, William Galwey, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Charles Galwey, of Gortin, co. Tyrone, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late J. R. Minnitt, esq. of Anaghbeg, co. Tipperary.

*Nov. 7.* At Launceston, Tasmania, Frederick Lamb, esq. of Melbourne, third son of Comm. Lamb, R.N. to Octavia-Jane-Catharine, eldest dau. of Wm. Gardener Sams, esq.

10. At Calcutta, Lieut. Henry Paul *Wynch*, 59th Bengal Nat. Inf. eldest son of the late P. M. Wynch, esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Marie, youngest dau. of the late James Kelly, esq. Capt. H.M.'s 87th Regt.

13. At Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant, the Rev. Edward Jones, M.A. Perp. Curate of Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Richards, esq. of Gartheryr. — At Rathbarry, Charles-Henry, son of Henry Prichard, esq. of Ashley farm, Bristol, to Martha-Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Stewart, Vicar of Rathbarry, co. Cork. — At St. Marylebone, George Tomlinson, esq. of Boston, to Janet-Margaret, dau. of the late Capt. G. D. Barclay, R.N. — At Hampstead, Lawrence Birch, esq. youngest son of Wyrley Birch, esq. of Wretham hall, to Elizabeth-Gertrude, eldest dau. of David Powell, esq. — At Edgbaston, Christopher Moorhouse, esq. town clerk of Congleton, to Mary-Matilda, only child of the late G. W. Chester, esq. M.D. of Birmingham.

14. At Mansfield, George Augustus Bentley Buckle, esq. 40th Regt. son of the Archdeacon of Dorset, to Caroline-Harriett, second dau. of J. E. Broadhurst, esq. of Crowhill, near Mansfield.

15. At Dundurn castle, Canada, Viscount Bury, only son of the Earl of Albemarle, to Sophia, second dau. of Sir Allan Napier M'Nab, Premier of Canada. — At Highgate, Sherbourne Sheppard, esq. J.P. of Tallagaroopna, Victoria, second son of John Sheppard, esq. of Etwell, Derby, to Sophia-Louisa-Dunsford, eldest dau. of J. B. Were, esq. of Moorrabbin house, near Melbourne, and the Grove, Highgate. — At Edinburgh, the Rev. William Gill, Incumbent of St. John's, Fitzroy sq. London, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Chas. Hope. — At Walmer, the Rev. David Bruce Payne, M.A. son of the Rev. Samuel Payne, of Hunstanworth, Durham, to Elizabeth-Woodfull, eldest dau. of R. G. Davey, esq. — At St. Mary's Catholic church, Chelsea, and St. Paul's Knightsbridge, Patrick Marcellinus Leonard, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of S. J. Leonard, esq. of Queen's Fort, co. Galway, to Mary, second dau. of the late John Pearson, esq. of Tandridge hall, Surrey. — At Meean Meer, Lahore, S. C. Townsend, esq. Assist.-Surg. 26th N.I. to Mary, dau. of W. Wooldridge, Lieut. R.N.

17. At Calcutta, Edw. S. Greenstreet, esq. third son of Gen. Greenstreet, Bengal Army, to Georgina Le Clerc, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. M. M'Quire.

22. At Clifton, the Rev. Mortimer Maurice, Curate of Trinity, Hotwells, to Lavinia, second dau. of the late Jas. Riley, esq. of Bermondsey.

27. At Calcutta, Horatio Nelson Noble, esq. 44th Bengal Nat. Inf. son of the late Major Noble, Madras Army, to Sophia, second dau. of M. Helmore, esq. of Exeter.

Dec. 4. At Betley, Staff. the Rev. Charles Whateley, Rector of Taplow, Bucks, to Elizabeth, dau. of F. Twemlow, esq. of Betley court.

5. At St. George's Hanover sq. Richard James Morrison, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late T. N. Smith, esq. of Austrey, Warw. — At Cobham, Surrey, William Joseph Shearburn, jun. esq. architect, of Seymour chambers, Adelphi, and Dorking, Surrey, to Mary, youngest dau. of Thomas Grace, esq. of Derwick house, near Cobham.

6. At Totteridge, John Lee, esq. LL.D. Hartwell park, Aylesbury, to Louisa, dau. of Robert Wilkinson, esq. of Totteridge park. — At St. James's Piccadilly, Frederic Freeman Remington, esq. Lieut. Bengal Art. to Mary-Lindsay, dau. of Francis Henry Ramsbotham, esq. M.D. of Portman sq.

12. At Benares, G. B. Pasley, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. eldest son of late Lieut.-Col. Pasley, H.M.'s 49th Regt. to Ellen-Ann, second sur-

living dau. of the late Capt. T. Nicholl, Bengal Art. — At Bhagulpore, Henry Cockburn Richardson, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. to Jane, dau. of Jonathan Chapman, esq. Wanstead.

15. At Bangalore, Capt. Pereira, 26th M.N.I. son of the late Lieut.-Gen. M. L. Pereira, Madras Army, to Louisa-Bower, eldest dau. of the late Alfred Hurt Langston, esq. of Little Horwood, Bucks.

Jan. 1. At Calcutta, Capt. Archibald Tisdall, H.M.'s 35th Regt. third son of the late Charles Arthur Tisdall, esq. of Charlesfort, co. Meath, to Anna-Claris, eldest dau. of the late Major H. W. Bellew, Bengal Army.

3. At Bombay, Mark Style, esq. Assistant-Surg. Bombay Army, to Marian-Jervis, second dau. of Sir H. M. J. White Jervis, Bart. of Bally Ellis, co. Wexford. — At Bombay, Wm. Wilson, esq. Lieut. and Adj. 1st N.I. to Euphemia, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. John McNair, C.B. late of H.M.'s 90th Regt.

9. At Calcutta, Francis Gore Willock, esq. 6th Bengal Light Cav. eldest son of Sir Henry Willock, to Matilda, widow of Major M'Kean.

12. At Calcutta, Thos. Black, esq. Comm. of the steam-ship Bengal, to Helen-Cecilia, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Spottiswoode, 37th B.N.I.

19. At Vellore, Lieut. and Adj. Henry Hill-house Firth, 19th M.N.I. to Margaret-Isabella, eldest surviving dau. of the late Surgeon-Gen. D. S. Young, F.R.C.S.

21. At Madras, Capt. Charles St. George Brownlow, eldest son of the Rev. John Brownlow, of Sandgate, Kent, to Frances-Henrietta-Isabella, third dau. of the late John Taylor, esq. of Hanover.

24. At Cannanore, Arden Hulme Beaman, esq. H.E.I.C. son of G. Beaman, M.D. of London, and Hampton-wick, to Lydia-Miriam-Harriet, only dau. of Major Gompertz, 6th Mad. N.I.

26. At Madras, Bryce M'Master, esq. Madras Railway, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Bryce M'Master, Madras Army, to Charlotte, eldest child of the Rev. John Jordan, Vicar of Enstone, Oxon.

29. At St. Andrew's, Jamaica, the Rev. John Leslie Mais, B.A. Curate of Spanish Town, to Julia-Caroline, second dau. of the late Capt. Henry Hill, 57th Regt.

30. At Dublin, Geo. James Norman D'Arcy, esq. of Hyde park, co. Westmeath, to Antonette-Jane, second dau. of the late A. J. Dopping, esq. D.L. co. Meath.

Feb. 5. At Ardracran, co. Meath, William Richardson Rynd, esq. of Messina, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late Thomas Blennerhasset Thompson, esq. of Oatlands, Meath. — Jacob Wilkins, esq. M.D. eldest son of Charles Barnes Wilkins, esq. J.P. of Dover, to Laura, second dau. of Jacob Montefiore, esq.

11. At St. Issel's, Pemb. Thomas-Frederick, only son of the late Thomas Hampton Hale, esq. M.D. of Petworth, to Juliana, youngest dau. of Thomas Stephenson, esq. of Hull.

12. At St. Marylebone, Robert William Hillas, esq. of Kingstown, Dublin, to Ella-Bazett, youngest dau. of the late R. T. Goodwin, esq. of York pl. Portman sq. formerly Member of Council, Bombay.

13. At Madehurst, Richard Percy Preston, third son of Richard Wheeler Preston, esq. of Beech hill, Liverpool, to Julia Calderon, ward of J. C. Fletcher, esq. of Dale park, Sussex. — At Woodbury, Captain Smith, R.N. to Eliza, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Stogdon, esq. and niece of the late Capt. Suxpitch, R.I.C.S. — At Hanover, Robert Baker Blata, esq. second surviving son of the Rev. T. H. Elwin, M.A. Rector of East Barnet, Herts, to Emma-Dorothea-Augusta, youngest dau. of the late G. F. Neussel, esq.

14. At Paddington, Albert-George, eldest

37. At St. Pancras New church, James Burchett, esq. of Isleworth, son of the late James Burchett, esq. of Twickenham, to Elizabeth Ann, dau. of J. Day, esq. Amwell st. Pentonville.  
—At St. Pancras, George Sawyer, esq. M.D. Guildford st. to Harriet Wilson, Regent pl. west, fourth dau. of the late John Wilson, esq.

Magdalen, Som. to Elizabeth-Panslopa, second dau. of John Turner, esq. — At Trinity church, Capt. Cowper Phipps Coker, R.N. son of the Rev John Coker, of Ditcham park, Rector of Bicester, to Emily, third dau. of the late Hon. S. Pearson, esq. — At Hatfield, Yorksh. Septimus Redhead, esq. of London, youngest son of the late Wm. Redhead, esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Clara-Georgiana, second dau. of George Brown, esq. late Major 4th Light Drago.

— At Edinburgh. James William Macintosh, esq. of Balgownie, to Grace-Eliza Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Sir Neil Menzies, Bart. — At St. Pancras, Charles Critchett, esq. younger son of Rich. Critchett, esq. of Brighton, to Jennima-Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Phil. Burnaby, esq. — At Warrington, Edward H. Greg, esq. second son of Robert H. Greg, esq. of Norcliffe hall, to Margaret, only dau. of the late William Broadbent, esq. of the Hollies.

18. At Heavitree, Samuel A. Cusack, esq. F.R.C.S.I. res. surg. of Steven's Hospital, Dublin, and late of H.M.'s 47th Regt. to Georgiana-Frances, dau. of the Rev. J. J. Holmes. — At Beesingby, Yorksh. Charles Boynton, esq. third son of the late Sir Henry Boynton, Bart. to Mary, eldest dau. of Fawcett Wilkinson, esq. of Beesingby hall. — At Blund, Benjamin, second son of Sir Eleanor Armitage, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late G. J. Southern, esq. of Manchester. — At Torret park, John Ashton Beesick, esq. Scots Fusilier Guards, to Harriet-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Brooks Yates, esq. of West Dingle, near Liverpool.

19. At St. George's Hanover sq. A. Walter Turner, esq. Assistant Comm.-Gen. youngest son of the late Thos. Turner, esq. Assistant Comm.-Gen. to Mary-Morgan, eldest dau. of the Hon. Chas. Dewey Day, Judge at Montreal. — At St. Pancras, William Walters, esq. of Haverfordwest, banker, to Emily, fifth dau. of the late E. M. Smith, esq. of Bromley, Kent.

— At St. James's, Lieut. Augustus Honour Augustus Durant, youngest son of the late Col. Durant, of Tong castle, to Emma-Eliza, youngest dau. of Edward Lord, esq. of Reading, and niece to Sir John Owen, Bart. — At St. George's Hanover sq. William, second surviv. son of the late Right Hon. Sir George H. Ross, to the Hon. Sophia M. A. Thellouson, youngest dau. of Lord Rendlesham.

20. At Cortes, Suffolk, William Holt Midgley, esq. of Ercall park, Shropsh. to Anne-Agnes, dau. of Holland Thomas Birckett, of the Cliffe, Croydon. — At St. George's Hanover sq. C. J. Shaghter, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Sarah-Mary-Ann, second dau. of C. K. Scott, esq. Lieut. R.N.

21. At Barnes, E. H. Mason, esq. of Castellan villa, Barnes, Surrey, to Amelia, youngest dau. of the Hon. J. A. Sidney, late of Beaumont st. Portland pl.

22. At Jersey, the Rev. Maurice Day, M.A. Prof. of Classical Literature in Victoria college, Jersey, to Amelia-Greaves, second dau. of Cottingham Johnson, esq. of Mount Wise.

23. At St. John's Cambridge sq. William Knox Wigram, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Octavius Wigram, esq. of Brynaston sq. to the Hon. Mary-Pomeroy, dau. of Viscount Harborough. — At Nice, Harry Chester, esq. of Highgate, and the Privy Council Office, to Henrietta-Mary, eldest dau. of Geo. Goff, esq.

24. At St. Pancras, Matthew Inglett Brickdale, esq. of Lincoln's inn, son of John Portman Brickdale, esq. of Newland, Glouc. to Sarah-Anne, eldest dau. of E. J. Lloyd, esq. Q.C. — At Hulton court, Som. Charles Verral, esq. of Weymouth st. son of the late Charles Verral, M.D. to Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. S. C. Frapp, of Bristol. — At Harworth, the Rev. Thomas John Mowson, Vicar of Kirby Fleetham, son of the late Hon. and Rev. Thos.

Mowson, to the Hon. Caroline Isabella Mowson, youngest dau. of the late Viscount Galway. — At All Souls' Langham pl. Sir Thomas Whickcott, Bart. of Aswarby, Linc. to Isabella-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart. — At St. James's Parkington, the Rev. A. D. Franks, Curate of

the late Wm. Hodgson, esq. of Stockton upon Tyne, Warw. — At Ampney Cradock, Glouc. the Rev. Richard Lowndes, Rector of Poole Keyes, Wilts. to Anne-Harriet, eldest dau. of William Kaye, esq. of Ampney. — At Cambridge, the Rev. Charles Cuddeport James, Fellow of King's college, and Assist.-Master of Eton, son of the late Rev. Canon James, of Winchester, to Caroline-Catherine, eldest dau. of William Hopkins, esq. M.A. — At Bodborough, Northampton, the Rev. Charles W. Sumner, third son of John Sittinat, esq. of Coombe, Devon, to Georgiana-Caroline, eldest dau. of Rev. W. Duthy, Rector of Bodborough. — At Dover, the Rev. Edward Fellows, M.A. second son of Thomas Fellows, esq. of Rickmansworth, to Susan-Stephens, eldest dau. of G. Pitt Smith, esq. — At East Grafton, Wilts. Henry Selfe, esq. of Marton manor, to Frances, eldest dau. of Wm. Hawkins, esq. of Wexcombe. — At Spofforth, Yorksh. the Rev. John A. Burke, late Curate of Oath, co. Limerick, to Henrietta-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late J. U. Tripp, esq. Comm. R.N. — At St. Henri's, Paul's wharf, Maurice Charles Martine Seaby, D.C.L. student of Christchurch, and advocate in Doctors' commons, eldest son of Maurice Seaby, esq. of Langley Marsh, Bucks, to Mary-Katharine, eldest dau. of John Haggard, LL.D. of Doctors' commons. — John Pollett, Major, Regt. Rifles, only son of John Pollett, esq. of Hollybrook, Herts, to Grace, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Phillips, of Rhul, Flintsh.

25. At Sead, Edward Latham Ormrod, esq. M.D. of Brighton, sixth son of Geo. Ormrod, esq. D.C.L. of Bodbury park, Glouc. to Maria, second dau. of Fred. Millett, esq. of Woodhill Hurry, late Member of the Supreme Council of India.



## OBITUARY.

**DOWAGER COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE.** where he remained from the early age of  
*March 27.* In Grafton-street, Bond- six to sixteen, when he entered the army,

**RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY W. W. WYNN.**

*March 28.* At Llanvolda, Shropshire, in his 73d year, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Watkin Williams-Wynn, Knt. K.C.B. and G.C.H.

He was the third son of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, the fourth Baronet, by Charlotte, daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and aunt of the second Duke of Buckingham; and was brother to Sir Watkin the late Baronet, who died in 1840, and also to the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams-Wynn, who represented Montgomeryshire for nearly fifty years previous to his death in 1850.

Sir Henry was born March 16, 1783, and entered the Foreign Office as a clerk in Jan. 1799. He had scarcely been two years in his clerkship when he was chosen by the late Lord Grenville, who was then at the head of the Foreign Office, as private secretary, to which appointment was added that of précis writer. In April, 1803, he was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to the Elector of Saxony, whence he returned in April, 1807. In the previous January he had been elected to parliament for Midhurst, but he lost his seat by the dissolution in the same year. He did not resume his diplomatic functions till Feb. 1822, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland; whence he was transferred in Feb. 1823, to Stuttgart; and in Sept. 1824, to Copenhagen, when he was sworn of His Majesty's Privy Council. He discharged the delicate and difficult duties of British representative at Copenhagen with great tact and ability for nearly thirty years, and returned from his post only in the early part of 1853.

Sir Henry received the honour of knighthood, in 1831, from King William the Fourth, who also nominated him a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath (of the Civil division) in 1851.

He married, Sept. 30, 1813, the Hon. Hester Frances Smith, sixth daughter of Robert first Lord Carrington, by whom he had a family of three sons and four daughters, one of whom is married to her cousin, the present Baronet, of Wynnstay.

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**RIGHT HON. G. R. DAWSON.**

*April 3.* In Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 55, the Right Hon. George Robert Dawson, of Moyola Park, Castledawson, co. Londonderry, Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Customs.

This gentleman was the elder son of Arthur Dawson, esq. of Castledawson, by Catharine, daughter of George Paul, esq. His only brother was the late Dean of St. Patrick's.

He was born in Rutland-square, Dublin, Dec. 24, 1790, and received his early education, we believe, at Harrow; thence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he closed a brilliant career by gaining a first class in classical honours, in Michaelmas term, 1811. Being the eldest son of a wealthy Irish squire, he did not adopt a profession; but in 1815, at the age of 25, he was returned as member, in the Tory interest, for his native county, which he represented until 1830; when he retired, and secured his election for the government borough of Harwich, the Orangemen of the north of Ireland being resolved not to re-elect as their member one who had so far betrayed the Protestant cause as to vote for Catholic Emancipation. Soon after being returned to Parliament, he married a sister of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, and from 1823 he filled the post of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, until Jan. 1828, when he was removed to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, a post which he held till the end of the Duke of Wellington's administration. When Sir Robert, on that occasion, was offered by King George the Fourth any acknowledgment the Crown could bestow in reward for his past services, he contented himself with requesting that his brother-in-law, Mr. Dawson, might be sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, which took place accordingly.

On Sir Robert Peel's return to office in Nov. 1834, he appointed Mr. Dawson Secretary of the Admiralty, but the term of that administration closed in the following April. In 1841, however, on Sir R. Peel's return to office, he accepted a Commissionership of the Customs, from which he was promoted some five years later to the deputy Chairmanship of the Customs Board, which he held till the time of his death.

Mr. Dawson was remarkable as having been the first "Orange" member who was induced by the formidable prospect of public affairs in 1828 to alter his opinions as to the necessity and policy of Catholic Emancipation, and frankly to avow his change—an avowal which foreshadowed the more momentous change which was presently manifested in the policy of Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. Dawson married, Jan. 8th, 1816, Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Peel, the first Baronet; he was left a widower in 1848, having had issue five sons: Robert-Peel, George-Beresford, Henry, Francis-Alexander, and Frederick. The third son, the Rev. Henry Dawson, M.A. is Rector of Great Munden, near Ware, Hertfordshire.

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**RIGHT HON. SIR H. POTTINGER.**

*March* 18. At Valetta, Malta, aged 67, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. G.C.B. Lieut.-General in the East India Company's service.

The family from which Sir Henry was descended settled in Ireland about the middle of the 16th century, and in 1661 Thomas Pottinger, of Mount Pottinger, co. Down, was elected the first Sovereign of Belfast, on the incorporation of that town by Charles II. His son conveyed King William III. to Ireland, but was lost at sea in an attempt to intercept a convoy of French vessels laden, as was supposed, with supplies for King James's army. Fourth in descent from the above Thomas was the father of the subject of our memoir, Eldred Curwen Pottinger, esq., of Mount Pottinger, who married, in 1779, Anne, daughter of Robert Gordon, esq., of Florida, co. Down, and died in 1814, leaving three daughters and eight sons. Nearly all the sons who survived infancy devoted themselves to the service of their country, either in the navy, the army, or in the East India Company's army. The fifth son, Henry, went to India in 1804 as a cadet on the Bombay establishment, and at an early age attracted the attention of the civil and military authorities there by his energy, information, and ready administrative powers. During his long sojourn in that country he was employed in almost every branch of the public service. He was for more than seven years Judge and Collector at Ahmednuggar, in the Deccan, and for 15 years more he filled the post of Political Resident at Cutch and Scinde; during part of the latter period he was also President of the Regency in the former province. So high was the opinion at that time formed of his talents by Lord Auckland the Governor-General of India, that when that nobleman was raised to the earldom, and General Keane to a barony, in December, 1839, after the Affghanistan campaign, Major-General Pottinger was raised to the baronetage, as a token of the appreciation felt in England of the services which he had rendered in the discharge of his difficult duties.

Sir Henry Pottinger returned to England in 1840, having established a deservedly high reputation. In the same year, differences connected for the most part with the opium trade broke out between this country and China. Thereupon, early in 1841, Sir Henry was selected by Her Majesty's Government to discharge the office of a mediator, and was ordered to proceed to China as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, for the purpose of adjusting the matters in dispute.

He joined Admiral Sir William Parker at Bombay about the end of June in that year, immediately after the surrender of the city of Canton to the British forces under General, now Lord Gough, supported by the fleet under the late Sir H. de Fleming Senhouse and Sir Gordon Bremer; and he arrived off Canton in the *Sesostri* towards the end of the following month. At the same time he was gazetted Superintendent of the British Trade in China. On his arrival at Macao, August 12th, he issued a spirited proclamation, notifying that while he would do his best to consult the wishes and prosperity of all Her Majesty's subjects and other foreigners resident in China, "at the same time it became his first duty distinctly to intimate that it was his intention to devote his undivided energies and thoughts to the primary object of securing a speedy and satisfactory close of the war, and that therefore he could allow no consideration of mercantile or other interests to interfere with the strong measures which he might find it necessary to authorise and adopt towards the government and subjects of China in order to compel an honourable and lasting peace." At the same time, with great wisdom, he warned the British residents on no account to rely upon the existing truce, but to stand upon their guard against the perfidy and bad faith of the Chinese officials. The military and naval operations of the British forces at Amoy, which was captured in the same month, were well supported by the arts of diplomacy, and the genius and far-sightedness of Sir Henry Pottinger contributed in no slight degree to bring to a successful issue our protracted hostilities with the crafty Chinese. The terms of the treaty with which the war was concluded in 1842 "were such as to give universal satisfaction, not merely on account of the palpable and self-evident benefits arising from free trade with such an extended population, but also from the strong precautions that have been taken to prevent abuses." It is not too much to say that, if the "benefits" under the former category are mainly due to Lord Gough and Sir W. Parker, those under the latter are principally to be ascribed to the skill and forethought of Sir Henry Pottinger. As soon as the news of this treaty reached England, Sir Henry was rewarded for his services with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; he was subsequently appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Hong-kong, which post he held from April, 1843, to the spring of the following year, when he returned to England. In May, 1844, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and a pension of 1,500*l.* a-

year was settled upon him by a vote of the House of Commons.

In Sept. 1846, he was again chosen for active service, being appointed to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, in succession to Sir Peregrine Maitland, and he discharged that office with great address and energy through a very troubled period, until Sept. 1847, when he was relieved by General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, G.C.B.

In 1847 he went again to India, the scene of his early services, and held the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency of Madras until the year 1854, when he finally returned to England. In Nov. 1851, he was promoted to the local rank of Lieut.-General in India.

"In every relation of public and private life, the name of Sir Henry Pottinger has long commanded the respect and esteem of all who have been brought into connexion with him; his administration of public affairs in India, China and Africa, has been uniformly excellent, and we only re-echo public opinion when we say that we seldom have had occasion to regret an officer who has rendered greater service to the Crown and the country."—*Times*.

Sir Henry Pottinger married, in 1820, the eldest daughter of Richard Cooke, esq. of Dublin, (a younger branch of the Cookes of Cookesborough, co. Westmeath); and by that lady, he had issue three sons and one daughter. The sons were, 1. Eldred-Elphinstone, who died an infant in 1822; 2. Frederick-William, his successor; and 3. Henry, born in 1834. The daughter, Henrietta-Maria, was married in 1850 to Richard Stephens, esq. late of Merton college, Oxford, eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Stephens, of Belgrave, Leicestershire.

The present Baronet was born in 1831, and became an Ensign and Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards in 1850, but has since retired.

#### COUNT MAGAWLY-CERATTI.

*March 4.* At Parma, by assassination, Valerio Count Magawly Ceratti, Inspector-General of Prisons, late of Temora, in the King's County.

The Magawly family are noticed in Sir Bernard Burke's recent edition of the Peerage, amongst the British subjects enjoying titles of foreign nobility with the assent of our Sovereign, and as a family of great antiquity in Ireland, where they are styled "Prince of Calry," in the counties now known as Meath and Westmeath, and were proprietors of large estates until the reign of William and Mary, when, re-

maining firm in their allegiance to James II., the greater portion of those lands came within the grasp of the escheator.

In 1624 the Emperor Charles VI. conferred upon Field-Marshal Philip Henry Magawly (who married Margaret d'Este of Austria) the dignity of Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and the rank and privileges of a grandee of Spain. Francis-Philip, the father of the late count, married in 1808 Clara, only child of Giuseppe Count Mazzuchini, and Guida Bono, daughter and sole heiress of the Count Ceratti of Parma. He was accredited in 1812 envoy from Pope Pius VII. to Napoleon, and was subsequently Regent of the duchies of Parma and Placentia until those states were apportioned to the ex-Empress Maria-Louisa, in 1815; he was her Prime Minister until 1823, and was also chamberlain to Francis I. of Austria, who conferred many favours upon him. In 1824 he returned to Ireland, and took up his residence at his family mansion of Temora, in the King's County, where he died in 1835.

The late Count Valerio was born in Italy Aug. 4, 1809. He resided at Temora for several years, fulfilling the ordinary duties of an Irish country gentleman, as a magistrate and a grand juror. He is still remembered by the poor of that neighbourhood, as a protector to whom they looked up with confidence and respect.

In 1845, unfortunately for himself, he returned to Italy, where the services of his family were at once appreciated and rewarded; he held the responsible position of Mayor of Parma, with the rank of Major in the army, during the eventful year of 1848. He was afterwards appointed chamberlain to the Archduchess Regent, and director of the Central House of Detention.

On the evening of the 4th of March, as he was walking home from the theatre, accompanied by his wife and sister, he was suddenly set upon by two young beardless ruffians, armed with pointed files. The courage and devotedness of his wife freed him from one of the assassins; he fell, however, by the hand of the other, a scion of the "Young Italy" party.

The pretext of the murder was that two of the twenty ruffians, who were confined in the Central Prison, of which he was inspector, for their connection with the assassination of the Prince of Parma, in July, 1854, having lately made their escape, and the irons of four other prisoners having been found sawn asunder, the rules of the prison, which had been relaxed in their favour, were again put in force.

The Count married Nov. 17, 1851, his cousin Jane, only child of Andrew Geoghegan, esq. of Ballymaglevy, co. West-

neath, by Jane-Mary, sister of Francis-Philip Count Magawly; and has left issue an only son and heir, Francis-Philip-Richard, born in 1832.

His remains were interred on the 9th of March, in the church of the Holy Trinity at Parma, the last resting-place of the Ceratti family.

Catholic family was born in 1787, the son and heir of Sir Edward Smythe, the fifth Baronet, by Catharine-Maria, only dau. and heir of Peter Holford, esq. of Wooton hall, Warwickshire. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, April 11, 1811. He served the office of High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1831. He took no part in politics, but was well known in the



REAR-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM SYMONDS.

*March 30.* On his voyage from Malta to Marseilles, aged 74, Rear-Admiral Sir William Symonds, Knt., C.B. and F.R.S., late Surveyor of the Navy.

Sir William Symonds was born Sept. 24th, 1782, the third son of Capt. Thomas Symonds, R.N., of an ancient Suffolk family, by Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Malet, esq., afterwards the wife of Lieut.-General Farmer, R.M.

His name was borne, from 1785 until 1788, on the books of the *Solebay* and *Charon*, both commanded by his father; and he embarked, on the 27th Sept. 1794, as midshipman, on board the *London* 98, Capt. Lawrence William Halsted, in which ship, when bearing the flag of the late Sir John Colpoys, he witnessed the capture, in April, 1795, of the French corvette *Le Jean Bart*, and the 40-gun frigates *La Gloire* and *La Gentille*; and took part on the 23d of June following in Lord Bridport's action with the French Fleet off *Ile de Groix*. He served subsequently off the port of Cadiz; and in the course of the year 1797, and of 1799 and 1800, he joined the *Cerberus* 32, *Cambrian* 40, and *Endymion* 40. In those ships he cruised with great activity on the Western and Irish stations, and in the Channel and Bay of Biscay, and on the coast of Spain. In the *Cerberus* he contributed to the capture, among other vessels, of *l'Epervier*, of 16 guns and 145 men; and *le Renard*, of 18 guns and 189 men; and on the 20th Oct., 1799, he participated in a very gallant action fought near Cape Ortegal between that ship and five Spanish frigates, one of which was completely beaten. The enemy on this occasion had a merchant fleet of 80 sail under their convoy, protected also by two brig corvettes. In the *Cambrian* Mr. Symonds accompanied the expedition sent under Sir E. Pellew and Major-General Maitland to co-operate with the French Royalists and Chouans in Quiberon Bay and the Morbihan. Attaining the rank of Lieutenant, Oct 14th, 1801, he was appointed on the 21st June to the *Belleisle* 74, employed in the blockade of Toulon and in the chasing the French fleet; March 15th, 1804, to the *Royal Sovereign* 100, stationed in the Mediterranean, under the flag of Sir Richard Bickerton, and for some time off Corunna; Sept. 9th, 1805, to the *Inconstant* 36, lying at Portsmouth; Jan. 13th, 1806, as senior to the *Scorpion* 18; in which he was actively engaged in the West Indies in watching the movements of the celebrated French squadron under Rear-Admiral Willaumez, in which Jerome Bonaparte had embarked. He aided in the same vessel at the destruction of several forts on the Spanish main; and

was in her at the capture, near Scilly, of several famous privateers, including *la Favorite*, of 14 guns and 70 men; *le Bourgainville*, of 18 guns and 93 men (taken after a long chase and a running fight of 45 minutes); *la Glaneuse*, of 16 guns and 80 men; and *le Glaneur*, of 10 guns and 60 men. On the 9th March, 1808, he was appointed to the command of the *Violet*, lugger, on the Guernsey station; Nov. 22nd following, as senior to the *Brilliant* 28, on the coast of Brazil, whence he returned to England, and was paid off in Oct. 1809; April 1st, 1811, to the *San Domingo* 74, flagship of Sir Richard Strachan, off Flushing; Nov. 2nd, in the same year, to the *Pique*, 36, Capt. the Hon. Anthony Maitland, under whom he served as first-Lieutenant in the Channel, off Lisbon, and in the West Indies, until Jan. 1816, and assisted in making several captures.

In 1819 Lieut. Symonds was appointed magistrate and intendant of the police, and captain of the ports, at Malta; and he remained in that port until appointed to the *Royal George* yacht Jan. 1st, 1825. On the 4th Oct. 1825, he was promoted to the rank of Commander.

About this period he was allowed, under, we are told, a very unusual and restrictive penalty, to construct a corvette, the *Columbine*. To her he was appointed Dec. 4th, 1826; and so great was the success which attended him in the different experimental cruises he made during the next 12 months that he was advanced, as a reward, to post rank by a commission bearing date Dec. 5th, 1827.

At the commencement of 1831 Captain Symonds was enabled, through the munificence of the Duke of Portland, to build, as an improvement upon the *Columbine*, the 10-gun brig *Pantaloon*; the triumph of which vessel led to the construction, under his superintendence, of the *Vernon* 50; *Vestal* 26; *Snake* 16, and others. On June 9th, 1832, he was offered and accepted the appointment of Surveyor of the Navy, which he continued to fill until 1847. It is here worthy of remark that out of 180 vessels of different kinds built during that period (all of them upon the principle of the *Pantaloon*), not one has yet foundered. In June, 1836, Captain Symonds received a very flattering letter from Mr. Tufnell, private secretary to the Earl of Minto, then First Lord of the Admiralty, inclosing an extract from one addressed to his Lordship by Sir Herbert Taylor, of which the following is a copy:—"His Majesty has ordered me to state to your Lordship that, considering the situation which Captain Symonds holds, the able manner in which he fills it, and

the necessity of upholding him in it, His Majesty conceives your Lordship will concur with him in the propriety of conferring upon him the honour of knighthood, which was given to his predecessor; and His Majesty wishes you would desire him to attend his levee on Wednesday next for the purpose of receiving it." On the 15th of the same month Captain Symonds was accordingly invested with this mark of royal favour. He received the thanks of the Admiralty in July, 1830, for a Memoir containing Sailing Directions for the Adriatic Sea; and again, in October, 1837, for "the valuable qualities of his several ships, and for improvements introduced by him into the navy." He was elected a F.R.S., June 4th, 1835, and nominated a C.B. on the civil division May 1st, 1848. In 1854 he became a Rear-Admiral on the retired list.

Sir William Symonds was twice married: first, April 21st, 1808, to Elizabeth-Saunders, fifth daughter of Matthew Luscombe, esq. of Plymouth; and secondly, March 10th, 1818, to Elizabeth-Mary, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Philip Carteret, of Trinity Manor, Jersey. He became the second time a widower in 1851. By the former lady he had issue four sons and one daughter. His eldest son, William-Cornwallis, a Captain in the army, was the founder of the now flourishing town of Auckland in New Zealand, and Deputy Surveyor-General of that island, where he was drowned, Nov. 23rd, 1842, in the Bay of Manakan—since called, out of respect to his memory, Symonds Bay, while attempting, regardless of the weather, to cross over in a boat for the purpose of visiting a sick friend. Sir William's next son, Thomas Matthew Charles, is a Captain R.N.; and his youngest, John-Jermyn, is a Captain in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and was Secretary to Capt. Robert Fitz Roy, when Governor of New Zealand.

#### SIR CHARLES HOTHAM, K.C.B.

Dec. 31. At Melbourne, aged 50, his Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. Captain-general and Governor-in-chief of the colony of Victoria, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and a Naval Aide-de-camp to her Majesty.

Sir Charles Hotham was born on the 14th Jan. 1806, the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, Rector of Dennington in Suffolk, and a Prebendary of Rochester, (second son of Beaumont second Lord Hotham, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer,) by Anne-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Hallett Hodges, esq. of Hamsted Place, Kent.

He entered the navy on the 6th Nov. GENT. MAG. VOL. XLV.

1818. On the night of the 23rd of May, 1824, when midshipman of the *Naiad* 46, he served in the boats under Lieut. Michael Quin at the gallant destruction of a 16-gun brig, moored in a position of extraordinary strength alongside the walls of the fortress of Bona, in which was a garrison of about 400 soldiers, who, from cannon and musket, kept up a tremendous fire, almost perpendicularly, on the deck. He was made Lieutenant on the 17th Sept. 1825, into the *Revenge* 76, flagship of Sir Harry Burrard Neale, in the Mediterranean; and next appointed the 15th May, 1826, to the *Medina* 20, on the same station; on the 8th Dec. 1827, as First, to the *Terror* bomb, and on the 26th July, 1828, to the *Meteor* bomb. As a reward for his distinguished exertions on the occasion of the wreck of the *Terror* Mr. Hotham was promoted by the Lord High Admiral to the rank of Commander on the 13th Aug. 1828. After an interval of half-pay he obtained an appointment, on the 17th March, 1830, to the *Cordelia* 10, and returned to the Mediterranean, whence he ultimately came home, and was paid off in Oct. 1833, having been raised to post rank on the 28th of the preceding June, in compliment to the memory of his uncle the late Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

His next appointment was, 25th Nov. 1842, to the *Gorgon* steam-sloop, stationed on the south-east coast of America. In Nov. 1845, having assumed command of a small squadron, he ascended the river Parana, in conjunction with a French naval force under Captain Trehouart, and on the 20th of that month, after a hard day's fighting, succeeded in effecting the destruction of four heavy batteries belonging to General Rosas, at Punta Obligado, also of a schooner of war carrying six guns, and of 24 vessels chained across the river. Towards the close of the action he landed with 180 seamen and 145 marines, and accomplished the defeat of the enemy, whose numbers had originally consisted of at least 3,500 men, in cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and whose batteries had mounted 22 pieces of ordnance, including 10 brass guns, which latter were taken off to the ships, the remainder being all destroyed. The loss of the British in this very brilliant affair amounted to 9 men killed and 24 wounded. In acknowledgment of the gallantry, zeal, and ability displayed throughout its various details by Captain Hotham, he was recommended in the most fervent terms of admiration by his Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Adm. Samuel Hood Inglefield, in his despatches to the Admiralty, and he was in consequence nominated a K.C.B. on the 9th of

March, 1846. In May in that year he was employed as Commodore on the coast of Africa, with his broad pendant successively flying in the *Devastation* and *Penelope* steamers.

Early in 1852 Sir Charles Hotham submitted to Lord Granville, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, a very able paper, showing the immense importance to this country of opening the internal trade of South America to Europe through the vast channels of the Parana and Paraguay, which pierce it for 1,200 and 1,500 miles. Shortly afterwards he was sent by Lord Malmesbury (Lord Granville's successor) to negotiate a commercial treaty with those states. Former failures, the proverbial jealousy and sluggishness of those races, their continual civil wars, and their uncivilized condition, rendered the attempt almost hopeless; and such seems to have been Lord Clarendon's opinion, for he in 1853, (after the lapse of eighteen months,) sent out Sir Charles Hotham's recall in a ship which crossed on the Atlantic one which brought home the treaty concluded. No treaty more important to British commerce was ever signed, and its completion was entirely due to the tact, patience, and experience of a peculiar people displayed by Sir Charles Hotham in this negotiation.

To this eminent service he owed his appointment as Governor of the colony of Victoria, to which he was appointed on the 3d Dec. 1853. He arrived in Hobson's Bay on the 21st June 1854, together with his newly-married bride, a great-niece of the immortal Nelson. He was received with an outburst of popular enthusiasm; but which soon cooled, and was succeeded by a rebellion which tested, only too severely, his professions of an implicit deference for popular rights. The rebellion was suppressed with considerable bloodshed, and an attempt was made to follow up this success by a number of trials for high treason, in all of which the Government was foiled by the determination of jurors to screen the offenders, at whatever damage to the administration of justice. At this time Sir Charles Hotham's popularity had ebbed to the very utmost, and all his honesty and good intentions could not extricate him from a series of irritating conflicts with the colony and the legislature, which gradually wore out his strength and brought him to a premature grave. It must be acknowledged that he had to combat the effects of errors not his own, and that, in addition to all his political difficulties, he had to struggle with a period of monetary and commercial depression. It must also be remembered to his honour that he had retrieved the finances of the colony, which he found in a most disor-

dered state. It was his fate to leave it destitute of a ministry. Four days before his death he had an interview with Mr. Nicholson for this object: and his nervous temperament evidently suffered from the crisis. When, two days after, Mr. Nicholson reported that his efforts had failed, the Governor became decidedly worse, serious irritation of the brain developing itself. During Sunday the 30th Dec. he experienced several epileptic fits, and on the 31st they proved fatal. His body was interred in the New Cemetery on the 4th Feb., of course honoured with all the solemnities of a public funeral.

Sir Charles Hotham married, on the 10th Dec. 1853, the Hon. Jane-Sarah, widow of Hugh Holbech, esq. of Farnborough, co. Warwick, the third daughter of Samuel Hood, Lord Bridport, by Charlotte-Mary, only daughter of the Rev. William first Earl Nelson.

#### CAPTAIN FLEMING, R.N.

*March 16.* At Coed Ithiel, Monmouthshire, in his 78th year, Richard Howell Fleming, esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, K.F.M., K.M.L., a magistrate for that county.

He was born at Bratton Fleming, co. Devon, a scion of the good old stock of Fleming, from which were derived the Barons of Slane in the kingdom of Ireland.

He entered the navy in April 1793, as a volunteer, on board the *Solebay* 32, which assisted at the reduction, in 1794, of all the French West India Islands, and he received a musket-shot in his right hip after the re-capture of Guadaloupe by the French. From the early part of 1796 until Oct. 1798, when he invalided on account of a hurt in his knee, he was employed in the *Romney* 50, bearing the flag of Sir James Wallace, in which ship, besides twice visiting Newfoundland, he cruised on the Home station, and witnessed the capture, March 10, 1796, of *La Bonne Citoyenne*, of 20 guns. After a further servitude in an East and West Indiaman, he re-embarked, in June 1800, on board the *Empress Mary* store-ship, employed on the Jamaica and Mediterranean stations, until paid off at the close of 1802; from which period until July 12, 1804, he occupied himself in the Revenue department of the navy.

Joining then the *Culloden* 74, flag-ship of Sir Edward Pellew, he again sailed for India, where, until his return home in the autumn of 1807, he became successively attached, as midshipman, to the *Howe* 36, *Cornwallis* 50, and *Sir Edward Hughes* 38. While in the *Howe* he had the misfortune, in a fall, to receive a severe contusion in the head, and so badly to injure his left

hand that he was never after able to straighten his fingers. On another occasion he won the admiration of Captain Johnson and the whole crew of the Cornwallis by his intrepidity in ascending aloft (at a time when the consternation induced by a typhoon of the most terrific kind had paralysed every other person on board), and cutting adrift the tattered sails—a service which it was acknowledged on all hands proved the salvation of the ship. Being appointed, on his return to England, master's mate of the York 74, he made another trip to the West Indies; and on his passage assisted in taking possession of Madeira. As acting Lieutenant of the same ship, to which rank he was advanced by Sir Alexander Cochrane, Dec. 14, 1808, Mr. Fleming subsequently served on shore in command of a division of 100 seamen at the reduction of Martinique. He was also present at the taking of the Saintes and of the 74 gun ship d'Hautpoult; and on his return to Europe he accompanied the expedition to Walcheren. His appointment to the York being confirmed by commission, dated Sept. 26, 1809, he next proceeded to the Mediterranean. After a continued servitude on that station in the Conqueror and Ajax 74's, he was invested by Sir Edward Pellew with the command, in Jan. 1812, of the Pylades, alias Carlotta, gun-brig, which captured, while under his command, several small vessels, including a French privateer, and partook of various services on the coasts of Tuscany and Genoa. She was paid off in Feb. 1815, and on the 25th of the following month he joined the Impregnable 98, bearing the flag of Sir Josias Rowley; from which ship, after the surrender of Naples, he was removed to the command of the Joseppa, Neapolitan sloop of war, and sent in charge of the dispatches announcing that event to King Ferdinand at Messina, by whom he was entrusted with an official communication for Lord Exmouth and Prince Leopold. He next co-operated in the siege of Gaeta; and then, being superseded in the command of the Joseppa, returned to the Impregnable, and continued in her until placed out of commission towards the close of 1815.

Mr. Fleming's last appointment, as Lieutenant, was July 3, 1816, to the Queen Charlotte 100, flag-ship of Lord Exmouth, in which he shortly afterwards sailed on the memorable expedition against Algiers. On arriving at Gibraltar he assumed command of the Invincible, battery ship, armed with a 68 and a 24-pounder; and on the 27th of August, having taken up a position under the stern of the Queen Charlotte, he continued to fire until every

cartridge on board had been expended and none more were to be procured. Ere the conflict was over, Mr. Fleming won distinction by the gallant manner in which he volunteered and blew up an ordnance sloop, charged with 143 barrels of powder, close under the semicircular battery to the northward of the lighthouse. So tremendous was the explosion that its shock destroyed every water-pipe in the town. Mr. Fleming's services on the occasion were acknowledged by his promotion to the rank of Commander on the 17th of the following September. With the exception of a nine months' charge (dating from June 21, 1842) of the packet-service at Weymouth, and a command, of nearly three years and a half (from March 28, 1843, until August, 1846), of the Ocean 80, guard-ship at Sheerness, he has since been on half-pay.

For his services at Naples, Captain Fleming was invested by the King of the Two Sicilies with the insignia of the order of St. Ferdinand and Merit; and for those he rendered at Algiers he was presented with the Sardinian order of St. Maurice and Lazare, as well as with the order of St. Louis, and a medallion of Lord Exmouth, transmitted to him through Sir Sidney Smith by the Anti-Piratical Society at Paris. Being of an ingenious turn of mind, he has originated a large number of inventions and improvements in matters connected with his profession. He also claimed to having suggested the use, as it at present exists, of the Archimedean screw.

He married, Jan. 8, 1821, Eliza, daughter of the late Philip George, esq. alderman of Bristol, and had issue a son and daughter.

#### MR. JUSTICE TORRENS.

*March 29.* At his residence, Derrynoid Lodge, co. Londonderry, aged 81, the Hon. Robert Torrens, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

This gentleman was a native of Londonderry, son of the Rev. Thomas Torrens (who died during his boyhood); grandson of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Torrens, a Fellow of the University of Dublin; and brother to the late Major-Gen. Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B. of whom a memoir will be found in our Magazine for Oct. 1828, and to the Ven. John Torrens, D.D. late Archdeacon of Dublin.

Mr. Robert Torrens was called to the bar in Michaelmas term 1798, and admitted a bencher of the King's Inns in Trinity term 1818. He was raised to the bench in 1823. He had previously attained only the rank of serjeant; but the influence of his brother, Sir Henry Tor-



rens, who occupied a distinguished position in the army, and was deep in the confidence of George the Fourth when Prince Regent, secured his elevation to the bench. The *Freeman's Journal* remarks, "Judge Torrens had far inferior claims to many who had been passed over; but in those days, as indeed in succeeding times, party and interest determined judicial promotions instead of experience, ability, and judicial fitness. His Lordship, however, was a judge of average merit. His intellect was clear, though not very comprehensive. He took common-sense views of questions, and rarely ventured beyond his depth. In the administration of criminal justice he was somewhat severe, particularly during his first years on the bench, when the disturbed state of the country, with overflowing assizes and constant commissions, afforded scope for a vigour not always within the law. In his later years, however, the tendency was corrected, and he tried most cases involving life with a tenderness which Mr. Justice Perrin might admire."

He had shortly before his death concluded the discharge of his judicial duties on the North-west circuit, during which, together with Chief Justice Lefroy and Mr. Baron Pennefather, he had received complimentary addresses from the several grand-juries, in consequence of a motion recently made in the House of Commons by Sir John Shelley, reflecting upon their faculties as impaired from age and infirmity. To the Mayor and Corporation of Londonderry Mr. Justice Torrens replied in the following animated terms:—

"Connected, as I am, with the city of Derry by every tie of ancestry, kindred, and property, I never can, nor will I ever, forget that in the city of Derry was spent the sunshine of my infant years, the playfulness of my boyhood, the waywardness of my schoolboy aberrations; and from the respected and distinguished seminary of your city I passed into the University, and from time to time returned thence with favoured success, to gladden the heart of my beloved preceptor, the Rev. Mr. Marshall, and, with no unhonoured name, enjoyed that which is most flattering to the youthful heart—the congratulations of my former fellow students and the approving smiles of the families of Derry. Thus linked to the city of Derry by all those ties, shall I not feel a just pride at the respect shown to myself and office? and, above all, shall I not join in your patriotic demonstration, worthy of your race, at 'the unwarrantable and unconstitutional' attempt made on my revered brothers and myself, in the late motion brought forward in the House of Commons, disparaging,

without inquiry, our fair fame and character. Gentlemen, you have come forward to vindicate both, and, in conjunction with the independent counties through which we have passed on our circuit, you have expressed, as free-born subjects of the realm, your denunciation of proceedings tending to the aspersion of judicial character and the subversion of constitutional law.

"Gentlemen, I have laid before you the grounds of my attachment to your ancient and loyal city; the link is indissoluble, the tie on my part shall ever be unbroken, the affection everlasting.

"Let me, in conclusion, assure you, and through you the city of Derry, in the words of our sweet native poet, with little variation, in apostrophizing his native village—the spot of his birthplace—

Where'er I roam, whatever regions see,  
My heart, untravelled, fondly turns to thee.

"ROBERT TORRENS."

Throughout the circuit Judge Torrens exhibited even more than his ordinary vigour and a perfect clearness of intellect; but it is suggested that the forced exertion may have overpowered his remaining strength. On Easter Sunday he attended divine worship at the cathedral of Derry, and there partook of the sacrament. He afterwards was overcome with faintness, and was carried out by the Mayor and others. He, however, rallied soon after, and was able to attend to his judicial functions on Monday morning, and finished the business of the assizes. His Lordship then proceeded to his residence, near Tobermore. On Wednesday he wrote his reply to the address of the grand jury above given, and was so well on Friday that he shaved himself and dressed. On Saturday he became again unwell, and expired calmly that evening.

#### SIR JOHN STODDART, D.C.L.

*Feb. 16.* At his residence in Brompton-square, in his 85th year, Sir John Stoddart, Knt., D.C.L., late Chief Justice of Malta.

Sir John Stoddart was born in the parish of St. James's, Westminster, in 1773; the son of John Stoddart, Lieut. R.N. and descended from a Northumberland family. His father residing on a small estate in Wiltshire, he was educated in the grammar-school in the Close at Salisbury, under the Rev. Dr. Skinner; and whilst there attracted, as a Greek scholar, the notice of Bishop Barrington, by whose advice he was sent to Christchurch, Oxford, where he was entered, in 1790, as a commoner, and was nominated a student by Dr. Bathurst (afterwards



Bishop of Norwich,) in the following year. He graduated B.A. 1794, his intention then being to enter the Church; but, directing his attention to the law, on the suggestion of the Hon. Daines Barrington, he proceeded B.C.L. 1798, D.C.L. 1801; and in the latter year was admitted a member of the College of Advocates. In 1803 he was appointed by Earl St. Vincent, on the recommendation of Sir William Scott, to be King's Advocate and Admiralty Advocate at Malta; whence he returned in 1807, and resumed his practice in Doctors' Commons.

Dr. Stoddart had before this had some concern in literary matters. In 1796 and 1798 he assisted his friend Dr. Noehden in the translation from the German of Schiller's two plays, *Fiesco* and *Don Carlos*, which were published under the joint initials of G. H. N. and J. S.

In 1797 he translated from the French "The Five Men; or, a View of the Proceedings and Principles of the Executive Directory of France; with the Lives of the present Members." At that period he approved of the French revolution, so far as it had then proceeded.

In 1801 he published "Remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland, during the years 1799 and 1800," in two volumes royal octavo, dedicated to the Duchess of Gordon.

His first political writings were published in 1810, in the *Times* newspaper, under the signature J. S. In 1812 he undertook to write the leading articles of that paper, and he continued to do so until the end of the year 1816: during which period his salary is said to have been 2000*l.* per ann.

In Feb. 1817, in consequence of some differences with one of the proprietors of the *Times*, he established a new morning paper, called *The New Times*. This, after a short time, being united to *The Day*, was called *The Day and New Times*; but the former title was dropped, and *The New Times* was continued, we believe, to the year 1828.

In his political principles Dr. Stoddart made Edmund Burke his model, and continually quoted his writings with admiration. His censures on the conduct and policy of the emperor Napoleon were remarkably energetic and persevering.

In the political satires and caricatures of that day, Dr. Stoddart was continually introduced as "Dr. Slop," and the pencil of George Cruikshank, when employed for Mr. Hone, frequently represented him.

In 1826 he was appointed Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-admiralty Court at Malta, and on that occasion he received

the honour of knighthood. He retained office until 1839, when he finally returned home.

While in Malta he published a speech upon the advantages of the introduction of trial by jury into the Maltese courts. After his return he employed his pen on several occasions. In 1840 he published a letter to R. Price, esq., Chairman of the General Court of the Equitable Society, on the appeal and claim to relief of Mr. Windus of Stamford Hill, in respect of a Life Assurance Policy.

In 1844 he addressed a letter to Lord Brougham and Vaux on the opinions of the judges in the Irish Marriage Cases; and in another pamphlet made observations on the opinion delivered by Lord Cottenham on the same question.

An essay which he had written on the philosophy of language, having been revised by himself, was edited in a second edition by W. Hazlitt, for the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, 1848. He wrote for the same work an Introduction to the study of Universal History; and we also find, of his production, without date, a statistical, administrative, and commercial Chart of the United Kingdom, compiled from parliamentary and other authentic documents.

Sir John Stoddart married, in 1803, Isabella, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff-Wellwood, Bart. and sister to Sir William Moncrieff, who died Attorney-General of Malta in 1813; and by that lady, who died in 1846, he had issue a very numerous family.

At the meeting of the Law Amendment Society, held on the Monday evening after his death, Lord Brougham dwelt at length on his eminent merits, his extraordinary learning, his great and varied talents, his high honour and integrity, the kindness of his heart, and the urbanity of his manners. The members present joined in the tribute of sympathy and praise; and a gentleman who had practised under Sir John at Malta said that in that island he was equally respected as he had been equally useful. Sir John was one of the earliest promoters of the Law Amendment Society.

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#### JOHN RENTON CAMPBELL, ESQ.

Feb. 25. At Malta, in his 42d year, John Renton Campbell, esq. of Lamberton and Mordington, co. Berwick.

He was returned to parliament for Berwick-on-Tweed at the general election of 1847, after a poll which terminated as follows:

Matthew Forster, esq.	. . .	484
John Campbell Renton, esq.	. . .	463
W. H. Miller, esq.	. . .	151

In 1852 he was defeated, thus—

Matthew Forster, esq.	. . . 412
John Stapleton, esq.	. . . 335
J. Campbell Renton, esq.	. . . 251
Richard Hodgson, esq.	. . . 210

And again, in April 1853, after an election committee had decided that the return of Messrs. Forster and Stapleton was undue—

Dudley Coutts Majoribanks, esq.	473
John Forster, esq.	. . . 385
John Campbell Renton, esq.	. . . 196
Richard Hodgson, esq.	. . . 157

His large landed estates in Berwickshire are inherited by his brother, Archibald Colin Campbell, late a Major in the 42d Highlanders, who takes the additional name of Renton. He has lately returned in ill-health from the Crimea, after having served at Alma, Balaklava, and Sebastopol.

#### WILLIAM EVANS, ESQ.

*April 8.* At Allestree Hall, Derbyshire, aged 68, William Evans, esq. a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and an alderman of Derby; late M.P. for North Derbyshire.

Mr. Evans was the eldest son of William Evans, esq. of Darley, by Elizabeth, daughter of Jedediah Strutt, esq. (sister to Mr. Joseph Strutt, the benefactor of Derby), and who was afterwards married to Walter Evans, esq. of Darley Abbey (her husband's half-brother.) The family of the Evans's had its rise in the reign of William and Mary, when the co-heiress of the Fernes of Bonsall brought estates by marriage to Anthony Evans of Winster; and many members of the family have highly distinguished themselves. The deceased was lord of the manors of Brailsford, Alkington, Parwich, and Newton Grange, and was possessor of a landed estate of about four thousand acres.

Mr. Evans sat in parliament for the borough of East Retford, in the parliaments of 1818 and 1820. In 1826 he contested the borough of Leicester, but unsuccessfully, the other candidates being Sir Charles A. Hastings and Mr. Otway Cave, on the Tory party, and the late Lord Denman for the Whigs. The poll terminated as follows:—

Sir C. A. Hastings, Bart.	. . . 2773
Robert Otway-Cave, esq.	. . . 2678
William Evans, esq.	. . . 2063
Thomas Denman, esq.	. . . 1811

This struggle was so great, and so eagerly conducted, as, it is said, to have cost Mr. Evans between twenty and thirty thousand pounds.

At the next election in 1830 the parties came to a compromise, and Sir Charles Hastings and Mr. Evans were returned

without a poll. In 1831, on the approach of the Reform Bill, contest was useless. Mr. Serjeant Taddy, the Corporation candidate, retired, and to Mr. Evans was added another Reformer, Mr. Wynn Ellis. In 1832, when the Reform Act was law, the result was as follows:—

William Evans, esq.	. . . 1663
Wynn Ellis, esq.	. . . 1527
J. W. B. Leigh, esq.	. . . 1266

But in 1835 two Conservative candidates prevailed over the former members—

Edward Goulburn, esq.	. . . 1484
Thomas Gladstone, esq.	. . . 1475
William Evans, esq.	. . . 1352
Wynn Ellis, esq.	. . . 1314

Having remained without a seat during that parliament, at the election of 1837 Mr. Evans became a candidate for the Northern Division of Derbyshire, and was returned after the following poll—

Hon. George H. Cavendish	. . . 2816
William Evans, esq.	. . . 2422
George Arkwright, esq.	. . . 1988

He was re-elected in 1841 and 1847; and continued to represent that constituency until 1853, when he retired from parliamentary life.

Mr. Evans served the office of High Sheriff of the county in 1829. He has for many years been one of the town council of the borough of Derby, and was lately elected an alderman.

Mr. Evans's public life has been an eventful and busy one. His parliamentary career was marked throughout by the utmost integrity and consistency, whilst his municipal and magisterial duties have been uniformly discharged with strict justice and equity to all parties. In principle, open and generous; in politics, liberal and patriotic; in religion, strict and steadfast in the faith; in public life, honest, just, and truthful; and in private life, kindly, affectionate, and of the strictest morality. Wherever a good work was to be done, wherever a cry of need was raised for the furtherance of Christianity, and of places where that Christianity could be preached and the worship of God performed, his hand and heart were ready to promote it. The young, the aged, the infirm, and the weakly, were uniformly cared for by him; schools established and supported; and a better principle, so far as precept, example, and teaching could do, both moral and social, instilled into the lives of all with whom he came into contact, or whom he could reach by his philanthropic and generous exertions.

Mr. Evans married July 31st, 1820, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge, Prebendary of

Durham, and sister to the late Thomas Gisborne, esq. M.P. for North Derbyshire, and by her had issue an only child, Thomas William Evans, esq. who succeeds to the estates.

His funeral at Darley church, on the 15th April, was attended by the principal members, of both sexes, of the families of Evans, Gisborne, and Strutt, the offers of a more public manifestation on the part of the Corporation of Derby, and others, having been declined.

JOSEPH NEELD, Esq. M.P.

*March 24.* At his residence in Grosvenor-square, aged 67, Joseph Neeld, esq. of Grittleton House, a Deputy-Lieutenant of Wiltshire, M.P. for Chippenham, High Steward of Malmesbury, F.S.A. and F.L.S.

Mr. Neeld was the eldest son of Joseph Neeld, esq. of Gloucester-place, Marylebone.

We have been favoured by our old friend Mr. Britton with some unpublished pages of his Auto-Biography, which furnish the following particulars of Mr. Neeld:—

“Mr. Neeld came into possession of great wealth on the demise of his maternal great uncle, Philip Rundell, esq. of Ludgate Street, an eminent goldsmith, who died at the age of 81, on the 17th Feb. 1827. After many munificent presents, during his long and money-saving life, Mr. Rundell bequeathed, by will, the very large sum of above four hundred thousand pounds to be distributed to his nephews and nieces, to personal friends, and to public charities. The residue of his fortune was given to his “great-nephew and esteemed friend, Joseph Neeld, esq. the younger.” This sum was presumed to amount to at least eight hundred and ninety thousand pounds. The personal effects were sworn to exceed one million of money, the utmost limit to which the scale of probate duty extends.

“Before he came into possession of his princely fortune, Mr. Neeld had been on intimate terms with Colonel Houlton, of Grittleton, and, as the latter gentleman was disposed to settle at Farleigh Castle, after the death of his uncle Rear-Admiral John Houlton, he met with a liberal purchaser of the Grittleton estate in the gentleman who has since created such vast beneficial improvements in this district. The purchase was effected in 1828. Since that year Mr. Neeld has bought other land in the same parish, with lands, manors, and advowsons in adjoining parishes, and thus created a domain of large extent, and placed the whole under one system of general amelioration and good cultivation.

“Mr. Neeld has generally resided at Grittleton; but the old manor-house, though suitable in point of size to the property formerly attached to it, and not a bad specimen of its kind, as a country residence, was inadequate to the position of its new owner. Taking, therefore, the opportunity of some injury done by a fire, Mr. Neeld added a few larger apartments, from the designs of Mr. James Thomson, architect, of London. A more spacious mansion on the same site, now in progress of erection, is on a large scale.\* The ground-plan covers an area of 160 feet from N. to S. by 120 feet from E. to W., exclusive of a fine conservatory, of original design, occupying the south front, and with extensive offices at the other extremity. The halls, staircases, and vestibules rise to the summit of the building, and are to be appropriated to pictures, sculpture, &c. From what I know of the art and literary treasures in the town and country houses of Mr. Neeld, it may be reasonably inferred that the mansion at Grittleton will be entitled to rank, in its finished state, with the noble and historical seats of the county. It is gratifying to find that the proprietor has directed his attention and patronage chiefly to works in painting and sculpture of British artists: viz. Chantrey, Gibson, Baily, Wyatt, Papworth, Constable, Gainsborough, Etty, Roberts, Stanfield, Wilson, Ward, West, and many others. The library will contain a large collection of books, amongst which it cannot fail to gratify my literary, as well as provincial, vanity—I will say pride and feelings—to know that an unique copy of my Architectural Antiquities, large paper, with proofs, etchings, and the Original Drawings, will be preserved. This set was formerly purchased by my very good friend and most substantial patron, John Broadley, esq. of South Ella, Yorkshire, for the sum of 650 guineas, and was resold, at the sale of that gentleman’s very fine library, to Mr. Neeld.

“Mr. Thomson has likewise designed and directed several other buildings on different parts of his patron’s estates: at Grittleton, Leigh Delamere, Alderton, and Chippenham. The farm-houses are respectable and comfortable buildings, with appendages to correspond; whilst the villages, school-houses, and cottages are calculated to make the dwellings of labourers and their families places of shelter from inclement weather, and afford them inducements to prefer home to the demo-

\* A view and ground-plan have been published in *The Builder*, vol. xi. p. 281, April 13, 1853.

ralising beer-shop and public-house. In the new churches the architect has introduced novelties of form and ornament to distinguish them from domestic buildings.

"A History of the Parish of Grittleton, including pedigrees of its former chief proprietors, the White and Houlton families, was published in 1843 by the Wiltshire Topographical Society, from the manuscript of the Rev. J. E. Jackson, at that time curate of Farleigh-Hungerford, near Bath. The volume contains also An Essay on Topographical Literature; its Province, Attributes, and varied Utility, by J. Britton."

During his long parliamentary career Mr. Neeld was a steadfast adherent to the Conservative and Protestant party, and he continued to vote for agricultural protection after it had been abandoned by Sir Robert Peel in 1846. He always took an active part in county business, and to the borough of Chippenham he was a munificent benefactor. The town-hall was rebuilt at his expense, and it contains his bust, as well as one of Mr. Rundell. Grittleton House was widely celebrated for its hospitalities, and his public and private charities endeared him to all his neighbours.

He married Jan. 1, 1831, Lady Caroline Mary Ashley-Cooper, eldest daughter of Cropley sixth and late Earl of Shaftesbury; but by her ladyship, who survives him, he had no issue.

His brother Mr. John Neeld, M.P. for Cricklade, becomes his heir. Lieut.-Col. Boldero, the second Member for Chippenham, is their brother-in-law.

The funeral of the deceased took place on the 31st of March, when his body was deposited in a vault under the north aisle of the church of Leigh Delamere, which was wholly rebuilt at his expense in 1846. His brother attended as chief-mourner, with his two sons, Algernon and Edward, Lieut.-Colonel Boldero and the Rev. H. K. Boldero, Lieut.-Colonel Inigo Jones and his son, the Rev. T. J. Wyld and Mr. Calcraft Wyld, and Lieut.-Colonel Patton. The body was preceded by eight clergymen, and the service was performed by the Rev. Canon Jackson, Rector of Leigh Delamere, assisted by the Rev. Lewis Purbrick, of Chippenham. By his will Mr. Neeld has endowed the School of Norton St. Philip's, co. Somerset (the birth-place of his great-uncle, Mr. Rundell), with 50*l.* a-year; and a range of almshouses at Leigh Delamere, recently built by himself, with the sum of 5,000*l.* To the vicar and churchwardens of Hendon, co. Middlesex, he has also bequeathed 500*l.*, the annual income of which is to be applied to the

maintenance of Mr. Rundell's tomb there, the surplus to be given to two aged poor men.

#### BENJAMIN GASKELL, Esq.

Jan. 21. At Thornes House, near Wakefield, in his 75th year, Benjamin Gaskell, esq. formerly M.P. for Maldon.

He was born on the 28th Feb. 1781, the elder son of Daniel Gaskell, esq. of Clifton Hall, near Manchester, by Hannah, daughter of James Noble, esq. of Lancaster, and was educated at Gateacre, near Liverpool, and at Trinity College, Cambridge.

He was first returned to Parliament for Maldon, at the general election of 1806, and some circumstances connected with this return are worth recalling. The poll (Oct. 30, 1806) was as follows:—For Col. Strutt (the father of the present Lord Rayleigh), 63; Mr. Gaskell, 31; Charles Callis Western, esq. (the late Lord Western), 29. A petition was presented by Mr. Western, complaining of an undue election, and the committee, appointed Feb. 4, 1807, decided against Mr. Gaskell's return, and gave the seat to Mr. Western. The votes of the committee were equal, and the decision was arrived at by the casting vote of the chairman, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, who not only gave a casting, but a double vote. Mr. Simeon, M.P. for Reading, who was Mr. Gaskell's nominee on the committee, brought before the House of Commons the manner in which he had been unseated, but no further steps were taken in the matter.

At the general election which took place in May, 1807, on the dissolution of Lord Grenville's government, Mr. Gaskell again stood for Maldon, and was defeated by two votes, the numbers being—for Strutt, 58; Western, 29; and Gaskell, 27. During the interval before the next election Mr. Gaskell was mainly instrumental in procuring for Maldon the restoration of its charter. He was returned without opposition in 1812, and remained unopposed till he quitted the House of Commons in 1826.

Mr. Gaskell was a moderate whig in politics. He was strongly opposed to the imposition of civil disabilities on account of religious opinions, and was a zealous friend to Catholic emancipation, supporting the various motions of Mr. Canning, Mr. Grattan, and Mr. Plunkett on that subject. He voted with Mr. Brougham on the question of education; with Lord John Russell and Mr. Abercromby for a temperate reform in the representation; and was a consistent supporter of Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir James Mackintosh in their endeavours to mitigate the

severity of our criminal code. He was generally disposed, however, to support the government of the day in all matters affecting the honour and security of the country, and was always ready to place a generous construction upon the motives and conduct of public men, never concurring in any proposition which had the appearance of vindictiveness, and rarely supporting any motion that went to harass or inculcate others.

In 1826 Mr. Gaskell retired from parliament, and resided abroad from the summer of 1827 till the autumn of 1828. He afterwards resided chiefly at Thornes House, leading a life of quiet retirement and unostentatious goodness, to which there is no lack of those who can bear grateful testimony. Subsequently to the death of Mrs. Gaskell, in November, 1845, this disposition for retirement increased upon him; and his chief social intercourse was latterly that of his own hospitable dinner table and drawing-room, where the ease of friendly intercourse was ever happily blended with the most graceful observances of wealth and station.

On the 17th June, 1807, he married Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Brandreth, of Liverpool. Their only surviving issue is James Milnes Gaskell, esq. M.P., who married, in May, 1832, Mary, the second daughter of the late Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P. by whom he has issue.

[This article must be considered as substituted for that in our last Number.—  
EDIT.]

#### THOMAS ATTWOOD, Esq.

*March 6.* At Great Malvern, aged 72, Thomas Attwood, esq. formerly M.P. for Birmingham.

Mr. Thomas Attwood was the third son of Matthias Attwood, esq. of Hales Owen, who realised a large fortune by a monopoly of Swedish iron, and founded the house of Attwoods, bankers, in Birmingham, and in Gracechurch-street, London. Of the eldest son, Matthias, M.P. for Whitehaven, who, like his brother Thomas, was an author on Currency, a memoir was given in our Magazine for Feb. 1852.

Mr. Thomas Attwood first became known as a public character by his vigorous opposition to the Orders in Council of 1812. He was one of the first persons in the country who decidedly condemned the return to cash payments at the end of the war. His earliest productions on this subject bear the dates of 1815 and 1816. He never wavered in his opinion on this subject; and to the last day of his life retained the convictions of his early manhood. His Letters of a Scotch  
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Banker (a signature which was appended at their first appearance in 1828, in the *Globe* newspaper, without the writer's knowledge,) established his reputation as an able and powerful advocate of representative paper-money.

It was the denial of his currency reforms which made Mr. Attwood a Parliamentary Reformer; and at the close of the year 1829 he formed the Birmingham Political Union, which became a political engine of formidable power, and was supposed to have considerably influenced the passing of the Reform Bill. On that ground, he was presented with the freedom of the city of London, on which occasion he remarked,—“I may have given offence to abler men, because I had recourse to measures which trenched on the verge of law; but I did not resort to such measures until I saw that the extremity of the country required extreme remedies. It has been the study of my life to show attachment to the law, to the Crown, to the Lords and Commons, and the institutions of this great country.”

After the passing of the Reform Bill, Lord Grey sent for Mr. Attwood, and expressed, in his own name and that of his colleagues, his sense of the important services which Mr. Attwood had rendered by his excellent management of the enormous power of the Political Unions. “We feel deeply indebted to you,” said Lord Grey, “and shall be happy to do anything in our power to mark our sense of the obligation.” “My Lord,” was Mr. Attwood's answer, “I supported your administration on public grounds alone. I never expected to receive any reward, and I must beg to decline any.” And none he ever received, either for himself or for his family or friends.

When the Reform Act had given two members to Birmingham, Mr. Attwood and Mr. Joshua Scholefield were returned without opposition at the general election of 1832. In 1835 they successfully stood a contest—

Thomas Attwood, esq. . . .	1780
Joshua Scholefield, esq. . . .	1660
Richard Spooner, esq. . . .	915

And again in 1837—

Thomas Attwood, esq. . . .	2145
Joshua Scholefield, esq. . . .	2114
A. G. Stapleton, esq. . . .	1046

In the House of Commons Mr. Attwood had strong and decided opinions on the subject which all men agreed to disregard at the time, and on which all men have since come round to his opinion—the aggressive policy of Russia. He was as strong upon this as he was on the currency; and it was from a painful conviction



tion of the disinclination of a reformed Parliament to entertain the importance of these questions that he retired from the House, by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds, in Jan. 1840, and was succeeded by his friend and associate in the union Mr. Muntz. Had Mr. Attwood died in 1832, his death would have been regarded by thousands as an important event. In 1856 the place which he once occupied in public attention has been filled up by others. For many years prior to his death he was the victim of a severe and distressing attack of paralysis; but, in the midst of his sufferings and general prostration of mind and body, he was distinguished, as in the early period of his life, by the amiability and generosity of his social disposition. In Birmingham his decease is regretted by all parties, and more especially by those who enjoyed his private intimacy.

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**JOHN SADLEIR, ESQ. M.P.**

*Feb. 17.* Aged 42, John Sadleir, esq. M.P. for Sligo, a Director of the London and County Bank, of the Royal Swedish Railway Company, and of other enterprises of the same nature.

This gentleman was the third son of Clement William Sadleir, esq. of Shrone Hill, near Tipperary, in which town a bank was established by his grandfather. They were a Protestant family, until his father married Miss Scully, and consequently embraced Romanism, in which he brought up his children. Through his mother the deceased was related to Francis Scully, esq. M.P. for Tipperary, and to Vincent Scully, esq. Q.C., M.P. for the county of Cork. His brother, James Sadleir, is the second member for Tipperary. John Sadleir himself was professedly an extreme supporter of the ultramontane sentiments of the Roman church.

He was born in 1814, and educated at Clongowes college. He succeeded an uncle in a very lucrative business as a solicitor in Dublin; which profession he continued to follow until 1846; having before that time become a Director of the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank, established about the year 1827, and in which the private bank founded by his grandfather was merged.

Shortly before 1846 Mr. John Sadleir made himself known as an active parliamentary agent for Irish railways; and at the general election of 1847 he became himself a member of the legislature, being returned for Carlow, where he defeated Capt. B. Villiers Layard, the former member, by 164 votes to 101. In the House of Commons he was a warm supporter of Lord John Russell, until the au-

dacious inroad of Dr. Wiseman upon Protestant England, which was popularly called the Papal Aggression. He then became an opponent of the Government; and was one of the most influential and trusted leaders of the party known by the names of "the Pope's Brass Band," and "the Irish Brigade," till he accepted the office of a junior Lord of the Treasury, on the formation of the Earl of Aberdeen's ministry in 1853. This entirely destroyed his popularity in Carlow, and with his party; and when he offered himself for re-election, having vacated his seat by his acceptance of office, he was defeated by Mr. Alexander, who polled 99 votes to his 91. The same year, Mr. Towneley having been, on petition, unseated for Sligo, Mr. Sadleir became a candidate, and beat his opponent, Mr. Somers, by eight votes. He was involved in law-suits on account of an illegal arrest which took place to prevent an elector from voting for Mr. Somers; and the disclosures which these suits led to, caused the resignation of his office of Lord of the Treasury.

In 1848 he became chairman of the London and County Joint-Stock Banking Company, and for several years he presided over the affairs of that body with great ability. A few months since, he vacated the chair; and, though still a director, he ceased to take an active part in its business. He continued to be a principal manager of the affairs of the Tipperary Bank; and he was chairman of the Royal Swedish Railway Company; in which it now appears that, out of 79,925 shares issued, he got into his own possession 48,245; besides which he dishonestly fabricated a large quantity of duplicate shares, of which he had appropriated 19,700.

Among other enterprizes in which Mr. Sadleir was also actively engaged, were—the Grand Junction Railway of France, the Rome and Frascati Railway, a Swiss railway, and the East Kent line: and a coal company. He had dealt largely in the lands sold in the Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland; and in several instances had forged conveyances of such lands, in order to raise money upon them.

The catastrophe was brought about by Messrs. Glyn, the London agents of the Tipperary bank, returning its drafts as "not provided for," a step which was followed a day or two after by the Bank of Ireland. This occurred on Saturday the 16th of February. During that day Mr. Sadleir was busy in the city, still endeavouring to bolster up his credit, and communicating with his brother in Dublin by the electric telegraph. On coming home to his house in Gloucester-terrace, he

wrote to Mr. Robert Keating, M.P. for Waterford (another director of the Tipperary bank), a letter, intended to be posthumous, commencing thus:—

“Dear Robert—To what infamy have I come step by step—heaping crime upon crime; and now I find myself the author of numberless crimes of a diabolical character, and the cause of ruin, and misery, and disgrace to thousands—aye to tens of thousands!

“Oh how I feel for those on whom all this ruin must fall! I could bear all punishment, but I could never bear to witness the sufferings of those on whom I have brought such ruin. It must be better that I should not live.”

He sent a servant to a chemist's for a large quantity of the essential oil of almonds. The next morning his body was found in a retired spot on Hampstead Heath, not far from Jack Straw's Castle, to which tavern he had been a visitor on former occasions. The bottle which had held the poison, and a silver cream-jug used for drinking its contents, were lying by his side.

One of the Dublin papers, the Nation, speaking of this unexampled swindler, has thus expressed itself:—“Silence, indeed, is impossible. The evil he has done lives after him. Every hour since he expired reveals some fresh and more flagrant swindle. Peculation of trust funds; forgery of bills, shares, deeds; the evidence of a wholesale, reckless, and desperate system of fraud, accumulate on every mail. For months to come we may expect to see revealed its debris bit by bit—and many innocent dupes involved in his unscrupulous ruin. He was a man desperate by nature and in all his designs. His character, his objects, his very fate, seemed written in that sallow face, wrinkled with multifarious intrigue—cold, callous, cunning—instinct with an unscrupulous audacity and an easy and wily energy. How he contrived and continued to deceive men to the last, and to stave off so securely the evidences of his infamies, until now that they all seem exploding together over his dead body, is a marvel and a mystery.”

Fortunately, he lived and died a bachelor. He was personally an inexpensive man; was not known to be addicted to any of the ordinary vices of life, nor has he ever had the reputation of being even generous in his general disbursements. He lived plainly, entertained sparingly, and appeared to limit his extravagance in point of expenditure to a small stud of horses, which he kept in the vicinity of Watford, for the purpose of hunting with the Gunnersbury hounds.

GEORGE WEARE BRAIKENRIDGE, Esq.  
F.S.A.

Feb. 11. At Broomwell House, Brislington, near Bristol, aged 81, George Weare Braikenridge, Esq. F.S.A., F.G.S.

Mr. Braikenridge was the eldest son of George Braikenridge (a Scotchman by descent, but born in Bristol, where his family had recently settled), and was born on the 4th of January, 1775, in Hanover county, Virginia, in which state, at that time still subject to the Crown of England, his father was residing as a planter and merchant. Brought in very early life to England, he received his education in the school of Dr. Estlin at Bristol, and was soon initiated into the commercial pursuits of that city, becoming ultimately the senior partner in a leading and long-established West India firm. His course as a man of business was guided by high principles of honour and integrity, and he was distinguished for his remarkable accuracy and punctual habits. From youth he gave indications of liberal tastes, and, though much engaged in commerce, and that during the anxious period of the revolutionary war, found leisure and inclination for inquiries into mediæval antiquity, and more than one branch of natural history. He formed at that time a good collection of the *Coleoptera*; and his cabinet of organic remains was in those early days of geological science of no mean repute, and is still valuable for its specimens of the fossils which are associated with the strata of the west of England. In connection with this, and as evidencing his habit of accurate observation, it may be mentioned that he was the first in England to notice, and call the attention of Mr. Sowerby to a species of ammonite, remarkable for the peculiar and striking form of the lip, a fossil originally found at Dundry near Bristol, and which has been distinguished by his name.

Before reaching his fiftieth year, Mr. Braikenridge withdrew from commercial operations, and soon after, purchasing the residence at Brislington where he passed the remainder of his life, was enabled to devote himself more fully to archæology, and to become a collector on a larger scale than had previously been in his power. He was an enthusiastic admirer of ancient wood-carving, and, with materials of this kind procured from every available source, succeeded in forming articles of furniture of great variety and beauty of design to adorn his library, a room which he had fitted up with much taste in the Tudor style of ornament, filling its windows with old stained glass, and enriching its ceiling with the armorial bearings of families distinguished at different times in Bristol and

its neighbourhood. As an antiquary, his attention was very much engrossed by the mediæval remains of the picturesque old city in which the earlier portion of his life had been spent, and, with the aid of local artists, he has rescued from oblivion many of those quaint architectural features which the changes of time, and the necessary enlargement of the public spaces of the city, have contributed to efface. Not only drawings, but ancient documents, books, and relics of every kind, were eagerly sought for, and collected by him. Taking Barrett's History of Bristol as a basis for illustration, he raised upon it a superstructure of very diversified interest, rejecting no materials which could in any way elucidate his subject, and, by manuscript corrections and additions, doing much to supply what was necessarily deficient in the original work.

At a later period he turned his attention to the history and antiquities of Somersetshire; and, in order fully to illustrate Collinson's History of that county, employed the services of an artist for more than ten years to travel throughout its whole extent, and to delineate all its architectural features and noticeable relics of antiquity. The work necessarily became one of very extended dimensions, and remains a monument of Mr. Braikenridge's persevering character, and of the great value which he attached to topographical research.

For the last twenty years of his life, Mr. Braikenridge was accustomed to spend the summer and autumn at Clevedon, a place on the Bristol Channel, now generally known and admired for its pure air and delightful scenery. The distance between the parish church and the newly-erected lodging-houses being considerable, and the want of accommodation in consequence much felt, he took a prominent part in an effort made in the year 1837 to remedy this deficiency by the erection of a church on Clevedon-hill, contributing the principal portion of the building fund, and adding a permanent endowment. It was consecrated in August 1839, the eldest son of its chief founder becoming its first minister, an appointment which he still retains. Through life, Mr. Braikenridge was a warmly-attached member of the Church of England, yielding to none in firm conviction of the vital importance of the pure evangelical truth which its system of doctrine embodies, whilst his daily practice was marked by the conscientious but unobtrusive discharge of the relative duties of life. With questions of public interest, he never at any time practically interfered, though possessing clearly defined opinions, formed in that elder school

of politics, with the ascendancy of which, in the earlier part of the present century, he was accustomed to associate much of the greatness and prosperity of England. Of retired and domestic habits, he was not generally known in his neighbourhood, but it may be truly said, that by those with whom he was on terms of friendly intercourse, he was valued and loved for sterling qualities of character, kindness of disposition and demeanour, and great powers of conversation. He possessed a remarkable fund of local anecdote which his memory had treasured up during a long life, and clearly retained to its close, and with him have been lost many minute details bearing on the social and commercial aspects of Bristol at the end of the last and beginning of the present century.

He married, Nov. 11, 1800, Mary, youngest daughter of Robert Bush, esq. of Bristol, and of Tracy Park, near Bath. By this lady, who predeceased him March 20, 1855, he has left issue two sons and four daughters.

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WILLIAM SWAINSON, Esq. F.R.S.

Dec. 6. At Fern Grove, Hutt Valley, New Zealand, in his 67th year, William Swainson, esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., Assistant Commissary-General.

Mr. Swainson was born in Liverpool on the 8th of October, 1789. His family was originally of the "statesmen" or small land-owners in Westmerland, settled at Hawkhead, in that county. His grandfather was for many years a superior officer of the Liverpool Customs, and his father long enjoyed the lucrative office of collector of the customs in that port—one of the best gifts at that period in ministerial patronage. The son, William, from a collection of British insects and shells made by his father, imbibed an early taste for natural history. From his boyish years he pursued butterflies, and gathered shells at bathing-places; and "sleeping and waking," he said of himself that his thoughts "were constantly bent on how he could get abroad, and revel in the zoology of the tropics." School tuition he ignored. Instead of Latin and Greek exercises, except so far as to escape the cane and the birch, he copied Smeathson's notes and drawings on the insects of Western Africa, yearning for the opportunity of visiting Sierra Leone, and capturing thousands of butterflies. At 14 years of age, half educated, his father placed him in a Liverpool custom-house clerkship of 80*l.* per annum. Such a premature interment was not likely to insure such a boy's permanent fixture to the desk and the slow advancement in a public office. Mr. Swainson has described him-

self as having "a peculiarly nervous temperament," and in his youth as "wayward and unhappy." This morbid physical and mental constitution could not rest or content itself in the red-tapism of a provincial town. The father, with discernment and good sense, exchanged his son's clerkship for a first step in the commissariat department of the Treasury.

of the late John Parkes, esq. of Warwick, and temporarily resided in that town, continuing his pursuits and literary works.

Mr. Swainson, soon after his marriage, visited Paris, forming friendships with Cuvier, Geoffrey St. Hilaire, and other eminent men attached to the French museums.

On his return to England, and ultimate

**GEORGE DON, ESQ. F.L.S.**

*Feb. 25.* In Bedford-place, Kensington, aged 58, George Don, esq. F.L.S. the last of a well-known family of botanists.

Mr. Don was a brother of the late David Don, librarian and curator of the Linnean Society, and latterly Professor of Botany in King's college, and both were sons of Mr. George Don, of Forfar, an admirable field botanist of the old school, to whom we are indebted for the discovery of many interesting plants of the Highlands, communicated in letters to Sir James Smith, author of the English Botany.

Mr. George Don, the son, was born in Forfar, in 1798, and commenced his scientific career as an assistant in the Botanic Garden, Chelsea. He subsequently travelled as collector of the Horticultural Society in Brazil, in the West Indies, and in Sierra Leone, and added largely to their collections, both of living and dried plants. Mr. Don's first contribution to botanical science was a clever paper in the Transactions of the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh, published in 1822, and he contributed some useful memoirs to the Transactions of the Linnean Society. His principal work was a General System of Gardening and Botany, founded on Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, in four quarto volumes, with numerous woodcuts, 1831-7. In 1855 he assisted Mrs. London in editing a new edition of her late husband's Encyclopedia of Plants.

**REV. THOMAS IMAGE, F.G.S.**

*March 8.* At the Rectory House, Whepstead, near Bury St. Edmund's, in his 84th year, the Rev. Thomas Image, M.A., F.G.S. Rector of Whepstead and Stanningfield, Suffolk.

This distinguished geologist was the son of the Rev. John Image, M.A. Vicar of Peterborough, and Rector of Etton, in the county of Northampton. He was educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and took the degree of B.A. as 15th Senior Optime, in 1795, being the first man of his college in that year. In 1798 he succeeded to the living of Whepstead, which was in his own patronage, and which he continued to hold for fifty-eight years. To the rectory of Stanningfield he was instituted in 1807.

From an early age Mr. Image devoted his leisure hours to his favourite pursuit, the collection of fossils; and, after more than half a century of patient perseverance, he had in his possession nearly the finest collection in England, the recent transfer of which to the Woodwardian Museum at Cambridge was noticed in our last number, at p. 386. He was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1840.

In addition to his accurate knowledge of geology, Mr. Image was of no mean repute as an amateur artist, and possessed at the time of his decease a choice and valuable collection of paintings by the ancient masters. He was an accomplished musician, as well as an elegant scholar. Added to this he was a perfect Christian gentleman. As a pastor, his name will be long held dear in the parishes where he laboured. As a friend, all will say how true he was; courteous, yet candid; firm, yet faithful; to him most peculiarly may be applied the motto borne with the family coat of arms, "Hæc nunquam fallit Imago."

**RICHARD BATTLE, ESQ.**

*March 4.* At Reigate, aged 86, Richard Battley, Esq.

Mr. Battley was the second son of Mr. John Battley, an architect of some eminence at Wakefield, by whom the theatre and many other considerable buildings in that town and neighbourhood were erected.

He was born at Wakefield, about the year 1770, and was educated at the grammar-school of that place, and subsequently for the medical profession, by Mr. Mitchell, who had a large practice at Wakefield and the neighbourhood.

At the expiration of his pupillage he went to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and entered into an engagement to attend the people employed in the collieries, which afforded him a large field of medical and surgical practice.

After remaining a few years at Newcastle, he resolved to increase his knowledge and experience by studying in the London hospitals and medical schools. He came to London, and placed himself under the instruction of Cline, Cooper, and other celebrated teachers, at the united medical schools of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, where he was distinguished as a pupil by his intelligence and industry, acquiring for him the confidence and high estimation of his teachers. The friendships which he formed at this period of his life with many of the teachers and fellow-students were warmly cherished, and terminated only by death. It was here that he became acquainted with John Cunningham Saunders, whom he subsequently assisted to found the London Infirmary for curing diseases of the Eye.

After leaving the hospitals, Mr. Battley entered the service of the navy, as an assistant-surgeon, and was present at several engagements under Sir Sidney Smith. He did not, however, continue long at sea, but returning to London took a house in St. Paul's Churchyard, where he succeeded to the business of Mr. Brown, an apothecary. He subsequently entered



into business as a pharmaceutical chemist in Fore Street, Cripplegate, about the year 1812. Eight years previously to this, the London Eye Infirmary was founded by Saunders ; Mr. Battley supplying, for a time, the necessary medicines and a dispenser at his own cost, and himself performing the duties of secretary. The early success of the institution was therefore greatly promoted by his zealous devotion to its interests. This gratuitous service, his high reputation for integrity and ability, and the excellence and purity of his materia medica and laboratory preparations, procured him an extensive connection, and his business as a pharmaceutical chemist was successfully established.

He now began to carry out the favourite object of the last forty years of his life, namely the improvement of pharmacy. There was no Pharmaceutical Society in those days, and few private individuals were willing to incur the obloquy of openly denouncing the frauds and adulterations in pharmacy, which custom almost seemed to sanction. However, there were a few who preferred the better part. Mr. Battley took his stand with these, and was rewarded by the unlimited confidence which the profession at all times placed in the purity and excellence of his medicines and preparations. His long experience in pharmacy, added to a clear intelligence and keen observation, enabled him to introduce some decided improvements in pharmaceutical operations. He maintained that cold distilled water was, in many cases, a preferable solvent to hot water ; and that a small quantity of this menstruum will often extract the medicinal properties, without taking up the inert soluble matters, by which the quantity of the product is increased, without addition, and often with detriment, to its value. On these principles he formed the inspissated cold infusions which he termed *liquors*, of which the most celebrated are the *liquor opii* and the *liquor cinchonæ*. He published several analyses of yellow bark, sarsaparilla, &c. in which he described his mode of making the *liquor cinchonæ*, and other liquors, by infusing the bark in twice its weight of cold distilled water, evaporating the infusion to S. G. 1,200, and adding rectified spirit till the S. G. fell to 1,100. This, with a few other details, was the usual mode of preparing the liquors, though some of them, as the *liquor opii*, required further treatment for the removal of some of the constituents.

Upwards of two thousand pupils who largely benefited by Mr. Battley's instructions and the opportunities afforded them will gratefully remember the excellent

museum of materia medica and the operations of pharmacy which were for many years gratuitously exhibited to the pupils of all the medical schools, both at his own house in Fore Street, and at the Saunderian Institution contiguous to the Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, at a time when a good museum of materia medica was wanting in many of the London schools.

While he thus taught the student to make himself practically acquainted with genuine medicines, he took many opportunities of inviting the attention of the older members of the profession to the same subject ; and at the College of Physicians, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and at the Saunderian Institution, he exhibited specimens such as probably no single individual has ever before collected.

Mr. Battley was highly esteemed by more than one President of the College of Physicians. The late Dr. John Latham was his kind friend and supporter, and Sir Henry Hallford in 1834 testified that "Mr. Battley had been so successful in his preparations of the various articles of the Pharmacopœia, and particularly of those of the vegetables used in physic, that he was anxious to facilitate his introduction to the professors of the several schools of medicine in the country by bearing testimony to his merit ;" adding that "he offered this testimony with the more confidence, as the several censors of the College of Physicians for many years past had always declared themselves highly satisfied with Mr. Battley's preparations."

A still earlier and more intimate friendship existed with the late Dr. Babington and with Dr. Farre : the uninterrupted friendship of half a century with the latter distinguished physician, a man venerable for his virtues and admirable qualities, as well as for his years, commencing in the foundation of the London Eye Infirmary and cemented by their mutual exertions in its behalf.

Mr. Battley justly considered his liquors a valuable addition to pharmacy, and he had the satisfaction of seeing, not only several of them, especially the *liquor opii*, *liquor cinchonæ*, and *liquor sennæ*, largely used by the profession, but one of them at least, the *liquor cinchonæ*, adopted in the London Pharmacopœia, under the name of *infusum cinchonæ spissatum*, and his mode of preparation for the extracts of cinchona, colocynth, and gentian, the former two of which, being prepared with hot water, were previously very faulty.

It was not mere profit that induced Mr. Battley, even when his strength began

to fail, still to continue personally to superintend the formation of his preparations. He could not bear the idea that any of the care necessary for their perfection should be wanting. This anxiety made him linger over his narcotic extracts during their preparation, till intense headache and a failing pulse compelled him to retire. The yearly repetition of this task more than once nearly terminated his life, and doubtless contributed to shorten it.

Mr. Battley married as his second wife one of the daughters of William Dalrymple, esq., the eminent surgeon at Norwich, by whom he had two daughters.

Domestic in his feelings, and happy in his home, Mr. Battley prepared, towards the close of his life, to retire from his large and successful business. For this purpose he took as his partner Mr. Watts, to whose hands his business was transferred.

Warm in temper, and sometimes hasty in speech, Mr. Battley had a generous and feeling heart. He was sincere and constant in his attachments; and kind and considerate to those whom he willingly assisted. He leaves many friends, who will gratefully remember him, and he ceases from his labours esteemed, valued, and regretted.

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At the annual meeting of Governors of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, held on Tuesday the 15th April, 1856, it was unanimously resolved, "That this meeting most gratefully acknowledges the eminent services to this hospital of the late Mr. Richard Battley. That to his energy and perseverance are attributable more especially the establishment of the hospital: that in its origin, when checked by impediments, and surrounded by difficulties, it was fostered by his influence and exertions, and, in the arduous circumstances which ensued, and continued during many years, was succoured and sustained by his active zeal; and that it is especially to be recorded, that he upheld the institution by an undeviating regard to the professional appointments, by which the hospital has been distinguished from its foundation.

"That this memorial be engrossed and placed in the Committee Room of this hospital with the portraits of his early friends Saunders and Farre.

"That a copy of this resolution be presented by the Chairman to Mrs. Battley, with the expression of the condolence of the friends and supporters of this hospital, now assembled.

JOHN LABOUCHERE, *Chairman.*"

WILLIAM HENRY SCOTT, M.D.

Oct. 4. At Edinburgh, aged 24, William Henry Scott, M.D.

Dr. Scott was the only son of the late Dr. John Scott, F.R.C.P. Physician to the Queen for Scotland, and was born at Edinburgh, Feb. 13, 1831. He was educated in his native city, and greatly distinguished himself both at school and the university. From the age of early boyhood he showed an attachment to the study of the oriental languages, which directed his attention to historical and philological research, and the use of coins and medals in the elucidation and confirmation of his studies. This pursuit was perseveringly followed through the hindrances and difficulties of weak health and of a toilsome course of education; and the extensive knowledge he acquired of the ancient, and for the most part dead, languages of Asia, enabled him, when more at liberty, to take a foremost rank among those who devoted themselves to the numismatic antiquities of those countries.

His papers, which have been published in the last five volumes of the *Numismatic Chronicle* and in some continental periodicals of the same class, bear ample testimony to his talents: among which the following may be enumerated as some of the most important.

In volume xiv. of the *Numismatic Chronicle* we find a descriptive catalogue of unpublished varieties of Greek, Colonial, Imperial, and Roman Coins, highly interesting, and in particular in exhibiting several curious varieties of a rare class, the brass coins of the kings of the Bosphorus.

In the xvth volume are two papers by Dr. Scott, one on African regal coins, exhibiting a vast quantity of new and important information, and the other on the coins of Helena the wife of the Emperor Julian, an article of considerable interest.

In the later volumes of the same periodical Dr. Scott has given us a long and masterly paper on the coins of the Parthian Kings, throwing much light on that interesting class of coins.

A succeeding paper exhibits an essay on a curious colonial coin of Tyndaris in Sicily.

In the following number appears his able article on the Regal Coins of Mesopotamia, abounding in new and most important matter.

His papers also on the coins of Ceylon, and on a coin of Arsaces XXX. are of considerable importance; and he had made great progress in classing and interpreting the legends on the coins of the Persian and other kings tributary to the Parthians,

a subject hitherto unattempted by any other writer.

Dr. Scott contributed to the *Revue Archéologique* in 1853, a note, *Sur deux Monnaies Ortokides et sur une monnaie des Atabeks.*

Nor was his knowledge confined to the numismatic branches, but extended to almost every department, of archæology.

ADAM MICKIEWICZ.

*Nos. 27.* At Constantinople, aged 58, Adam Mickiewicz.

The general voice of his country and of all Slavonic nations has assigned to Adam Mickiewicz the name of the Polish Byron. He was born in 1798 at Nowogrodek, a small town in Lithuania. The family was noble, but poor. From the district school

heroic Emilia Plater, who fought in the Polish ranks, and finally died of grief at the failure of her country's cause, was said to have been inspired with martial ardour by the perusal of *Grazyna*, her favourite poem.

The other poem is a wild and irregular drama, entitled *Dziady*, a word in Polish denoting "Ancestors," and applied by the Lithuanians to an annual festival, in which the dead are believed to rise from their graves to be fed by the living. On this wretched superstition, and on that of the vampire, both too horrible for poetic use, Mickiewicz wastes some pages of powerful but revolting poetry. In the next portion of the poem is introduced a maniac, who imagines himself to be dead, and who, by his wild discourse, eventually betrays that he has lost his reason through disappointed love. The *Childe Harold* of Byron is not more transparently Byron than the maniac of the *Dziady* is Mickiewicz himself. It was well known to his friends that while a student at Wilna he had become enamoured of a lady bearing the name of Maria Wereszczakowna, the sister of a fellow-student; and that she, after apparently encouraging his attentions, had rejected him in favour of a suitor of higher position. Many of the minor incidents referred to by the maniac are known to have occurred to the poet; but it is not known that Mickiewicz had ever actually been out of his senses. Strange indeed are the confessions of genius.

The *Grazyna* and the *Dziady* together stamped Mickiewicz at the very first step of his career as the greatest living poet of Poland. The critics, with Dmochowski, the Polish translator of Homer, at their head, assailed him for provincialisms and neologisms of style, and for belonging to the "romantic" instead of the "classic" school. In his next edition Mickiewicz pointed out how inferior were the critics of Poland to Schlegel and Hazlitt; and appealed, for the justification of his romantic tendencies, to the great names of Goethe and Schiller, of Byron, Scott, and Moore. As a prose writer, however, he was not eminent; his real justification was the general enthusiasm of the public for his verses, and the rapid formation of a new school of poets—the "school of Mickiewicz." In a few years Goszczynski, Bohdan Zaleski, and others had earned for Wilna a position in Polish literature akin to that of Edinburgh in our own time.

Before this had been done, however, Mickiewicz had been torn from Lithuania, never to return. Within a year after he had won his earliest laurel he was the

inmate of a dungeon, accused of conspiracy against the Russian government. Thomas Zan, one of his most intimate friends, to whom his first poems were dedicated, had formed a society, chiefly of members of the university of Wilna, ostensibly for the purpose of promoting the cultivation of the Polish language and literature, as threatened by the introduction of Russian as the language of the tribunals. The Russian government suspected that more was meant than was professed, and dissolved the society. Zan formed another, and when that was dissolved with still greater sternness he formed a third. The principal members were then thrown into prison, and an investigation of the objects and plans of the society commenced. It lasted for more than a year, and at its termination, in 1824, Zan was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and Mickiewicz and many others to perpetual banishment in the interior of Russia.

At St. Petersburg, to which Mickiewicz was at first conveyed, his fame had preceded him; and his position as a Polish exile even facilitated his entrance into the literary circles of Russia. In the latter years of the reign of Alexander a spirit of opposition to the government was the almost universal feeling among Russian men of letters. In 1824, the year of Byron's death, the Polish Byron, Adam Mickiewicz, and the Russian Byron, Alexander Pushkin, met for the first time in the fashionable circles of the Russian capital. Riilyeev and Bestuzhev, the poet and novelist, two of the leaders of the abortive attempt at revolution which burst out on the accession of Nicholas in the following year, were the friends of both. It was, perhaps, for the purpose of breaking up this association that Mickiewicz was ordered to leave St. Petersburg for Odessa.

A tour which he obtained leave to make in the Crimea was the occasion of a series of Crimean Sonnets, by which he had the rare good fortune to acquire even the praises of his former antagonists—the classical critics. The scenery which forms the theme of these sonnets has been invested with a new and peculiar interest since they were written. One is on the View of the Mountains from the Steppe of Eupatoria; another on the Old Castle of Balaclava: where the poet who moralised on the various races these ruins had seen in succession—the tasteful Greek, the warlike and commercial Genoese, the superstitious Tartar—little dreamed that the most memorable period in the annals of the Crimea was to come in his own day. The success of these sonnets was great,

not only with the Poles, but with the Russians. Mickiewicz became by invitation one of the household of Prince Galitzin, the governor of Moscow, and was afterwards permitted to return to St. Petersburg, where his next poem, *Conrad Wallenrod*, was published in 1828.

Wallenrod is the name of a real historical character, a Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights in the fourteenth century, who was remarkably unsuccessful in his crusades against the Lithuanians—had in some cases ordered a retreat without an intelligible motive, was suspected of treachery, and is said to have died insane. Of these circumstances Mickiewicz has availed himself to construct a romantic tale. His Wallenrod is a Lithuanian, who has in his youth been taken captive by the knights, and brought up as a page—has afterwards made his escape to his native forests, and won for his bride a Lithuanian princess—has seen the inexorable Order pursue his race from one fastness to another—and has at last, in despair of any other mode of resistance, suddenly forsaken his bride, and, entering the Order as a knight from Germany, has gradually worked his way up to the Grand Mastership, with a fixed resolution to sacrifice himself to work the destruction of the Order. The poem commences with his election as master. A mysterious lady soon makes her appearance, who turns out to be the Princess Aldona, who has tracked her husband; and some of the finest scenes in the poem are the interviews in which they recall their past loves, and animate each other in the thirst for vengeance. That vengeance is carried out by wasting the forces of the Order in useless and disastrous expeditions, till the knights suspect their Grand Master's design, and devote him to death in their secret tribunal. The poem concludes with his destruction on the same evening that Aldona expires.

In the preface to *Wallenrod*, Mickiewicz states that he chose the subject because it belonged entirely to the past, and could have no relation to the interests or passions of our own times. Strange to say, this declaration appears to have deceived the Russian government. The book was published at St. Petersburg, with the approbation of the censorship. It had a great success; two translations of it were published in Russian, Mickiewicz became more than ever the "lion of the saloons," and the Emperor Nicholas is said to have sent to compliment him on his new poem. There was some talk of appointing him to a post in the Russian embassy at Turin or at Rio Janeiro; but this he avoided, and only asked for permission to travel, which

was granted to him at the intercession of Zhukovsky, the Russian poet, the tutor of the present Emperor Alexander. The only restriction which was placed upon him was, that he was not to visit his native country. In that country his *Wallenrod* was looked on from the first moment in its true light, as a patriotic manifesto, and was prohibited by the censorships of Warsaw and Wilna. It is astonishing that it could ever have escaped the observation of the most obtuse, that the Knights and Pagans of the poem are as transparently the Russians and Poles of our own time, as the Guebers and Mussulmans of Moore's "Fire-Worshippers" are the parties of modern Ireland.

In passing through Germany, Mickiewicz had an interview with Goethe at Weimar; and at Rome he became intimate with Fenimore Cooper, the American novelist, who alludes to him in his tale of *Home as Found*. It was while he was at Rome that the poet learned the news of the insurrection at Warsaw in 1830; and, apparently after some hesitation, resolved to join his countrymen, but without the slightest hope of their success. He had arrived at Posen, on his way to Warsaw, when he learned that the cause was once more lost. He retired to Dresden; and it was there that he composed another part of the *Dziady*.

In this very remarkable production the author, still adopting a dramatic form, openly takes himself as his hero. Gustavus is the name assigned to the love-sick youth in the earlier portion of the *Dziady*. Conrad is the name now assumed by the poet to denote the change which has taken place in his thoughts, which are henceforth, like those of Conrad Wallenrod, to be entirely devoted to the destruction of the enemies of his country. The patriot prisoners confined at Wilna are introduced as interlocutors in relating their wrongs and their sufferings; and, at length, the poet Conrad bursts into a long and impassioned lyric, which is undoubtedly one of the most highly worked of all Mickiewicz's productions. It is a fervent arraignment of divine justice for indifference to the prevalence of evil and to the wrongs of Poland. In every point of view it is a psychological curiosity, the more so that at the time of publishing it the author professed himself a fervent Roman Catholic.

The new part of the *Dziady* was published in 1832, at Paris, where a beautiful edition of Mickiewicz's poems had been printed in 1828 at the expense of the Countess Ostrowska, a Lithuanian lady, who presented all the profits to the author.

In 1834 appeared at the same city his last long poem, *Pan Tadeusz*, or *Sir Thad-*



deus, by many considered his finest work. It is a versified novel, full of pictures of Lithuanian life and manners, drawn with a liveliness and minuteness which charm the foreigner, and with a fidelity which is attested by every native.

From about this time Mickiewicz's career was no longer an ascending one. In 1834 he was married at Paris to Celina Szymanowska, a Polish lady, the daughter of Madame Szymanowska, a celebrated pianist, who had set some of his early poetry to music. His wife was subject to ill-health; she was cured, or supposed to be cured, by means of mesmerism by Towianski, a Polish religious fanatic or charlatan then at Paris. From that period Mickiewicz became wrapped up in the system promulgated by this fanatic. In the year 1841 we find by the diary of Klementyna Hoffmanowa (the Polish Miss Edgeworth) that Towianski was giving out that he had conversations with the Virgin Mary, which were made known through Mickiewicz as a medium. Long before this, in 1832, in a prose work entitled *The Polish Pilgrimage*, which was translated into French by Montalembert, and into English by Lach Szyrma, Mickiewicz had avowed himself an ardent Roman Catholic, but in a peculiar fashion, protesting against the Pope for not denouncing the Russian emperor. His aberrations afterwards became more singular. In 1840 the French government established a professorship of the Slavonic languages and literature at the College of France, and Mickiewicz was made the first professor. The appointment was considered a peculiarly happy one; it turned out most disastrous. After some time the professor almost ceased to speak of Slavonic literature at all, and the theme of his lectures was "The Worship of Napoleon," which he proposed as a necessary supplement to Christianity, and the "Messiahship" of some Pole whom he did not name. At length in 1844 at the conclusion of service in Notre Dame, it is said that Towianski came forward, backed by Mickiewicz, to announce himself as "The Messiah," and was in consequence ordered to leave Paris. Certain it is that in that year, with the approbation of Mickiewicz's warmest friends, the French government put a peremptory stop to his lectures. He still, however, continued to hold the nominal professorship till 1851, when he was appointed by the Prince-President, who was probably conciliated by his opinions on the "worship of Napoleon," to the post of Sub-Librarian at the Arsenal. After the commencement of the war with Russia he headed a deputation of Poles, who presented an address to the French

emperor, and by him a few months ago he was sent on a mission to the East. He died at Constantinople on the 27th of November, and his remains, removed to France, were interred on the 14th January at the cemetery of Montmorency, near Paris.

The place of Mickiewicz is still at the summit of the literature of Poland. His romantic legends of ancient Lithuanian history, his gay and good-humoured pictures of modern Lithuanian life, his impassioned and thrilling outpourings on his own sad experience, are all proofs of a genius as high as it was versatile. —*Abridged from the Athenæum.*

Mickiewicz has left in Paris six children, who have been deprived of their mother as well as their father during the past year, and for whose benefit a public subscription has been set on foot.

#### JOHN BRAHAM, ESQ.

*Feb. 17.* Aged 82, John Braham, esq. the veteran vocalist.

This favourite of three generations was born in London in 1774. By descent he was a German Jew; was left an orphan; it is said that in his boyhood he sold pencils in the public streets. However, he was still very young when he became the pupil of Leoni, an Italian singer of celebrity; and his first appearance in public took place nearly seventy years ago, on an occasion of which the following is a record:

"For the benefit of Mr. Leoni, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, on Saturday April 21, 1787, will be performed the Comic Opera called *The Duenna*: *Ferdinand*, Mr. Johnstone; *Isaac*, Mr. Quick; *Don Jerome*, Mr. Edwin; *Antonio*, Mr. Davies; *Lopez*, Mr. Wewitzer; *Carlos*, Mr. Leoni; *The Duenna*, Mrs. Wilson; *Louisa*, Mrs. Martyr; and *Clara*, Mrs. Billington. At the end of Act I. 'The Soldier tired of War's Alarms,' by Master Braham, being his first appearance on any stage." And again, after the first act of the farce, he sang the favourite song of *Ma chere Amie*. At the opening of the Royalty Theatre in Wellclose-square on the 20th June in the same year, "Between the acts of the play, 'The Soldier tired with War's Alarms' was sung with great success by a little boy, Master *Abram*, the pupil of Leoni," according to the Chronicle; and another paper said, "Yesterday evening we were surprised by a Master *Abraham*, a young pupil of Mr. Leoni. He promises fair to attain perfection; possessing every requisite necessary to form a capital singer."

When he lost his boyish voice his future prospects appeared doubtful,—Leoni, who had fallen into difficulties, about that time

leaving England; but John Braham found a generous patron in Abraham Goldsmith, and became a professor of the piano. On his voice regaining its power he went to Bath, and there, in the year 1794, made his appearance at some concerts that took place under the direction of Rauzzini, who, appreciating his talent, gave him musical instruction for three years. In 1796 young

notes; and his falsetto, from D to A, was so entirely within his control, that it was hardly possible to distinguish where his natural voice began and ended.

But, after all, the unbounded popularity which Braham so long enjoyed was derived not so much from his scientific skill as from the fact that he expressed, in his well-known songs, with wonderful force

solid success at the St. James's Theatre. The attempt of the late Mr. Braham to make that establishment a permanent home for opera proved a manifest failure, but a temporary gleam of light was cast upon the effort by the production of *Monsieur Jacques*, which Mr. Barnett had himself adapted from the French, and in which he played the principal character. *Monsieur Jacques*, in fact, became a town-talk, and Mr. Barnett, as the old musician, clad in all the trappings of poverty, was one of the most familiar figures in the mind of the Londoner. At several other establishments Mr. Barnett has been a leading actor, and he was a member of Mr. Macready's company at Drury-lane. In the year 1854, he went through a series of farewell performances at the Adelphi, and played in succession all his principal characters. Shortly afterwards he departed for America, in the hope that his talents, being of a kind by no means familiar to our Republican cousins, might prove sufficiently attractive to enable him to retire from his professional duties. A severe illness unfortunately prevented the realization of his hopes, though the few performances he was able to give afforded general satisfaction. From the United States he proceeded to Canada, where his death ensued after a lingering illness of many months.

Mr. Barnett was known not only as an esteemed member of the histrionic profession, but also as a dramatic author and a writer for the periodical press. "*The Serious Family*," which he built upon *Le Mari à la Campagne*, was one of the most successful adaptations ever produced upon the stage, and is still a *pièce de repertoire* wherever Mr. Webster is manager.

#### EDWARD WOOLMER, ESQ.

*March 7.* At Exeter, aged 66, Edward Woolmer, esq. an alderman and magistrate of that city, for more than forty years proprietor of the Exeter and Plymouth Gazette.

Mr. Woolmer was for many years a member of the corporation of Exeter. In 1830 he was Receiver, during the mayoralty of Paul Measor; in the following year he was elected Sheriff; shortly after Alderman, and in 1833 he was the last Mayor but one under the old *regime*. In 1844 he was again mayor; having been placed upon the commission of the peace, he faithfully discharged that onerous office; he was also a member of the corporation of the Poor, one of the Board of Improvement Commissioners, and took part in nearly all the public institutions and charities of Exeter.

In the conduct of his paper he was ju-

icious, conscientious, and conciliatory; in private life kind, affable, and courteous.

The Exeter Gazette will be carried on for the benefit of his widow and family.

#### MR. JOSEPH HAYDN.

*Jan. 17.* In Crawley-street, Oakley-square, Mr. Joseph Haydn, late of Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. Haydn was the compiler of—

The Dictionary of Dates, and Universal Reference, relating to all Ages and Nations. 8vo. 1841. This work has passed through eight editions.

The Book of Dignities, containing Rolls of the Official Personages of the British Empire, Civil, Ecclesiastical, Judicial, Military, Naval, and Municipal; together with the Sovereigns of Europe, the Peerage of England and of Great Britain, &c. 1851. 8vo. This is a useful volume; but not so useful as it ought to have been. It professed to be "*Beatson's Political Index Modernised*;" but, unfortunately, it was modernised by abridgment as well as expansion. It contains lists of ancient sovereigns, peers, &c., which are to be found in scores of books, but it omits the succession of many of the most important officers of the government and court of this country, which, if corrected and completed on the plan laid out, but imperfectly executed, by Beatson, would be invaluable to the historian and biographer.

Mr. Haydn also edited the last impression of Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*.

Mr. Haydn had been afflicted with severe illness for many months. Very shortly before his death a pension of 25*l.* was assigned to him, from her Majesty's privy-purse. The smallness of this allowance had been very generally noticed by the newspapers; but it was not then publicly known that Lord Palmerston had drawn more liberally on his private than on the public bounty, and by the gift of 100*l.* had enabled Mrs. Haydn to set up a stationer's shop. She is left with two sons, of twelve and eight years of age; and the pension of 25*l.* is continued to her.

#### THE KING OF THE GIPSIES.

*Latelly.* At Norwood, aged 62, Samuel Cooper, well known in almost all parts of the country as the King or chief of the Gipsies, being the last of the eleven sons of the late King, who enjoyed a very undeniable notoriety, especially in the county of Surrey. The deceased was married twice, and the second wife, who died some time back, was, it is understood, the widow of one of Cooper's brothers, who was killed by another brother. From the evidence given at the coroner's inquest

held on the body of the deceased, it appeared that the family of the Coopers had been located at Norwood for many years on a small piece of land, where they lived in tents and carts; and they never proceeded on any of their wanderings without leaving one of their children, or a horse or dog, to hold possession of the land,

At Torquay, aged 61, the Rev. *William Fox* late Chaplain to the County Gaol, Leicester.

Feb. 11. At Farnby, Bucks, aged 31, the Rev. *Walker James Armitage*, of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1846.

Feb. 12. At Chapel House, Egham, Surrey, aged 54, the Rev. *Georgy Adolphus Hopkins*, M.A. for 28 years Curate of Wyrardisbury, Bucks, and 21 years Chaplain and Master of the Stroode Charity School, Egham, also Chaplain to the

of Middlezoy (1822). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1818, as 9th Senior Optime, M.A. 1821.

At Glasgow, the Rev. *Charles F. Smith*, M.A. officiating Minister of Christchurch. In preaching on Sunday morning he told his congregation that it was the last time he should address them. He came, however, again in the afternoon, but in so excited a state that he was taken home. The next morning he was found hanging in his bedroom.

*March 3.* At Northiam, Sussex, aged 47, the Rev. *William Edward Lord*, D.D., Rector of that parish and Rural Dean. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1832, and was instituted to Northiam, which was in his own patronage, in 1836. He married Feb. 6, 1838, Elizabeth P. widow of Charles Fyfe, M.D. of Edinburgh.

*March 4.* At Spilsby, Linc. aged 67, the Rev. *Isaac Russell*, Vicar of Stickford, Chaplain of the Gaol, and Master of the Grammar School at Spilsby. He was collated to the vicarage of Stickford by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1845.

*March 8.* At Great Alne, Worc. the Rev. *Philip Rufford*, Rector of Thorne Coffin, Som. (1852).

*March 13.* At Plymouth, aged 36, the Rev. *Fortescue Wells*, Chaplain R.N. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1841.

*March 14.* At Redmarshall, Durham, aged 59, the Rev. *Thomas Austin*, Rector of that parish. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823. In April 1836, when Curate of Haughton-le-Skerne, he received from the parishioners a silver salver of the value of 60 guineas: and he remained at that place until collated by the Bishop of Durham to the rectory of Redmarshall in 1845.

*March 16.* At Peel, Isle of Man, aged 49, the Rev. *Edward Quattrough*, for several years Master of the Grammar School.

*March 17.* At Tunbridge Wells, aged 40, the Rev. *W. N. Ashby*, senior Curate at Christchurch in that place. His ministry commenced in Jamaica; returning from ill health, he became the fellow-labourer of the Rev. Capel Molyneux at the Lock Chapel, and afterwards had the sole charge of the populous district of St. Paul's Camden-town.

*March 20.* At Edgbaston, aged 51, the Rev. *George Davenport*, Perp. Curate of St. Jude's, Birmingham (1847). He was the son of Mr. James Davenport, who died on the following day, at Ashby-de-la-Zouche, aged 80.

*March 24.* At Bishopswearmouth, aged 32, the Rev. *John Caricell*, B.A. He was of New Inn hall, Oxford, B.A. 1847.

At Ross, Fort William, co. Inverness, the Rev. *Alexander McLennan*, the (episcopal) Incumbent of that church.

*March 26.* At Parkham, Devon, aged 54, the Rev. *Francis Wolferstan Thomas*, Rector of that parish (1846), leaving seven children.

*March 27.* At Taunton, Somerset, aged 53, the Rev. *H. Cooke*, formerly of Combe, co. Down.

*March 30.* At Lancaster, aged 50, the Rev. *Colin Campbell*, Perp. Curate of St. Thomas, Lancaster (1848). He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1832. He was some time Lecturer of Newport, Shropshire, from whence he removed to the curacy of St. Paul's, Birmingham, in June 1839.

*March 31.* At Itchen parsonage, Southampton, the Rev. *William Lewis Davies*, Perp. Curate of Jesus chapel, Southampton (1847); late Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821. He was sometime Principal of Elizabeth college, Guernsey, which situation he resigned at Midsummer 1846.

*April 1.* The Rev. *Edward Robert Earle*, Rector of Wardley with Belton, Rutland. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1825, and was presented to his living by the Queen in 1839. In 1839 he married Mary, daughter of S. Potts, esq.

At Little Brickhill, Bucks, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Edward Jones*, Perp. Curate of that place (1812).

At Wootton under Wood, Bucks, aged 36, the Rev. *Alfred Roberts*, Perp. Curate of that parish (1852). He was the only son of Dr. Roberts, of Burnham, Bucks. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1844.

At Knockany, co. Limerick, aged 55, the Rev. *John de Courcy O'Grady*, Vicar of Aney, in the diocese of Emly.

Aged 74, the Rev. *George Wyatt*, Rector of Burgh Wallis, Yorkshire (1823). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1819. He published in 1830 A Letter to Godfrey Higgins, esq. in answer to certain parts of his "Apology for the Life and Character of Mahomed."

*April 4.* Aged 74, the Rev. *Thomas Fisher*, M.A. Rector of Luccombe, Somerset (1839).

Aged 60, the Rev. *Edward Beauchamp St. John*, Rector of Ideford, Devon (1844). He was of St. Alban hall, Oxford, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829. He was the eldest son of the late Hon. George St. John, Colonel of the 73d Highlanders (son of John 11th Lord St. John), who was drowned with his wife and four children on his passage from Bombay in 1804, by Lavinia, daughter of Wm. B. Wolstenholme, esq. He married first in 1820, Jane, second daughter of James Slade, esq. and secondly, in 1844, Mary, third daughter of the late Robert Lovell Gwatkin, esq. By the former lady he had two sons, Henry-Beauchamp-Trefusis, Lieut. in the Madras army, who died in 1845; St.-Andrew, Lieut. R. Eng. who died on the 21st Sept. 1854; and five daughters: 1. Lavinia-Barbara, married to Lieut. J. J. Winne, R.M.; 2. Laura; 3. Jane, married to Samuel Arthur Walker, esq.; 4. Etha; and 5. Matilda, married to Capt. Edwin L. Scott, Bombay N. Inf.

*April 6.* While on a visit to the rectory of Fornet St. Peter's, Norfolk, aged 53, the Rev. *Philip Alpe*, Perp. Curate of the chapel of ease, Boston (1849). He was the second son of the late Colonel Hamond Alpe, of Hardingham, Norfolk; and was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828.

*April 9.* At the rectory, Sirfton, Salop, aged 77, the Rev. *William Johnstone*, Rector of Culmington, co. Salop. He was the eldest son of Charles Johnstone, esq. and head of a branch of the family of the Earls of Annandale. He was instituted to his living, which was in his own patronage, in 1814.

*April 10.* At Alvaston-field, near Derby, aged 83, the Rev. *William Cantrell*, Perp. Curate of Thrumpton, Notts. (1811). He was of Queen's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, as 2nd Junior Optime.

## DEATHS,

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*Sept. 21.* At Wellington, New Zealand, Francis-Robert-Estoteville, seventh son of the late Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart.

*Sept. 22.* At Auckland, New Zealand, aged 26, William-Louis, second son of the late Frederick W. Storry, esq. proctor.

*Nov. 3.* At Swan River, W. Australia, accidentally drowned, William Hinton Campbell, eldest son of Major Campbell, of Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park.

*Nov. 12.* At Heidelberg, Melbourne, aged 36, Henry Budd, esq. surgeon, second son of the late Rev. Henry Budd, M.A. Rector of White Roothing, Essex.

*Nov. 15.* At Brighton, near Melbourne, Thomas Augustus Cargill, esq. formerly of Jamaica, second surviving son of Capt. Cargill, Superintendent of the Province of Otago, New Zealand.

*Nov. 24.* At Hobart Town, Tasmania, of which city he was one of the representatives in the Legislative Assembly of the colony, Arthur Perry, esq. formerly of Churchill, Somerset.

*Dec. 2.* At Auckland, Mr. William Nicol, eldest



son of the late Rev. James Nicol, minister of Leslie, Fife-shire.

Dec. 4. At St. Kilda, Melbourns, aged 29, William Augustus Mackworth, esq. second son of the late Herbert Mackworth, esq.

Dec. 11. At Bassein, Burmah, by accidentally falling into the river from the ship Samarang, aged 17, Arthur, son of Richard Parry, esq. M.D. Abbey-place, St. John's-wood.

Dec. 15. At Hobart Town, aged 23, George Henry Gardiner, medical student, King's college, London, third son of Mr. Joel Gardiner, Cathay, Bristol.

youngest son of Sir Archd. Wm. Crichton, physician to H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia.

At Trinity college, Oxford, aged 22, John, only son of the Rev. John Davis, of Oakhill, Somerset.

In Manchester-st. London, Wm. Henry Dease, esq. of Rath House, Queen's County.

Aged 69, Charlotte Hopewell, of Seymour-terrace, West Brompton, relict of Benjamin Toney Hopewell, of George-st. Portman-sq.

In Ebury-st. Finsico, aged 47, George Larkin, esq. son of Thorne-green, Surrey.

Aged 60, Capt. Henry Lawson, of Fortess-terrace, Kentish Town.

Edward Glover, esq. formerly of H.M.'s 53d and 59th Regts. and third son of the late Philip Glover, esq. of Sedgford, Norfolk.

At the residence of R. T. Latham, esq. aged 64, Charles Holdway, esq. of Woodhouse, near Andover.

At Dresden, Emille, wife of E. Roeckel, esq. of Bath, née Comtesse de Mierzejewski.

At St. Ednoder, aged 41, Maria, wife of the Rev. S. M. Walker, Vicar of that parish.

March 13. At Southampton, aged 73, George Atherley, esq. of the firm of Atherley and Fall, bankers. Mr. Atherley was a descendant of one of the most ancient families in the town of Southampton, and always engaged in the mercantile and banking business. He twice served the office of mayor of Southampton. He was universally esteemed in every relation of life. He has left a widow, two sons, and a daughter, all married. One son is a clergyman, the second is in the bank, and Captain Forrest, the husband of his daughter, is chief constable of Nottinghamshire, and now a candidate for the same office in Hampshire. The brother of the deceased, Mr. Arthur Atherley, was M.P. for Southampton in the first Reform Parliament.

At Weybridge, Surrey, aged 78, John Cooper, esq.

Of bronchitis, aged 65, Mr. Robert Cruikshank, artist, brother of George Cruikshank.

In Upper Gloucester-st. Dorset-sq. Miss Mary Dicconson.

At Syerscote Manor House, near Tamworth, aged 83, Joseph Erpe, esq. formerly of the Mythe, near Sheeey.

At St. Peter's, Thanet, aged 76, Susan, widow of James Fisher, esq.

In Upper East Smithfield, aged 48, John Gowans, esq. Naval Instructor R.N.

At Exmouth, aged 72, Ann-Sarah, widow of Henry Hakewill, esq. of Brunswick-terrace, Regent's-park.

At Clarges-st. aged 68, the Hon. George O'Callaghan, only brother of Viscount Lismore.

At Liverpool, aged 56, James Peter Oldfield, esq.

At Pomroy's, Staplegrove, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Whitmarsh, esq. of Taunton.

At Langlebury, Herts. Edmund Fearnley Whittingstall, esq.

March 14. At Camesworth, aged 55, Mary, wife of the Rev. Edward Drury Butts, Incumbent of Melplish, Dorset.

At Reading, aged 62, Mary, relict of the Rev. Spedding Curwen, surviving her husband only two months and five days.

Aged 55, Major Francis Charles Darke, 2d Bombay Rifles.

At Southampton, aged 64, Louisa, wife of G. C. Oliver, esq.

At Brixton, aged 60, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thomas Porter, Bristol.

Aged 70, William Robeson, esq. solicitor, Bromsgrove, Worc.

Aged 57, Henry Rougemont, esq. of Kensington.

By precipitating himself from the whispering gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral into the nave, a distance of nearly 150 feet, Mr. Alexander Smart. He was educated at Christ's hospital, and was for many years in business in South Audley-st. as a clock and watchmaker; but reverses in trade brought on aberration of intellect; and this was the second attempt he had made upon his life. His father was in the service of a nobleman of high rank, by whose influence he was appointed one of the poor knights of Windsor.

At Penshurst, aged 78, Ann, widow of the Rev. Richard Yates, D.D. of Chelsea Hospital, and Rector of Ashen, Essex. She was the only daughter of Patrick Telfer, esq. of Gower-st. and was married to Dr. Yates in 1810.

March 15. At Woodford, Miss Mary Coles, dau. of the late E. Coles, esq. formerly of London.

In London, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Maximilian Geneste, of West Cowes.

At Barnet, aged 65, John Humphrys, esq. son of the late Rev. John Humphrys, LL.D.

At Brest, aged 67, Madame Kergrist, dau. of the late Thomas Kirkland, esq. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

At Toronto, Canada, aged 51, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Thomas Schreiber, third dau. of the late Adm. Bingham, of Grove House, Lymington.

March 16. At Marlborough, aged 76, Miss Beezley.

At South Shields, aged 36, Maria-Eleanora, third dau. of the late Rev. Daniel Crosthwaite, B.D. of Houghton-le-Spring, and niece of R. W. Swinburne, esq. of South Shields.

At Kingswinford, aged 72, Robert Dudley, esq.

At the residence of W. Hemsley, esq. R.N. aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Francis Eginton, esq. Capt. Warwickshire Militia; late of Meertown House, Shropshire, where she resided upwards of twenty years.

At Hastings, aged 37, Elizabeth-Legg, wife of the Rev. C. B. Holder, and dau. of the late Rev. William Chapman, of Greenwich.

At Wootton rectory, Oxfordshire, aged 47, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Blackstone Lee. She was the youngest dau. of Charles Thomson, esq. Master in Chancery, and was married in 1836.

In Edinburgh, the Hon. Augusta-Anne Mackenzie, fifth dau. of the late Francis Lord Seaforth.

At Northampton, aged 27, William-Henry Mavor, B.A. Worcester college, Oxford, son of the late Rev. Dr. William Mavor, Rector of Bladon-cum-Woodstock.

At Camberwell, aged 65, Catherine-Margaret, widow of Lewis Charles Miles, esq. of Epping.

At Plymouth, aged 75, William Love Paterson, esq. a retired Commander R.N. He was a native of Doneraile, co. Cork: entered the navy in 1796 on board the Terpsichore 32, Capt. R. Bowen; and the same year was in two hard-fought battles, one of which resulted in the capture of the Mahonese Spanish frigate of 34 guns, and the other in that of La Vestale, a French frigate of 36 guns. He was made Lieutenant in 1806, and served altogether 19 years on full pay. He accepted the rank of retired Commander in 1847.

In the Strand, aged 79, William Philipps Phillipps, esq.

In London, aged 48, Jane, third dau. of the late Richard Preston, Q.C. of Leigh.

At Northwood, near Lyndhurst, aged 87, Mrs. Pulteney.

Aged 24, George Wood Samson, of Lincoln's-inn, second son of the late Thomas Samson, esq. of Kingstone Russell, Dorset.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, John Tempest Sheringham, esq. late of Hanwell and Kensington.

In Edinburgh, Harriot-Emma, widow of Major Henry Siddons, Bengal Engineers.

At Brighton, Mary Anne Bayley Smith, dau. of the late Edward Peploe Smith, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

At Burnby, near Pocklington, aged 77, William Smith, esq.

At Brighton, aged 82, Rebecca, relict of William Augustus Standert, esq.

At Lewes, aged 33, Mr. Benjamin Vinall, youngest son of the Rev. John Vinall.

At Wootton House, I.W. aged 67, Mary, relict of the Rev. Richard Walton White, Rector of Wootton.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Herr Van der Mast, having committed suicide by cutting his throat. He was a German by birth, and a furrier by trade, but was best known as a very expert swordsman, having performed before Her Majesty in Lord Holland's Park, at Saville House, Leicester-square, &c.

March 17. At Bishopston, the wife of the Right Rev. Alex. Ewing, D.D. Bishop of Argyle.

In Kingland-crescent, aged 72, Mr. James Josiah Arnall, of the Stock Exchange.

At Southend, Essex, aged 82, Sarah, widow of Rear-Adm. Bingham, of Grove House, Lymington, dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Parker, Bart.

At Kilburn, aged 84, Charles Birch, esq.  
Aged 70, Richard Hodge, esq. of the Green, Hampstead, and Argyll House, Regent-street.

At Woodbridge, Suffolk, aged 21, John-Pytches, second son of the Rev. T. W. Hughes.

At Oxford, aged 16, Edward-Alpe, eldest son of Edward R. Owen, esq.

At Baronswood, Zeal Monachorum, the residence of her son-in-law, aged 73, Sarah-Ann-Prosser, wife of William Lyfe Pearce, esq. of Kingsbridge.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Hannah-Maria, wife of Capt. James Somerville, H.E.I.C.S.

At Rooksnest Park, near Godstone, aged 83, Charles Hampden Turner, esq.

At Shirley, Southampton, aged 24, Mary-Jane, wife of G. E. Webster, esq.

In Upper York-st. aged 91, Mrs. Elizabeth Wells.

At Eaton Villas, St. John's Wood, aged 73, John Mitchel Woollett, esq.

March 18. Aged 24, Charles Bell, B.A. Caius college, second son of Mr. Joseph Bell, builder, Cambridge.

At Exeter, Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Bradford, esq. of Warwick Castle, Rew, Jamaica.

At Furlong, Drewsteignton, aged 70, William Bragg, esq.

At Leeds, Kent, aged 87, Mrs. Burkitt, mother of the Curate of that parish.

At Walworth, Edward Cahill, esq. Chief Admiralty Clerk of Chatham Dockyard.

In Eaton-pl. the Hon. Lady Inglis Cochrane, relict of Adm. the Hon. Sir Alexander Inglis Cochrane, G.C.B. She was Maria, daughter of David Shaw, esq. was married first to Capt. Sir Jacob Wheate, Bart. R.N., and secondly, in 1788, to Sir Alex. Cochrane, who died in 1832, having had issue the present Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, now Port-Admiral at Portsmouth, and other children.

Aged 72, T. B. Herring, esq. of Finchley.

In Upper Albany-st. Regent's-park, aged 84, Capt. Charles Chamberlayne Irvine, R.N. He entered the navy in 1789 as midshipman on board the Orion 74, Capt. Chas. Chamberlayne, and in 1795 was in the Censeur 74, when she was taken by Adm. Richery. In 1799 he was made Lieutenant in the Princess Royal 98, and in 1800, in the Melpomene 38, was present at the capture of Goree, of which island he officiated as Lieut.-Governor for a short time. After being acting Captain of the Glatton 54, he was made Commander into the Duchess of Bedford 18. He accepted the rank of retired Captain in 1840. He married Susan, daughter of Sir John Reade, Bart.: and his only son, Charles Reade Irvine, esq. died on the 22d July, 1850, aged 57.

Aged 50, Mary-Ann, wife of Richard Holmes Laurie, esq. Fleet-st.

Aged 58, Elizabeth, wife of the Very Rev. John Littler, Dean of Battel.

In London, aged 76, Mr. Robert Orridge, late governor of the county gaol, Cambridge, accidentally killed by a waggon passing over him.

At Cheltenham, aged 67, Thomas Rae, late of Manchester.

At his son-in-law's, the Laurels, Edgbaston, aged 59, John Williams, esq. of the Friary, Handsworth.

March 19. At Uppingham, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Richard Blakiston, B.A. youngest dau. of Sir Edward Nicolls, K.C.B.

At Brighton, aged 72, Sophia-Louisa, youngest dau. of the Rev. Colston Carr, and sister to the late Bishop of Worcester.

At Pentonville, aged 21, William Harington Cowper, student of King's college, London, second son of Charles Cowper, esq. of Wyvenhoe, member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

At the Heath, Boxmoor, Herts, aged 80, Lady Deacon, relict of Major-Gen. Sir Charles Deacon, K.C.B. and dau. of Thomas Day, esq. late of Watford, Herts. She was married in 1827, and left a widow in 1842.

At Kingston-by-Sea, aged 15, George Frederick, third son of W. P. Gorringe, esq.

At Plaistows, Herts, aged 49, William, second son of William Henry Holt, esq. M.D. of Enfield.

In Portman-pl. Edgware-road, aged 55, Commander John M'Dowall, of the H.E.I.C. Navy.

At St. Andrew Castle, Bury St. Edmund's, Margaret-Curle, second dau. of G. F. Marnock, M.D.

At Brighton, aged 62, Charles Wadeson, Lieut. R.N. He entered the service in 1806 on board the Plantagenet 74; and served for nine years on full pay; but, after receiving his commission in 1815, he was not further employed. He had for many years suffered from paralysis.

Aged 77, Richard Wood, esq. Putney.

March 20. In Hills-road, Cambridge, aged 70, William Davey, esq. a native of Dorchester, Oxfordshire.

In Bath, Joseph Ferard, esq. late of Brighton, and of Lincolns'-inn.

In Upper Kennington-lane, aged 82, Thomas Kennard, esq. formerly of Hammersmith.

At High Beech, Essex, aged 44, Richard Kettlewell, esq. late of Brixton.

In Islington, Jessy-Angus, widow of Major Donald Mackenzie, R. African Corps.

At Gloucester, Louis Charles Quintin, esq. Vice-Consul of France. He was taken prisoner by Adm. Sir John Duckworth, at the battle of St. Domingo, 1806, on board the Diomede, commanded by his uncle, Commodore Henri. He was one of 45 saved out of 700 when the action was commenced.

At Edinburgh, Robert Reid, esq. of Lowood, late Queen's architect for Scotland.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 67, David Scott, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Exeter, Mary, wife of T. R. Tharpe, esq.

At Islington, Sarah, wife of John Thomson, M.D. surgeon R.N.

At the deanery, Carlisle, aged three years and eight months, Frances-Alice-Marian, third surviving dau. of the Very Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, Dean of Carlisle; and on the 25th, aged ten years, Catharine-Anna, his eldest child. The fourth sister cut off by scarlet fever within 20 days.

In Cambridge-sq. Hyde-park, aged 79, John Walker, esq.

Aged 70, William Henry Whittall, esq. of Forest-hill, and Bermondsey.

March 21. Aged 53, Lucy-Jane, only surviving dau. of Charles Bowring, esq. of Larkbeare, Exeter.

At Northdown House, near Pembroke, aged 63, Maria, wife of the Rev. J. B. Byers, Vicar of Lamphay.

At Torquay, aged 24, Geraldine-Emily-Marion, youngest dau. of Mrs. Gerard Callaghan, of Crossley House, Winterbourne, Glouc.

At Mothecombe, Ermbridge, Devon, Charles Vereker d'Esterre, esq. R.N. youngest son of the late Henry d'Esterre, esq. of Rosmanaher Castle, co. Clare.

In Pentonville, aged 88, Mr. John Edlin.

In Wimpole-st. aged 60, William Friswell, esq. of Tadworth, Surrey.

At Frederick-st. Hampstead-road, aged 41, Mr. William Jenner, late of Salisbury-st. Strand, solicitor.

At Clapham, aged 47, George Herbert Lewin, esq. late of Pall Mall.

At Limmer's Hotel, aged 68, Mark Mackenzie, esq.

At Quedgley rectory, Glouc. aged 70, Rachel, widow of the Rev. Charles Augustus North, Rector of Alverstoke, and brother of the Earl of Guildford. She was the second dau. of Thomas Jervis, esq. of Laverstoke House, Hants, was married in 1809, and left a widow in 1825, having had issue one son, Brownlow North, esq. Registrar of the diocese of Winchester, and four daughters.

At Shaw, Ellen-Eliza, dau. of the Rev. O. Nutt,

and granddaun. of the Rev. W. Y. Nutt, of Cold Overton.

At Bath, Elizabeth, widow of Col. Oliver, of Great Wigston, Leic.

At Torquay, Clara, wife of Edward Parker, esq. late of Cheltenham.

At Mitcham, Laura-Matilda, wife of James Rutter, esq.

At Stockton, aged 31, Katharine, wife of the Rev. C. Spackman, Vicar of Long Itchington.

In Chesham-pl. aged 65, Eliza, widow of Sir George Wombwell, Bart. of Wombwell, Yorkshire. She was the dau. of T. E. Little, esq. of Hampstead, and became the second wife of the second Sir Geo. Wombwell (the grandfather of the present Baronet). She gave birth to several children, of whom the surviving son, Capt. Charles Wombwell (10th Hussars), married Miss Orby Hunter, the elder sister of the present Dowager Lady Wombwell.

*March 22.* At Hawkedon, aged 76, Mrs. Sophia Adams.

At Hexham, aged 81, the widow of Jasper Gibson, esq. solicitor.

Robert Arthur Graham, esq. of Spital-sq. son of Robert Graham, esq. Buxton House, Forest, Leyton.

At Malvern Link, Worc. aged 69, Thomas Greentree, esq. late Member of Council at St. Helena.

At Clapham, aged 81, John Reeves, esq. F.R.S. L.S. and Z.S. formerly in the service of the H.E.I.C. in China.

At Nantes, in France, aged 85, Peter de St. Rémy, esq. Deputy Commissary-general.

*March 23.* At Richmond-terrace, Clapham-road, aged 32, Edwin Cooper, esq. B.A. Trinity college, Dublin, one of the Masters in the Classical Department of Cheltenham college.

At Clifton, near York, at an advanced age, Sophia, widow of Wm. Hornby, esq. of that city.

Aged 67, Henry Leverett, esq. of Ipswich.

In Harpur-st. Red Lion-sq. aged 75, Joseph Payne, esq. late of the Ordnance Office.

At Theale, Berks, aged 56, Charles Wheen Ramsbotham, esq. eldest son of the late John Ramsbotham, M.D. of Broad-street-buildings.

In Brompton, Peter Tyler, esq.

At Old Charlton, aged 85, Sophia, widow of Major du Vernet, R. Art.

*March 24.* At Romsey, Julia, second dau. of Capt. Bailey, R.N. of the Abbey Lodge.

At Romsey, aged 70, Miss Jane Cole.

Aged 71, Samuel Dick, esq. of Bonchurch, I.W.

At Bryansford, aged 73, William S. Hill, esq. J.P. formerly of Streamstown, co. Westmeath.

Aged 27, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Inett, esq. of Asfordby House, Leic.

At Desford, aged 87, Joanna Robinson, relict of the Rev. George Robinson, Vicar of Tutbury.

At the residence of her son Ralph Oakden, esq. at Goudhurst, Kent, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson.

At Belgrave, Leic. aged 72, Mary, wife of Richard Shipley, gent.

At St. Kitt's, Thorparch, Henry Smith, esq. late of Broom-hill, Moor Allerton, near Leeds.

In Prince's-pl. Duke-st. St. James's, aged 58, Capt. William Ward, formerly of 35th Regt.

At Paris, Arthur White, esq. formerly H.M.'s Consul at Granville, and late Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.

In Jersey, aged 79, John Usher, esq.

*March 25.* In Islington, Frederick Barnett, M.D. son of Henry Barnett, esq. late of Colley, Heref.

At Tunbridge Wells, Harriott, wife of John H. Biddles, esq.

At Woodmansterne rectory, Surrey, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Charles J. Crawford, D.D.

At Hoopern, near Exeter, Wingfield, dau. of the late John Cutler, esq. of Upton House, Torbay, formerly of Silkstone, co. York.

At Buckland, Dover, aged 72, Ann, youngest dau. of the late Jeremiah Dodson, esq. of Eltham.

At Richmond, aged 78, Miss Elizabeth Christiana Fanshawe, last surviving dau. of the late John Fanshawe, esq. of Shabden, Surrey.

In Southwell, aged 81, Isle Grant, esq. formerly of Little Grimsby Hall, Linc.

At Norton Court, Kent, aged 76, the Hon. Anne-Elizabeth, wife of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington. She was the eldest dau. of Gen. Lord Harris, G.C.B. by Anne-Carteret, youngest dau. and coheir of Charles Dixon, esq. and was married in 1797.

At Edinburgh, aged 65, Col. James Houston Mackinlay, Bengal Army.

In Gloucester-sq. Hyde-park, aged 35, Margaret-Sophia, wife of Wm. Alex. Mackinnon, jun. esq. dau. of the late Francis Willes, esq.

At Great Tey, aged 57, Charlotte-Bury, widow of the Rev. Henry Monkhouse, formerly Curate of that parish.

At Hornsey, aged 45, Benjamin Wilson Noble, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

At Shere, Surrey, at her son's residence, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Philip Rackham, esq. surgeon, of Stadhamton, Oxf.

At Bessingby Hall, near Bridlington, aged 56, Fewster Wilkinson, esq.

*March 26.* Aged 55, Frederick Barnes, esq. of Fenchurch-st. and Sydenham, Kent.

At Horsham, Sussex, aged 90, Susannah, relict of Philip Chasemore, esq.

At Holly Bush, Staff. aged 78, John Hall, esq.

At Lanchester, Durham, aged 82, Miss Grace Humble, formerly of Leeds.

At Cheshunt, Mrs. Newsam, youngest dau. of the late E. Hollick, esq. of Whittlesford Lodge, Camb.

In Guernsey, aged 30, Martha-Amelia, wife of John Ozanne, esq. M.D. dau. of the Rev. Wm. J. Chepmell, Rector of St. Sampson's, Guernsey.

At Bromley, Kent, aged 24, Agnes, youngest dau. of Charles Pott, esq.

At Bath, aged 30, George Robert Skinner, esq. assistant surgeon H.E.I.C.S. Bengal.

At Oxford, Mary-Anne, wife of Thomas Henry Taunton, esq.

At Leigh-place, Godstone, Surrey, aged 15, Henry Edward Hampden Turner, training for a military engineer at Woolwich, second son of the late Charles Hampden Turner, esq. of Leigh-place, and grandson of the late Charles Hampden Turner, esq. of Rooksnest Park, Tandridge. After attending the funeral of his grandfather he was taken ill and expired two days after.

At Vauxhall, after a distressing illness of several years, Mr. Edward Fishwick Willion, of the Stock Exchange, and formerly of Lloyd's.

*March 27.* At Harwich, aged 54, Lewis Cottingham, esq. one of the magistrates of that borough, and for many years a member of the town council.

At Kensington, aged 92, Jane, relict of William Fynmore, esq. solicitor, of Craven-st. Strand.

In Brompton, aged 82, David Laing, esq.

At Borcham, Warminster, aged 59, Thomas Reddrop, esq.

At Hastings, aged 36, Harriet, wife of the Rev. F. Stewart.

At Brighton, aged 68, Esther-Maria, eldest surviving dau. of the late Samuel Thornton, esq.

At Mount Oswald, Durham, Isabella-Christiana-Jane, fourth dau. of the Rev. P. S. Wilkinson.

*March 28.* At Woodley, near Romsey, at an advanced age, Beata-Prior, relict of John Alexander, esq. of Manningford, Wilts.

At Britford vicarage, aged 71, Mary, relict of John Barton, esq. Capt. 1st Som. Militia.

At Dipton, near Lanchester, aged 90, Mary, widow of Thomas Fenwick, esq.

In Southampton-st. Bloomsbury, aged 64, Wm. Warren Hastings, esq. solicitor.

At Floore Cottage, near Weedon, co. Northptn. aged 85, Thomas Hickman, esq. formerly of Walcot, near Stamford.

At South Audley-st. Augusta-Diana, wife of

Frederick Mortimer Lewin, esq. late of Ridgeway, Southampton.

At Exeter, Catherine, relict of Robert Pepperal Madge, R.N.

At Sandhurst Lodge, Regent's-park, aged 46,

At Hastings, Eliza-Julia, wife of Rev. Edward Marshall, M.A. of Oxford.

At Erith Villas, Kent, aged 53, Mary-Ann, wife of Captain Peter Merriitt, dau. of the late James Jackson, esq. of Ellen Water Park, Lanc. and



Rev. Charles Nesfield, Vicar of Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts.

At Darlington, at an advanced age, Anna, relict of Joseph Pease, of Feethams.

At Taunton, aged 15, Emily-Louisa, second dau. of Thomas Porch Porch, esq.

At Cheshunt, at an advanced age, Marianne, relict of John Kidgell Sandon, esq. of Hoddesdon.

At Cleveland, Northam, Devon, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. George Thorold, Rector of Hougham-cum-Marston, co. Lincoln.

At Fronderw, Llanrwst, Denbighshire, aged 78, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Wilson, C.B. of Beaurepaire. He entered the Bengal army in 1795, and was appointed Colonel of the 2d N. Infantry in 1830.

At Longsight, near Manchester, aged 80, John Woodcroft, esq.

April 3. At Dalston, aged 70, Charles Burfield, esq. of Wellington-chambers, London-bridge.

At Grately, Hants, aged 66, William Henry Gale, esq.

Aged 47, Richard, youngest son of R. B. Jordison, esq. surgeon, of South Ockendon.

Aged 37, William Lewis Löhr, esq. second son of the late William Lewis Löhr, of St. Helen's, Norwich.

At Cheltenham, aged 59, William Ridler, esq. who had filled the post of manager of the Cheltenham and Gloucestershire Bank from its establishment thirty years ago. Its business was recently transferred to the County of Gloucester Bank, and Mr. Ridler had been laboriously engaged in winding up its affairs. He was found dead in his bed; and Dr. Aug. Eves, his medical attendant, attributed his death to exhaustion, brought on by mental anxiety: in conformity with which a coroner's jury returned their verdict. Mr. Ridler at the last election came forward as a candidate for the borough of Cheltenham: and the consequences, as his sister stated, were still adding to his anxieties.

Aged 31, Robert Muriel Sanders, solicitor, of Southampton-bldgs. eldest son of Robert Bradfield Sanders, solicitor, of New-inn, and Orme-square, Bayswater.

At Brighton, aged 63, Anne-Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Stovin, K.C.B. and K.C.M.G. She was the second dau. of Sir Sitwell Sitwell, the 1st Bart. by his first wife Alice, dau. of Thomas Parkes, esq. of Highfield House, near Liverpool.

At Bournemouth, Hants, aged 23, Charlotte-Alice, wife of Thomas Maylin Theed, esq.

At Sidmouth, aged 70, Robert Warner, esq. late of Swindon, Wilts.

April 4. At Larkbear, Exeter, aged 86, Charles Bowring, esq. father of Sir John Bowring, Governor of Hong Kong.

At Brighton, aged 8, Robert, eldest son of Sir William Eden, of Windlestone Hall, Durham, Bart.

At Bridlington, aged 84, Mr. Henry Gilling, one of the Lord Feoffees of the Manor of Bridlington.

At Phillack, Cornwall, aged 24, Susan-Ann, wife of the Rev. Frederick Hockin.

At Andover, aged 60, the wife of T. H. Mortimer, esq.

Aged 44, Mary-Ann, wife of Mr. R. D. Nelson, photographer, second dau. of Joseph Boyer Oliver, gent. of Birstal, Leic.

At Kidbrooke Park, Tunbridge Wells, aged 15, Christopher-Sullivan, youngest surviving son of Gen. Sir James W. Sleigh, K.C.B.

At Tunbridge Wells, Sarah, wife of Major Straith, and relict of Francis Carleton, esq.

At Witton-le-Wear, Durham, aged 24, Elizabeth-Rachel-Maurice, wife of Henry S. Stobart, esq. dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Richards, Vicar of Icklesham, Sussex.

At Stitchcomb, near Marlborough, aged 61, Henry Woodman, esq.

April 5. Drowned by the upsetting of a boat, in the Thames, near Reading, aged 15, William, only surviving son of Sir Edward Borough, Bart.

At Haslar Hospital, Louis Barnes Chitty, R.N.

of H.M.'s ship Belleisle, youngest son of Charles Chitty, formerly Capt. 27th Regt.

At Kirkoswald, Cumberland, in consequence of an accident occasioned by the fall of a tree, aged 45, Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, esq. He was an acting magistrate, and Sheriff for the county in 1845. He was closely connected with several Devonshire families, being a nephew of the late Lady Carew, of Tiverton Castle; and having married Eliza, fourth daughter of the late John Were Clarke, esq. of Bridwell.

John Fielding, esq. of Belgrave-terrace, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Jackson, of Ripon, recently manager and librarian of the Public Buildings in that city.

At the Charterhouse, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Jiffkins, for 26 years Matron of the Charterhouse.

At the vicarage, Bourne, Linc. aged 61, Elizabeth, relict of John Mawby, esq.

In Hyde Park-pl. West, aged 76, J. H. Peile, esq.

In Pentonville, aged 64, Mr. John Stoneman, of the firm of Houlston and Stoneman, Paternoster-row, booksellers and publishers.

At Folkestone, John Freeman Strutt, grandson of the late John Strutt, esq. of Chelsea.

At the Rev. Stephen Terry's, Dummer, Hants, Jenkin Tappenden, esq. of Great College-st. Westminster.

April 6. Aged 39, Stella, wife of Joseph Bovill, esq. of Millbrook, Southampton.

Aged 50, Faulkner Boyes, esq. of Hull, youngest son of the late Thomas Boyes, esq. of Driffield.

Aged 42, Capt. Thomas Jordaine Clarke, R.N. He was son of the late Wm. Stanley Clarke, esq. He entered the navy in 1828 on board the Madagascar 76; was made Lieutenant 1834 in the Actæon 26, and in 1837 flag-Lieutenant of the Melville, at the Cape of Good Hope. He was appointed to the command of the Columbine sloop in 1840, and, having distinguished himself in China, was advanced to Captain in 1841. He served for fifteen years on full pay.

In Grosvenor-sq. aged 71, Christiana-Fox, wife of Daniel Lambert, esq. of Banstead.

At Devonport, James Moffit, esq. M.D. first-class surgeon. He served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, and had the honour of dressing the only wound his Grace received.

At Caxton, Louisa, wife of Henry Mortlock, esq. solicitor.

At Springfield, Congleton, aged 64, Charles Norbury, esq.

In London, aged 66, Mr. Enos Page, many years ship-builder, of Ipswich.

At New Brighton, aged 38, Fanny-Dixon, wife of Patrick Vance, esq. eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Hall, Chaplain to the School for the Blind, Liverpool.

April 7. At the house of his brother in St. John's Wood, aged 46, Robert Allen, esq. of Balingdon Grove, Sudbury, Suffolk.

In Queen Anne-st. aged 90, Anna-Maria, widow of Edward Ash, esq. M.D.

At Ashford, aged 77, John Best, esq. surgeon.

At Newcastle, Mary-Emma, wife of the Rev. R. G. L. Blenkinsopp, Incumbent of Shadforth.

At Weinheim, Baden, aged 15, Richard, only son of Richard Cobden, esq. M.P.

At Yelverton, near Plymouth, aged 57, Richard Davis, esq. M.D.

At Southampton, aged 58, Col. Frederick Farquharson, late of the 7th Royal Fusiliers. He entered the service as Ensign 1812, became Lieutenant 1814, Captain 1819, Major 1820, and Lieut.-Colonel 1832; and was appointed to the 7th Fusiliers in 18... His successor, Colonel Yea, was killed in the Crimea. Colonel Farquharson was one of the Dorsetshire Farquharsons, and ten of his brothers survive him.

At Earham, near Chichester, aged 78, Mrs. Huskisson, widow of the Right Hon. William Huskisson, and dau. of the late Adm. Millbanke.

At Rouen, Elizabeth, widow of Sir Henry Protheroe, Knt. who died June 18th, 1840.

At the Plantation, near York, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Isaac Spencer, Vicar of Acomb.

At the residence of his brother-in-law Col. Childs, Commandant Plymouth Division Royal Marines, aged 78, Samuel Trickey, esq. formerly clerk H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.

At Carlisle, in the house of her sister, aged 74, Sarah, widow of Baldwin Wake, esq. M.D. of York

army in 1795, and was appointed Colonel of the 16th Nat. Infantry in 1824.

In Manchester-esq. in his 68th year, the Hon. William Henry Leake Melville, Director of the East India Company, brother to the Earl of Leven and Melville. He was the 3d son of Alexander 10th Earl, by Jane, dau. of John Thornton, esq. of Clapham: and was unmarried.

April 10. At Lower Clapton, aged 40, J. B. Duncan, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law.

At Brighton, aged 47, Charles George, Jun. esq.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

*From March 26, to April 25, 1856, both inclusive.*

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.			Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.		
26	37	41	36	29, 82	cloudy		11	48	57	52	29, 59	hvy. showers	
27	34	44	32	, 80	do.		12	50	62	47	, 42	cloudy, fair	
28	38	50	33	, 86	fair, cloudy		13	50	63	49	, 62	fair, cloudy	
29	35	44	32	30, 14	do.		14	50	60	44	, 67	cly. hvy. show.	
30	40	50	34	, 19	do.		15	47	55	42	, 86	fair	
31	41	52	39	, 4	do.		16	43	49	37	30, 5	do.	
A 1	48	61	48	29, 89	do.		17	40	49	42	, 5	do.	
2	45	62	42	, 78	do. cldy. rain		18	43	52	46	, 7	do.	
3	48	52	49	, 64	cly. wdy. hy. rn		19	43	50	40	, 14	rain, cloudy	
4	48	56	42	, 63	showers		20	44	53	42	, 20	fair	
5	48	56	45	, 38	do. fair		21	43	54	45	, 15	do. cloudy	
6	49	52	41	, 27	do. do.		22	48	56	43	30, 0	do. do.	
7	48	56	46	, 48	fair, cloudy		23	48	56	49	29, 88	cloudy	
8	39	54	42	, 25	showers, fair		24	48	58	44	, 86	fair	
9	42	50	46	, 28	rain, cloudy		25	50	68	55	, 62	do. cldy. rain	
10	48	57	47	, 50	do. do.								

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Mar. and Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
29			92½						4 pm. 1 dis.
31			93½					11 dis.	
1			93½						4 pm. 1 dis.
2			93½					10 6 dis.	2 dis. 1 pm.
3			93½					5 dis.	3 pm. 2 dis.
4			93½						1 pm. 2 dis.
5			93½					5 dis.	2 4 pm.
7	215	92½	93½	93½				10 dis.	2 0 pm.
8	213½	91½	92½	93				4 dis.	3 pm. 2 dis.
9	213	92½	93½	93½	3 18				3 pm. 2 dis.
10	213½	92½	93½	93½	3 18			8 3 dis.	1 pm. 1 dis.
11	214	92½	93½	93½	3 18			3 8 dis.	3 dis. 4 pm.
12		92	93½	93	3 18				1 pm. 3 dis.
14	213½	92	93½	93	3 18		229		4 pm. 1 dis.
15	214	92	93	92½	3 18				4 1 pm.
16		91½	93	92½	3 18				4 dis. 3 pm.
17	213½	92	93½	92½	3 18		230	8 3 dis.	1 0 dis.
18	214	92½	93½	93	3 18		231	8 dis.	par 3 pm.
19	213	92½	93½	93	3 18		231	3 dis.	par 2 dis.
21	212	92½	93½	93	3 18		230		1 pm. 2 dis.
22	213	92	93½	92½	3 18			8 dis.	3 dis. par.
23	211½	91½	93	92½	3 18				par 3 pm.
24		92	93½	92½					1 3 pm.
25	212½	92	93½	92½	3 18			3 8 dis.	3 dis. par.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,  
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,  
Throgmorton Street, London

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1856.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—In the "Landed Gentry" of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, is given a full and detailed pedigree of the Thompsons of Yorkshire. According to this account the family bears the arms originally granted to Henry Thompson of Esholt, in the county of York, by Lawrence Dalton, Norroy, in the year 1559; but in the pedigree referred to no mention whatever is made of the original grantee, Henry Thompson, so that the existing family neither traces descent from him, nor recognises any relationship to him. This is somewhat curious: the use of the heraldic distinctions won by a man, and the total omission of his name from the family pedigree, is an anomaly for which I cannot account. I say "heraldic distinctions won by a man," because in this case the original grantee had earned the honour he received by his conduct at the siege of Boulogne, and his arms are allusive to his achievement.

Yours, &c. GENEALOGICUS.

G. H. D. remarks, that in our magazine for October, 1809, is the drawing from an "impression of a brass seal dug up in Cliff Forest, Northamptonshire." The impression from this, or a precisely similar seal, occurs on one or more deeds in the muniment room at Stow Bardolph, co. Norfolk, the date of one being 17 Edw. III. The seal is one of those commemorative of hawking, a hawk pouncing upon a rabbit, with the cry, *Sohou! Sohou!*

J. T. M. says, "In Gent. Mag. 1819, vol. i. p. 623, there is a statement (furnished by myself) of an attempt to delay the Duke of Cumberland's army at Lathbury, Bucks. The late Miss Margaret Dalway (who died in 1826, aged about 80), niece to Mrs. Symes, informed me afterwards that it was that lady's elder sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Uthwatt, who then resided at Lathbury, and effected the delay in passing the bridge. Mrs. Symes apparently did not succeed to that estate till after the death of her sister's son, Henry Uthwatt, esq. in 1757. Both accounts were current in the family, and as one has been admitted into your pages, the other should also be given."

N. inquires, in reference to the much-disputed etymology of *Cold harbour*, whether it has been noticed that there are places so called on the Continent? In an ancient itinerary between Aix la Chapelle and Treves, (starting from the former place,) the name thus occurs:

ad S. Corneliū . . . i mil.  
Roryng . . . ½  
Rusteyne . . . ii  
Cald herberge . . . dim. mil.

The same place appears in the map given in Murray's Handbook of Belgium, under the orthography of Kaltenherberg.

S. F. H. asks, What is the difference, real or imagined, between a Kentish Man and a Man of Kent?

From the statement made in the memoir of the Rev. Thomas Image, in our last month's obituary, it might be supposed that the whole of his collections had passed to the Woodwardian Museum at Cambridge; and the recent report of the Bury and East Suffolk Society, quoted in our present number, seems to imply the same. We are informed, however, that in fact not one half of his extensive collection was so parted with. The Woodwardian Museum became possessed of his very complete collection of Fossils. His Minerals (which, with the fossils, filled from 350 to 400 drawers, in about twelve cabinets,) are, under the direction of his will, about to be offered for sale by auction, which is fixed for the 29th of May and three following days.

A memoir recently read by Herr von Reumont to the Academy at Florence, "*On the foreign members of the Accademia della Crusca*," states that during the 273 years of its existence it enrolled but six Englishmen. These were,—1. John Price, professor of Greek at Pisa, in 1651. 2. Henry Newton, ambassador from Queen Anne to the court of Tuscany, in 1710. 3. George-Nassau-Clavering 3d Earl Cowper, ambassador to the same court, in 1768. 4. Thomas James Mathias, author of *The Pursuits of Literature*, in 1817. 5. William Roscoe, 1824. 6. George-Warren the present Lord Vernon, the editor of several ancient commentaries on the *Divina Commedia*.

The Betsy Cains (not Cairns), the vessel traditionally said to have brought William III. to England, and the history of which is inserted in our March magazine, p. 271, is described and represented in Brayley's *Graphic Illustrator*, 1834, p. 255. In "*Notes and Queries*" reference has been recently made to a statement of Rapin, that William "embarked in a new vessel called the *Brill*," as casting some doubt upon the tradition respecting the Betsy Cains, then said to have been called The Princess Mary.



THE  
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THE LIFE AND TRAVELS OF HERODOTUS.

The Life and Travels of Herodotus, in the Fifth Century before Christ : an imaginary Biography founded on fact, illustrative of the History, Manners, Religion, Literature, Arts, and Social Condition of the Greeks, Egyptians, Persians, Babylonians, Hebrews, Scythians, and other ancient Nations in the days of Pericles and Nehemiah, by J. Talboys Wheeler, F.R.G.S. Longmans, 1856.

The Geography of Herodotus, developed, explained, and illustrated from Modern Researches and Discoveries. Longmans, 1855.

IF the late Dr. Arnold used to call Aristotle his "dear old Tottle," Sylvanus Urban may surely be pardoned if he falls into an affectionate familiarity when speaking of the Father of History. His love of archæology and of everything that could shed light upon the records of his country and surrounding nations—his discursive style, the very type of what might be expected in the pages of a Magazine—his genuine feelings of honest pride and patriotism—his spirit of reverence and faith—his apposite illustrations—his goodnatured stories of contemporary scandal—and last, not least, the healthy religious tone in which he writes throughout those nine Books which the vivid Athenian mind named after the Nine Muses—all these are points in his character which persuade us that, if the Halicarnassian had lived in these degenerate days of ours, he would have found an infinite delight in the perusal of our 200 volumes, and would probably have distinguished himself as a constant contributor to our pages.

Sylvanus Urban, therefore, feels himself entitled to talk of his "dear old Herodotus;" and the book which we now introduce to our readers we recommend to them with the greater confidence, because all those who have drunk deeply of the spirit of Sylvanus Urban will rejoice to increase their acquaintance with an ancient friend through a medium so pleasant and entertaining. Modern travels in the East have been

lately read with peculiar zest and taste: why, then, should we not feel an interest in earlier scenes which an author visited more than two thousand years ago, in the impressions which he derived from them, and the judgments which he passed upon them?

The general plan of Mr. Wheeler's volume is an account of the imaginary travels of a young Halicarnassian, named Herodotus, who soon after arriving at full age sets out upon what we may call the "Grand Tour" of his day. But this is not all. It contains an elaborate and scholarlike account of the rise and progress of Greek literature, and especially of the Drama, as well as sketches of Athenian, Spartan, Egyptian, Persian, and Babylonian history, which would not disgrace a work of higher pretensions and more ambitious title.

We pass over the introductory chapter on Thurium, the scene of Herodotus' residence in maturer years; and rush, as Horace bids us, *in medias res*. Bitten in early youth with an insane desire of writing poetry, and what is more, of writing a glorious epic poem, the hero of our travels is introduced to us in his father's house at Halicarnassus as on the point of setting out on a voyage to Ionia. The father, little sympathizing in his son's high and heroic calling, has condemned his scarcely-begun epic as unworthy of a thought, and on sending forth the youth upon his distant expedition to Samos,

and possibly to the shores of Greece—there were no steamboats or railroads in those days—lectures him as follows, quite in the modern style:—

My son, you are now going first to Samos, and from thence to Chios. Whether you are able to extend your travels farther depends on circumstances; but it is my earnest wish that if possible you should reach mother Hellas, and visit the great cities of Athens and Sparta, for I verily believe that a man has seen nothing who has not seen Athens. . . . Wherever you go, make it your first object to learn the laws and government of the city, study all the peculiarities of its inhabitants, and make as many friends as you possibly can. Be generous without being profuse, economical without being niggardly. Hurt no man's prejudices, and never vaunt your own city. Above all, wherever you go, venerate the gods. Piety towards the foreign gods will always endear you even to a strange people. Should you go to Athens, study the democracy: it is the finest school in the world for him who would learn to govern men. Study likewise the orators, for they are the craftiest in existence: men without money and without birth can sway there an empire by the mere force of words. Learn to be a democrat; make yourself a democrat: and, when you return home, you shall proclaim yourself a democrat, for thus only can men now-a-days really become kings. That man only can rule as he pleases who speaks only as other people would have him. One thing more I would say, and all the rest I leave to your own judgment. Learn as far as you can the revenues and resources of every state; bear them ever in your memory, but never write them down. Mix among all classes of the people; ascertain what faults they find with their government, and what trades are flourishing, and what are declining. Lastly, never express a decided opinion on any subject whatever. And now, my son, bid farewell to your mother, and to-morrow at sunrise I will accompany you to the ship.

With these heads of inquiry sketched out for him, Herodotus sets forth at the age of twenty, with a well-filled purse, and with the world—that is, as much of it as was then known—before him, having received his mother's blessing at parting. In Samos, which a century before had been under Polycrates, he now found a democracy, which had bound the island fast to the Athenian cause. The remnants of its

greatness under the splendid tyrant were still standing, and these are described to the life—the description, of course, being borrowed (as, indeed, is the case throughout) from the pages of Herodotus himself. In Samos our hero spends three years, during which he becomes acquainted with the writings of Hecataeus, and the moral poetry of the Ionic school. The sudden arrival of a letter from his father then changes his plans, and sends him on his way to the shores of Hellas. Touching at Delos in his way, he proceeds to the house of his father's friend Glaucus and presents his letters of introduction.

Here is a charming description of Corinth and its first impressions:—

It was about an hour after noon, when Herodotus, having taken his mid-day meal, left his luggage on board ship, and went on shore to find the house of Glaucus. His amazement at the objects around him was only equalled by the astonishment which one of our own rural countrymen would evince on entering London or Liverpool for the first time. The street leading from Cenchrea to the city of Corinth presented a most animated scene of business and traffic. Goods from the different ports of Asia Minor on the one side, or of Italy and Sicily on the other, were either being conveyed from one harbour to the other, or else into the city itself. Beasts of burden were carrying Byzantine corn into Corinth. Waggon met each other: some transporting the wines of the isles of the Ægean to the Western Port; others bringing the equally-renowned growths of Sicily and Italy towards Cenchrea. Chests, bales, and packages innumerable were piled up in heaps ready for warehousing, or were carried heavily to and fro. The beautiful wool of Milesian flocks, the gauze drapery wrought by the maidens of Cos, the fine linen of Egypt, the sulphur of Cyrene, the gorgeous tapestries of Babylon, the ivory and curious woods of Ethiopia and India, the choicest aromatics of Arabia, and every other kind of merchandise, not excepting richly-carved deities for the more luxurious worshippers, seemed to have found their way into this mighty emporium.

We must pass on, however, from Glaucus and his son Polydorus, (who very dutifully lionises Herodotus over a great part of the city,) and also his fair daughters, Melissa and Lydia. With the latter, of course, our hero, as in duty bound, commences a temporary flirtation, which is told in the

same easy style as any love affair in a modern novel. But it need not detain us, as, happily, its consequences are not serious on either side. An intermediate chapter is devoted to the history of Corinth, brought down to the time of which he writes, and another to Corinthian life, and then we journey on to Tegea and Sparta.

In his description of Sparta and its early history, Mr. Wheeler takes the poetical ground, and gives us, without suggesting a doubt,—as perhaps the character of his work required,—the ancient legends of Lycurgus and the black broth, and all the other minute details of Lacedæmonian life which have been handed down to our times. The history of Sparta from the earliest ages occupies one or two chapters, and we recognise, one by one, the mythic and heroic personages of Glaucus, Talthibius, Anaxandrides, and Leonidas.

From Sparta our friend Herodotus passes on to Olympia—the holy land of Greece, and arrives there just before the celebration of the public games in the summer of B.C. 460. Here is Mr. Wheeler's picture of the scene upon the road to Olympia:—

Herodotus was travelling towards Olympia, by the road leading from Sparta through Arcadia, along the banks of the Alpheus, towards the sacred Olympian valley. He had joined a large company of Spartan citizens, who were bound for the same spot. Artydamas and other athletæ were with the party, and they were all yielding to the social influences of the festive season, and making themselves wondrously agreeable for so stern a race. A pilgrim to our own national games at Ascot or the Derby may form some conception of the witticisms that were exchanged between the stranger travellers, and of the bets and criticisms upon the several combatants. "Who lost his shield at Ithome?" cried a lively Athenian as he passed the Spartan group. "Not you," was the rejoinder; "but the man who lent it you." "How do you like your kings?" asked another young democrat from Athens. "Better than oyster-shells," replied a Spartan; and this was rather a hard hit, as the Athenian democracy had recently ostracised one of their best citizens. "Are your slaves still masters?" cried another, anxious to turn the tables. This was a poser; and the Helot rebellion was a most aggravating circumstance: but the Spartan passed it off by offering to bet upon the approaching games.

Next follows a graphic description of the sacred spot itself, and the famed Olympic games:—

It was still very early on a fine summer's afternoon when Herodotus and his party at last reached Olympia. The whole plain and the surrounding heights presented the appearance of a vast camp. Tents were pitched on the green sward; stores of provisions were opened and discussed; goblets, in which wine and pure water were sweetly mingled together, were passed round and quaffed with gladness of heart. . . . Two hours passed away. It was the eve of the first day of the festival, and the moon was at the full. Our young traveller stood on the green slope of Cronium, while the pensive beams of the silver moon fell upon the lovely valley beneath.

But we have not space for a longer quotation.

The description of each successive day of the festival and its peculiar sports is one which does not allow the interest of the scene to drop or flag. Delphi, the second sacred spot of early religious associations, is the next visited by our traveller, and Mr. Wheeler avails himself of the opportunity to secure our interest in the religious rites of Hellas. *Apropos* of the long-debated question as to the mysterious source of the influence exercised by the Delphic oracle, we may be pardoned for quoting the following passage:—

Jugglery and priestcraft may have had full play in the cave of Trophonius, but not so in ancient Delphi. A wise and inscrutable agency was at work there, which man has never yet fathomed. The early Christian ascribed it to Satan: the modern critic talks of the influence of a secret hierarchical senate formed of the aristocracy of Delphi. The former opinion is refuted by the moral excellence of many of the responses. If the latter opinion be correct, then the Delphian senate was the wisest that ever lived. That the Pythoness might be sometimes corrupted is not only possible, but certain; but such corruption could not have been continuous, nor have brought forth such pious responses. Neither theologian nor philosopher have yet satisfactorily accounted for the oracle at Delphi.

Three chapters suffice to give a brief and spirited outline of the growth of the power of Athens, which was just in its zenith when our stranger visited that city. The physical description of Athens itself in the 20th chapter and

the treatment of the city in a moral social point of view, bring us nearly to the end of the first volume.

The second portion of the book is of a more miscellaneous cast. The descriptions of Thrace, Macedonia, and Scythia, carry us into parts which have again of late become classic ground: and much that Mr. Wheeler tells us concerning Central and Southern Russia will remind the reader of what they have recently read from the pens of newspaper "correspondents" in the East. Mr. Wheeler carries his traveller eventually to Egypt and Ethiopia, Sardis and Babylon, Persia and Susa, and even to Jerusalem. A second visit to Athens offers him an opportunity of introducing at length the interesting question of the Hellenic drama; and the result appears in three admirable chapters, which trace out its gradual development from the Goat-song at the Dionysia to the finished performance of the *Oresteia* of *Æschylus*.

We venture to give our readers the following passage at length, on account of its singularly graphic character:—

It was a beautiful spring morning that Herodotus landed at the Piræus, after a fair and prosperous voyage from Byzantium. The port was more bustling than ever, and strangers from distant cities were crowding to Athens to join in the celebration of the great Dionysia. All hail to the joyous festival! The worshippers of the joy-giving Dionysus, the god of the intoxicating vineyard, the god of renovating and overflowing nature, were pouring out their enthusiastic welcomes to the returning spring. The jovial god had burst forth arrayed in wreaths and garlands. His worshippers were filled with mirth and merriment, and joyously quaffing inspired draughts of life-restoring and intoxicating wine.

The fields and groves between Piræus and the city were rejoicing in their spring attire; the citizens and strangers who crowded the streets of Athens were all yielding to the hearty and generous excitement of the festival. Innumerable guests of all descriptions had poured into the city. Farmers from the rural demes of Attica, and foreigners from the distant states of Hellas; sight-seers and pleasure-hunters; retail traders, jugglers, and strolling mountebanks: all were ready to amuse themselves or others. The taverns were too few and small to accommodate the crowds of visitors; and numerous booths

were erected by hotel-keepers in the streets and public places. The house of Euphron was filled with relatives and friends; but directly the hospitable host caught a sight of Herodotus, he refused to part with him. Accommodation was found after much jesting and perplexity; for none were turned away during the jolly Dionysia, except under dire necessity.

Next morning the festival began. The altars and Hermæ figures throughout the city had been wreathed with chaplets of flowers. Huge bowls, filled with the gift of the wine-loving god, had been placed in every thoroughfare, to enable all who pleased to drink of the inspired juice to their hearts' content. The vast crowds of worshippers, in splendid array—their heads crowned with flowers, and carrying in their hands the thyrsus, or sacred staff, crowned with the leaves of the ivy or the vine—had passed in grand procession through the city to perform the sacrifices to the exhilarating deity, and to sing and dance the dithyrambs of mirth and joy. There were the sacred images borne in the air. Citizens in masks, disguised as satyrs; noble maidens arrayed as nymphs. All bespoke the rejoicing that spring had come once more with grief-dispelling Dionysus; that satyrs and nymphs, the active and beautiful powers of nature, and the constant companions of the ever-charming god, were once more there dancing their merry revels in forest glades. All bespoke the sympathy and enthusiasm of the band of worshippers with the unseen God of nature and his invisible attendants; their desire to indulge in mysterious and unearthly revellings, to plunge into an imaginary world, to throw off self, and to identify themselves with those joyous powers by whom the potent deity was ever surrounded.

Herodotus gazed on the enthusiastic worshippers with unmingled feelings. His early education would not permit him to doubt the religious significance of the festival; but a kind of instinctive reserve, for which he could not account, prevented him from taking an active part in the noisy and boisterous orgies. The riotous though brilliant character of the procession—the exciting music of the flutes, cymbals, and drums—the evident drunkenness of many of the satyrs—and the downcast and frightened looks of those noble and exceedingly beautiful nymphs, by turns distracted his attention, without moving him to religious awe or reverence. He could feel no devotion whilst witnessing those wild proceedings. He began to speculate upon the cause of his own utter want of enthusiasm, when a sight met his eyes which thrilled his very soul.

A maiden as lovely as a divinity. Six-

teen summers could scarcely have passed over her head, but yet her presence seemed to throw a charm over the whole procession. Herodotus almost fainted from a rapturous sense of her exceeding beauty. He at once hurried along with the procession, in the hope that he might be able to save that fair and fragile flower from the rude touch of danger. Her graceful form took immediate possession of his imagination; he would have given his right hand for one glance of those eyes which were fringed by such exquisite lashes. Suddenly a loud

sounding hymn was poured forth by the revellers in front. The maiden started back like a young gazelle. She glanced fearfully around, and the beautiful light of her starlike eyes met the enraptured gaze of our traveller, and enthralled his heart.

For the benefit of our readers of both sexes, we feel bound to add, in conclusion, that the Maid of Athens turns up again before the end of the book under different circumstances.

### STANLEY ON THE HOLY LAND.

Sinai and Palestine in connection with their History. By Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, M.A. (Murray.)

THE character of Mr. Stanley's mind is, by this time, as well known to readers of the graver sort as that of his style. A sound, regulated judgment, a remarkably well-balanced set of faculties, a nice perception of all the difficulties of a subject, particularly of such as spring from the various prejudices and predilections of men or women readers, combine to produce writings alike well considered in matter and in manner. There has never been an approach to dash in anything Mr. Stanley has written. We can hardly believe he has ever made a mistake of any consequence. The calm unambitious stream of thought flows quietly on, always keeping in its appointed channel: yet it is deep, and full, and clear—beneficent, from first to last, in its progress. The Biography of Dr. Arnold, as far, at least, as Mr. Stanley's own part is concerned, is quite a model book. We feel that it tells, and in simple and beautiful English, what we wanted to know, without excess or defect. Even the few passages (so judiciously few) taken from Arnold's private devotional diaries have never, we believe, been felt to contain a word more than was necessary for the proper appreciation of such a character.

Mr. Stanley's Memoir of his father is also admirable: and so, too, are other and briefer sketches of deceased worthies, less openly acknowledged, but, we believe, correctly ascribed to his pen. Of his sermons and his commentary on the Corinthians, this is not

the place to speak in detail. The Memorials of Canterbury are not so interesting as we had expected them to be. There is such a thing as letting slip the graphic, while we are sedulously pursuing the minute and exact. This is a sacrifice, not merely of popular and stirring, effective writing, but of the power to keep up the sympathy of readers who read to learn: and this is indeed the occasional and almost only fault of Mr. Stanley's present work. The general interest is sometimes overlaid by particulars; and one feels that the very care and moderation evinced in the attempt to give correct accounts, induces an impression of coldness. But the coldness is more in style and the mode of putting together what he has gathered up, than in his own habitual frame. All the letters—all the extracts from the journals written on the spot—are glowing with life and warmth.

First, for the general aim of the present work. Mr. Stanley visited Egypt, Arabia, and Syria in the winter of 1852 and in the spring of 1853, in company with three well-chosen friends, who assisted in his explorations and sympathised in his pursuits. He says, truly, that "there have been comparatively few attempts made to illustrate the relation in which the history and geography of the chosen people stand to one another." "To bring the recollections of my own journey," he further says, "to bear on this question—to point out how much



or how little the Bible gains by being seen, so to speak, through the eyes of the country, or the country by being seen through the eyes of the Bible—to exhibit the effect of the Holy Land on the course of the Holy History—seemed to me a task not hitherto fully accomplished.”

This is a well-propounded aim: and Mr. Stanley has accomplished much for us in his diligent and careful pursuit of it. If there be any reader who seeks in the work for what the author did *not* propose, it will be neither fair to Mr. Stanley nor good for himself. To us it seems a very valuable thing that a practical, believing mind, devotional and sound and judicious, should have gone over the beaten ground, tracing the course of the Israelites and their settlement in Palestine in the strong clear light of a Providential guidance, while the necessary limitations to modern inquiry are plainly felt and acknowledged. That the remarkable correspondences of recorded facts with present appearances should thus have been exhibited, without any of that forcing or extravagance which is so usual in treating these subjects—with, moreover, the most candid acknowledgement of difficulties—raises Mr. Stanley's work above the level of ordinary records of travel in these regions. He is content to receive what he finds, and to impart what he receives. In fact, his position with regard to his subject is divested of much of its difficulty by the simplicity of his aim. He seems instinctively to have taken up the line adapted to do, at this juncture, the greatest amount of service to Biblical literature. It is, we apprehend, as impossible as it would be useless to seek, now, for the actual manna of the wilderness, for the tree which sweetened the bitter waters, for the spot from whence the spring miraculously flowed. These are not the points about which Mr. Stanley is anxious to form an opinion; but no impertinent doubt is here thrown upon the miracles—wisely, as well as modestly, the whole matter is left where Scripture leaves it.

The commencement of this work, the record of Egyptian impressions, is much enlivened by extracts from Mr. Stanley's letters to his friends at home. These are so animated and pictorial

as to make us wish that more had been communicated. As we proceed in the volume such notices become more and more scanty, and the interest of the book suffers from the want of personality. It is curious in this to contrast Miss Martineau's *Eastern Travels* and Mr. Stanley's. Full as the former are of interest, and generally correct as they are admitted to be by those who have followed her, one is perpetually annoyed by the introduction of herself and her party—the peculiarities and the dogmatisms of two or three minds. Mr. Stanley, on the contrary, gives us no scrap of egotism, and rarely allows us a peep into the immediate, spontaneous thoughts which arose on beholding the scenes of which he treats. We see not why such strict personal reserve should have been maintained. The beautiful and animated accounts he gives of Thebes—of the temple of Ipsambul, &c. make us long for more. The following is the fresh record of his first visit to the colossal statues at Thebes.

No written account has given me an adequate impression of the effect, past and present, of the colossal figures of the kings. What spires are to a modern city, what the towers of a cathedral are to its nave and choir, that the statues of the Pharaohs were to the streets and temples of Thebes. The ground is strewn with their fragments; there were avenues of them towering high above plain and houses. Three of gigantic size still remain. One was the granite statue of Rameses himself, who sat on the right side of the entrance to his palace. By some extraordinary catastrophe the statue has been thrown down, and the Arabs have scooped their millstones out of his face; but you can still see what he was—the largest statue in the world. Far and wide must that enormous head have been seen, eyes, mouth, and ears. Far and wide you must have seen his vast hands resting on his elephantine knees. You sit on his breast and look at the Osiride statues which support the portico of the temple, and which anywhere else would put to shame even the statues of the cherubs in St. Peter's, and they seem pigmies before him. His arm is thicker than their whole bodies. The only part of the temple or palace at all in proportion to him must have been the gateway, which rose in pyramidal towers, now broken down, and rolling in a wild ruin down to the plain. Nothing which now exists in the world can

give any notion of what the effect must have been when he was erect. Nero towering above the Colosseum may have been something like it: but he was of bronze, and Rameses was of solid granite. Nero was standing without any object. Rameses was resting in awful majesty, after the conquest of the whole of the then known world. No one who entered that building, whether it were temple or palace, could have thought of anything else but of that stupendous being who thus had raised himself up, above the world of gods and men. . . . And now let me pass to the two others; they are the only statues remaining of an avenue of eighteen similar, or nearly similar, statues, some of whose remnants lie in the field behind them, which led to the Palace of Amenophis III.—every one of the statues being Amenophis himself, thus giving in multiplication what Rameses gained in elevation. He lived some years earlier than Rameses, and the statues are of ruder workmanship and coarser stone. To me they are much more striking close at hand, when their human forms were distinctly visible, than at a distance, when they looked more like two towers or landmarks. The sun was setting—the African range glowed red behind them—the green plain was dyed with a deeper green beneath them—and the shades of evening veiled the vast rents and fissures in their aged frames. They too sit hands on knees, and they too are sixty feet high. As I looked back at them in the sunset, and they rose up in front of the background of the mountain, they seemed, indeed, as if they were part of it—as if they belonged to some natural creation, rather than to any work of art; and yet, as I have said, when anywhere in their neighbourhood, the human character is never lost. Their faces are dreadfully mutilated: indeed, the largest has no face at all; but is, from the waist upwards, a mass of stones or rocks, piled together in the form of a human head and body. Still, especially in that dim light, and from their lofty thrones, they seem to have faces, only of hideous and grinning ugliness.—Pp. xxxv, xxxvi.

After reading the above, we turned to the page of *Eastern Travels* in which Miss Martineau records her own first impression on the sight of this mighty pair:—

There they sat—together, yet apart—in the midst of the plain: serene, and vigilant, still keeping their untired watch over the lapse of ages and the eclipse of Egypt. I can never believe that anything else as

majestic as this pair has been conceived by the imagination of art. Nothing even in nature certainly ever affected me so unspeakably—no thunder-storm in my childhood, nor any aspect of Niagara, or the great lakes of America, or the Alps, or the Desert in my later years. I saw them afterwards, daily and many times a day, during our stay at Thebes, and the wonder and awe grew from visit to visit. Yet no impression exceeded the first, and none was like it. Happy the traveller who sees them first from afar! that is, who does not arrive at Thebes by night.\*

From Egypt we are conducted at once to the geographical description of the peninsula of Sinai. Mr. Stanley's previous knowledge is so considerable, and his eye so good, that the reader will often find himself helped to a correct notion by means of his author's happy comparisons of places with places. Thus the Arabian Alps are contrasted with the European. In Switzerland, the very name of "Alp" is "strictly applied only to the green pasture lands inclosed by rocks or glaciers:" but here, in the great alpine region of Mount Sinai, the mountains are stripped of all the variegated drapery of oak and birch, and pine and fir—of moss, grass, and fern. There are no perennial streams dripping down the sides of the rocks: the colouring is the very ingraining of those rocks themselves, and most remarkable it is. Mr. Stanley, though not accepting the description of travellers who have talked of scarlet and of sky-blue, speaks of "dull crimson, indigo, yellow, and purple," and says, though not "gaudy," they are "gorgeous." A still more singular effect is produced by the sublime stillness of all this region. No murmur of falling waters meets the ear; nor any of those numerous noises above and below which people other solitudes. There is no interruption to sound arising from the presence of trees, shrubs, or the velvet carpeting of the ground. Among the sharp, bare peaks, every whisper seems to become audible. Voices of persons descending or ascending the heights are heard to a considerable distance. It would seem that no possible conjunction of natural circumstances could more remarkably contribute to the solemn effect of a

\* *Eastern Travels*, vol. i. p. 84.

divine communication than those which surround Mount Sinai. As for the immediate localities made most sacred by the past, the traveller receives but small aid on the spot in decyphering them. Hardly in one instance do these sacred spots retain their scripture names. "Horeb" and "Sinai" are unknown words; nor are Marah, Elim, or Rephidim traceable by those appellatives. There is the Mountain of Moses indeed (not so named, however, from its being the traditional scene of the giving of the law), and there are the Wells of Moses, the Baths of Pharaoh, several times repeated, but the repetition throws discredit on the whole. Neither have the Greek Christians of the convent of Mount Sinai done anything in aid of establishing the true localities. In fact, their ignorance rather transcends that of the Arabian serfs, who perform the menial offices of the convent. The Monks, twenty-one in number, know little of the native language, and, seldom remaining longer than two or three years, have not the requisite time, if they had the inclination, to study the deeply interesting objects in their neighbourhood. Scarcely anything do we remember to have read, indeed, in modern books of travel, which gives us a stronger impression of the unprofitableness of religious leisure without accompanying intelligence, and at least a common degree of information, than the following passages about the convent on Mount Sinai:—

Unlike most monastic retreats, its inhabitants and its associations are not indigenous, but wholly foreign to the soil where they have struck root. The Monks of the Grande Chartreuse, however secluded from the world, are still Frenchmen: the Monks of Subiaco are still Italians. But the monks of Sinai are not Arabs, but Greeks. There, in the midst of the desert, the very focus of the pure Semitic race, the traveller hears once again the accents of the Greek tongue; meets the natives of Thessalonica and of Samos; sees in the gardens the produce, not of the Desert or of Egypt, but of the Isles of Greece; not the tamarisk, or the palm, or the acacia, but the olive, the almond, the apple, the poplar, and the

cypress of Attica and Corcyra. . . . It is not for us to judge the difficulties of the situation, the poverty and ignorance of the monks, the untameable barbarism of the Arabs—yet, looking from an external point of view at the singular advantages enjoyed by the convent, it is hard to recall another institution, with such opportunities, so signally wasted. It is a colony of Christian pastors planted amongst heathens, who wait on them for their daily bread, and for their rain from heaven;\* and hardly a spark of civilisation, or of Christianity, so far as history records, has been imparted to a single tribe or family in that wide wilderness. It is a colony of Greeks, of Europeans, of ecclesiastics, in one of the most interesting and the most sacred regions of the earth; and hardly a fact, from the time of their first foundation to the present time, has been contributed by them to the geography, the geology, or the history of a country which, in all its aspects, has been submitted to their investigation for thirteen centuries.—pp. 52—56.

What these resident monks have not attempted however, many an European traveller has laboured to perform, with more or less of success in proportion not merely to his diligence and religious zeal, but to his modesty and sound judgment. Generally speaking, Mr. Stanley accords with Dr. Robinson in his biblical researches; and there is an agreement not only with Dr. Robinson, but with Miss Martineau, in his view of the site most nearly corresponding with the Scripture account of the spot consecrated by the giving of the law. The whole topography is somewhat intricate however, even by the help of maps; and there is, we cannot help thinking, difficulty in the arrangement of this and of other parts of Mr. Stanley's book, inasmuch as the narrative does not flow on continuously; but portions are gone over again in the "familiar flow" of letters and journals, producing occasionally rather awkward contrasts. As we have before said, we admire the letters extremely, and wish there were more of them; but the two sorts of writing have a disjointed appearance, and we should have preferred one popular volume founded on the letters, and another dedicated to the graver and more important disquisitions.

\* Burckhardt, and after him Robinson, relate the deep conviction the Arabs entertain that the monks command or withhold the rain from heaven.

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1856.]

*Stanley on the Holy Land.*

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¶ We dare not follow the traveller to Petra. His account is equal in interest to any that has ever been written on the subject; but we prefer going

too deep into the topographical details. An eminently useful companion to the Bible we are sure it will be; to the Old Testament student as well as to

Greener and greener did they grow; the shrubs, too, shot up above their stunted growth. At last, on the summits of farther hills, lines of spreading trees appeared against the sky; then came ploughed fields and oxen. Lastly, a deep and wide recess opened in the hills—towers and minarets appeared through the gap, which gradually unfolded into the city of “the Friend of God,”—this is its Arabic name. Far up on the right ran a wide and beautiful upland valley, all partitioned into gardens and fields; green fig-trees and cherry-trees, and the vineyards—famous through all ages; and far off, gray and beautiful as those of Tivoli, swept down the western slope the olive-groves of Hebron. Most startling of all was the hum through the air—hitherto “that silent air”—which I described during our first encampment, but which had grown familiar as the sounds of London to those who live constantly within their range—the hum, at first, of isolated human voices, and the lowing of cattle, rising up from those various orchards and corn-fields, and then a sound which, to our ears, seemed like that of a mighty multitude, but which was only the united murmur of the population of the little town which we now entered at its southern end.—P. 102.

Again; and this must be our last extract:—

Let me say, briefly, what has chiefly impressed me during that first day in Palestine. After all the uncertainty of the desert topography, it was quite startling, though I knew it beforehand, to find the

localities so absolutely authentic: to hear the names of Carmel, Maon, and Ziph shouted out in answer to my questions by our Bedouin guides, and from the ploughmen in the fields, who knew no more of David's wanderings than of those of Ulysses. And now I am in Hebron, looking on the site of a sepulchre whose genuineness has never yet been questioned, and to that, with equal certainty, is to succeed Bethlehem, and to that Jerusalem. . . . Then I am struck with the vast number and extent and massiveness of the ruins of the deserted cities. . . . And I am struck by what is also noticed by Miss Martineau—the western, almost the English, character of the scenery.

Certain it is, that hitherto we have failed to realise another very remarkable characteristic of the Land of Promise—its great elevation above the sea. This Mr. Stanley vividly puts before us, when he says that Hebron is, in fact, only 500 feet lower than Snowdon, and Jerusalem of nearly the same elevation as Skiddaw.

Enough has been said, and sufficient specimens given, we trust, to show our sense of the great value of this charming work, and we bring our notice to a close with a regretful feeling, and a conviction that much remains unremarked, or at least uncommented upon, which could not fail to furnish matter of high interest to the reviewer and the reader.

#### NOTICES OF SUCH OF THE FAMILY OF BABINGTON AS WERE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

VARIOUS entries concerning the rights and possessions of the order of St. John of Jerusalem in England are scattered through the public records, or preserved by Dugdale and later topographical writers. The actual archives seem however to have been partially destroyed at the Dissolution, a few only having been lodged with the muniments of the Order at Malta, where they may still be consulted. Besides these, some few papers, chiefly accounts of local revenue, have been preserved with other documents in the preceptory-house of Rothley Temple, in Leicestershire, having been trans-

ferred with that property to the grantee.

Possibly similar papers may be preserved at other preceptory-houses, or among the muniments of the descendants of other grantees or purchasers of the possessions of the order. None such however are known to have been made public. The authorities for the following paper are chiefly the MSS. at Malta and at Rothley Temple, and occasionally the public records.

The Malta MSS. are two thin quarto volumes, on paper, vellum bound. The one (Casella 41 H.) is entitled—

LINGUA ANGLIÆ. Liber\* in quo per

\* This Valor of the estates of the Knights Hospitallers has been recently printed for the Camden Society under the editorship of the Rev. Lambert R. Larking, and will



minuta exprimuntur redditus Prioratus Hosp'alis St'i Joh'is Hierosolimi in Anglia, et omnium ipsius com'darum secundum valorem currentem, anno 1338. Eodemque modo exprimuntur aliqua bona Ordinis Templariorum quæ Ordini St'i Jo'is Hier'mi post extinctionem d'i ordinis Templariorum fuerunt adjudicata : qui liber confectus est ordinatione fr'is Philippi Thame tunc temporis iussu Prioratus Anallie Prioris.

ter and Sovereign of our order, by the assent of his brethren, be advised, &c. (Paston Letters, iii. 418.)

The place of this Thomas in the family pedigree is unknown, and the above, though good, is the only evidence yet discovered of his existence. The extant council books of the order do not go back so far.

July, a'o 1526, by licence of my lord . . . . . prior of Lombardie, in presence of Turcopilier Sir Wm. Weston and alle the hole tonge, was accepted the mellorments of our well beloved brethern, Sir John Babington commander of Dalby and Rothley, and tresorier of St. John in England, and Sir Edmond (Port), commander of Temple Bruer, for (proofs) and according to the establishment of (our) religion.

On the 20th February, 1526 (the year ended on the 7th April) his name occurs in the following document:—

*Decreto de Gran Maestro e Convento di Rodi, per poter permutare una Comenda de Priorato d'Inghilterra col Cardinale Eboracense per maggiore commodità dell' Academia di Osford.*

*Frater Philippus de Villers Lisle-Adam, etc. Venerandis et Religiosis in Christo, etc. Thoma de Docray, prioratus nostri Angliæ Priori, Albon Pole, baiulatus nostri de l'Aquila Baiuliori, et Joanni Babington, præceptæ nostræ Dalby et Rodley præceptori, ac in eodem prioratu pro nostro communi thesauro, receptori, salutem. Viterbo,\* 20 Feb. 1526. (Codice diplom. etc. Lucca, folio 1737, ii. p. 189.)*

In this year also he was permitted, at a chapter at Clerkenwell, to anticipate his revenues for three years, and to lease the preceptory of Rothley to his brother Humphrey and others. Rothley, though called a preceptory, seems always to have been held with and subordinate to Dalby, and the Temple house was apparently occupied as a grange by the bailiff who managed the lands, and several of whose account rolls are preserved.

Upon the move given by Sir Thomas Dockwra's death in 1528, Sir John appears to have succeeded to the Priory, an office, says Boisgelin (i. 266), which ranked 28th, as that of Grand Prior of England did 25th, in the great chapter of the order. This shortly afterwards he exchanged with Sir John Rawson

for the very high English dignity of Turcopilier, and the Commandery of Dinemor. To this the Grand Master having assented, the exchange was confirmed by the chapter, and ordered to be registered in their chancery. The entry of this confirmation is one of the most explicit in the *Liber Angliæ*. No mention is made in the minute of the pension alluded to by Vertot.†

On the 3d June, 1527, Sir John Rawson appears at the council as Prior of Ireland, and on the 27th June, 1528, Sir John Babington presides as Turcopilier.

The Order was composed of eight nations or tongues, each of which was lodged in a distinct auberge, had distinct duties allotted to it in the event of a siege, and was ruled, under the Grand Master, by its own officers, whose titles varied in each tongue. At the siege of Rhodes Sir Nicholas Hussey defended the Bastion of England; and, in later days, at Malta, the Bastion of St. Lazarus was set aside for the tongue of England, in the vain hope that that branch of the order would some day be revived. In its best time the English tongue consisted of the priories of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and comprised thirty-two Commanderies.

The chief officer of the English tongue was the Grand Prior, who was summoned to parliament, and took his seat at the head of the mitred abbots.

Next in rank was the Turcopilier, an office peculiar to the tongue of England. The Turcopilier was the conventual bailiff, and commander of the cavalry of the Order and of the guard stationed in the court. The etymology of the title is uncertain. Boisgelin states the bailiffs of the eight tongues, as chief officers, to have been styled "piliers," and that a Turcopilier was a description of light horseman employed in the wars in Palestine, and com-

\* Pope Adrian VI. died in 1524, and his successor Clement VII. Julius de Medicis, who had been a knight of the order, offered to it Viterbo and the port of Civita Vecchia. The offer was declined, the port not being sufficiently in the van of Christendom, but the Grand Master rested there for a time. Sir Thomas Dockwra, says Vertot, contested the Grand-mastership of the order with Lisle Adam, then Grand Prior of France. Sir Thomas is described as wealthy, of elevated genius, and accustomed to treat with sovereigns.

† Boisgelin, quoting probably De Goussancourt (*Martyrologie du Chev. de St. Jean de Hier.*) confuses the dignities and the exchange of them, and enumerates brother Babington as 14th Grand Prior of England, Turcopilier, and commander of Dinemor. (*Hist. of Malta*, 4to. 1805, ii. 214.)

manded by the English "piliier." Others have suggested that his duty, "Turcos expellere," gave name to the office. The word was written indifferently turcopilier, turcopolier, and turcopleyer. (Boisg. Hist. Malta, i. 9.)

Sir William Weston was Turcopilier in 1523, nor has any earlier name been discovered. He signs as Turcopilier 3rd July, 1526, and continued to hold the office until the 23rd of January, 1527, together with that of Lord Prior of Ireland. As he signs only as Turcopilier, this may have been considered as the higher office, as it was certainly the more important one at the English board.

Vertot (iii. 65) states that Henry VIII. in 1525, requested the Grand Master to confer the priory of Ireland upon Turcopilier Brother John Rawson, who had done service in that country. However this may be, Weston did not quit the offices till 1527, when on the death of Sir Thomas Dockwra he became Prior of England, and was succeeded in the Irish priory by Sir John Babington, and in the turcopiliership by Rawson.

It has been already stated that Babington almost immediately exchanged his new office with Rawson for that of Turcopilier with the commandery of Dinemor. At this period, therefore, he seems to have been Turcopilier, Commander of Dalby and Rothley, of Dinemor, and Treasurer. He no doubt was considered to be within a stride of the English priory; for, as part of his exchange with Rawson, he agreed, if he became Grand Prior of England, to charge himself with a pension in his favour of £1000.

At a tong holden the 4th day of November, a° 1529, by licence of my Lord and Brother Philip de Villers de Lisle-Adam, in presence of Turcopilier Sir John Babington [and] all the hole tong, were presented the meliorments of our well-beloved brother Sir Roger Boydell, &c.

In this year 1529, in a deed of gift to his brother Humphrey, Sir John is styled Commander of Rothley, Dalby, Dynemor, Garlies (?), and Upleddyn, and turcopleyer of St. John of Jerusalem in England. (Roth. Temple MSS.) In this document he gives to his brother

certain plate left at Temple Bruer, silver spoons, and goblets parcel gilt, one with the arms of Babington and Fitzherbert (his parents). Also—

At assemble holden the 15th day of May, 1530, by licens of the great lord fr Philip de Villers Lysle-Adam, in the presence of Sir John Babington, turcopyller, these knights following take upon them to make caravan,\* first

Sir John Babington, now (?) Commander of Dynemor,

Sir John Babington [his nephew], &c.

Also, 16th June, 1530, Philip Villers de Lisle-Adam, Grand Master; William Weston, Grand Prior; and John Babington, turcopilerius, address a Latin letter to the Order, dated London. Also—

At assemble, &c. 18 Nov. 1530, by licens of my lord leftenant (?) fr Bernardyne de Pasto (?), for parting of caravan in the Gallies in the presence of Sir John Babington, turcop . . . . 4 knights . . . . Sir George Aylmer, Commander of Salford (?), who it is thought by the hole tong is not stable (not in health ?) to make his caravan, as oder of that noble nacion be, wherefore they will that he shall find a stable knight to go in his room.

On the 7th Dec. 1530, Sir John paid his fees as Turcopilier, and for his commanderies of Dalby and Rothley and Dynemor, and brought in a bill of moneys expended by him for the order at Saragosa (?) and Malta.

4th August, 1531, was a meeting held, as it seems, to secure to Sir John a charge upon the commandery of Temple Bruer, promised to him by the grand master Lisle-Adam.

On 13 July, 1531, Sir John Sutton was commander of Beverley and Temple Bruer and lieutenant-turcopilier, but on the 15th August the chapter granted to Sir John Babington the commanderies of Temple Bruer and Wyllerton.

From his appointment to be Turcopilier in 1528 to 30th Dec. 1531, Sir John presided at the councils; at the latter date he requested the balliage of the Eagle, co. Lincoln, vacant by the death of Sir Alban Pole, and he resigning the turcopiliership. Sir William Weston had made the same exchange; and Nichols (Hist. of Leicestershire) considers the balliage of the Eagle to

\* "Caravan" seems to have been a cruise against the Infidels.

have been one of the best preferments in the order. To this the "hole tong" assented. Sir Alban's death vacated also the commanderies of Newland, Ossington, Wynham (?), and Stede. Sir Roger Boydell, mentioned above, succeeded to Newland. On the 25th February, 1531, Sir John, then bailiff of the Eagle, asked of grace special of the whole "tong" that "he might meliorate him of another commandery, being in the *povent* (?) in other places as well out as in the convent, as well as he might do if he were in the convent, to which all the hole tong assented."

On the 4th March, 1531, he signs as "Bailly of the Eagle, late turcopilier."

On the 24th May, 1532, occurs this entry:—

Know that I, John Babyngton, knight, beying Bayley of the Egell, hath and rightly enjoy a mansion-house not far distant from the market strada, within the borow of Malta, wherein now Sir Henry Pole, knight of the honourable tong of England, at that present remaineth. In witness whereoff the said Sir John Babington desired this might be registered in the boke of the tong in the yere of ower Lord 1532, the 24th day of May, brother Philip de Vyllers being Lord Great Master.

4th Nov. 1532, Sir John signs as Bayley of the Eagle, but in the private instruments at Rothley Temple he seems to have always retained the title of Prior of Kilmainham, or Ireland.

His last signature upon the minute books of the order seems to be dated 21st Dec. 1534. (?)

Sir John Babington's titles and preferments, so far as they have been recovered, would run as follows:—The right worshipful brother John Babington, Knight Commander of the Tongue of England in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, or the Hospital, Bailiff of the Eagle, Commander of Dalby and Rothley, Bailiff of Buckminster and of Ashby Parva, Commander of Dinmore, Garlies, Upleddyn, Temple-Bruer, and Wyllington, Treasurer of the Order in England, sometime Lord Prior of Ireland, Commander of Yeaveley and Barrow, and Turcopilier.

His armorial bearings, Argent, ten torteaux, four, three, two, one, a label of three files azure, Babington, and over all, on a chief argent, a cross

gules, for St. John, remain upon the exterior of the tower at Dethick, co. Derby, and in the contemporary pedigree roll at Rothley Temple. His effigy in alabaster, attired as a Knight of St. John, forms one of the ornamental figures around his father's tomb at Ashover, co. Derby.

The Grand Masters alone quartered their paternal arms, 2nd and 3rd, with those of the order. The shield of every Knight was represented upon the well-known Maltese cross.

The date and place of Sir John's death are not known. He probably survived and profited by the Dissolution; and, as his leases to his brother Humphrey held good, and he himself does not seem to have been altogether inattentive to his pecuniary interests, he may have lived in peace with the Protestant government, to which his family conformed. He therefore probably died in England. A slab in Ashover church long bore the partially-defaced inscription, "John Babington, 15 . . .," but whether over this John, or another of the same name, is uncertain.

His brothers having built the present tomb-house at Kingston, the elder and Rampton branches of the family ceased to erect individual monuments over the dead.

The preceptory of Rothley was granted by Henry VIII. to Edward Cartwright, and by him conveyed through Sir Ambrose Cave to Humphrey Babington, who seems finally to have purchased, probably with the fortune of his wife, a Beaumont co-heiress, the lands of the Order in Rothley, and their rights and privileges, temporal and ecclesiastical, over the whole soke.

#### SIR JOHN BABINGTON THE YOUNGER.

27th June, 1528, it was agreed that—

John, nephew to the right worshipful Sir John Babington, Turcopilier, should be of passage of the gentlemen that were accepted at London in the Chapter General in the year of grace 1528, the said John coming to the convent within 16 months after the arrival of the first of the foresaid gentlemen to be as of [the] same passage.

It is difficult to make out how this John could be Sir John's nephew. His

elder brother, Anthony, had a son John, but he was a layman, and founded the house of Rampton. Ralph, his next brother, was an ecclesiastic, as was Thomas, another brother. Robert and George died unmarried. Of Sir Roland's\* three sons, none bore the name of John. John, the son of Humphrey, was married and had issue. John, however, was a name borne by seven successive descents in the Devonshire branch, and a John Babington occurs at this period whose brother Philip was certainly in the order. It is possible, therefore, that Sir John the elder may have used the term nephew in an extended sense.

It appears by an entry of the 23d July, 1528, that John was one of fourteen knights who were "received of one passage." All except himself were to be in the convent within six months.

On the 4th August, 1531, the two Sir Johns and their kinsman Sir Philip sign the minutes.

21st Dec. 1534, Sir John the younger is one who takes upon himself to make caravan with Sir Nicholas Upton and Sir Nic. Lambard. He signed the minutes 29th May, 1535, and 12 April, 1537.

8th May, 1537, he, Sir Thomas Thornhill, and Sir Henry Gerard, or any two of them, are appointed to receive the accounts of Sir William Tyrrel and Sir Nicholas Upton, who resign the proctorship.

7th Sept. 1538, of grace special was granted the . . . of Sir Oswald Massingberd,\* to be of the same passage of Sir John Babington, on this condition, that is, that the

Said Sir Oswald is content not to demand no . . . of . . . that is past, but as from this day . . . to enjoy all manner of things that shall touch him by rank, as commanderies, etc. belonging to the nation of England.

The chapter confirm this agreement.

SIR JAMES BABINGTON.

Sir James Babington, Sir Ambrose

Cave, and twelve others, "who came forth of England with Sir Wm. Weston," were received 3d October, 1524.

26th Aug. 1525, "Sir Jamys" signs the minutes, and afterwards, 3d June, 1527, 13 Jan. 1527, and 14 Feb. 1528. He had paid his fees 20 Feb. 1525.

13th March, 1528, Sir Rowland Whyte and Sir James Babington are appointed to the commandery of Swynfield(?), co. Kent, vacant by the resignation of Sir Edward Belynger(?), who had accepted that of Wylleiton. On the 8th of May, 1528, both Whyte and James Babington were dead, and the commandery of Swynfield(?) was conferred upon Sir Edward(?) Browne and Sir Edward Cave.

Who Sir James was does not appear. His name is not found in the pedigree, but the Ottery branch, to which he probably belonged, has been but imperfectly recorded.

SIR PHILIP BABINGTON.

Philip was the third son of John Babington of Ottery St. Mary, by Elizabeth Holcombe, of Branscombe, his wife.

13 July, 1531, at the tong holden by license, &c. Sir John Sutton, Kt, Commander of Beverley and Temple Bruer, then being Lieutenant Turcoplyer, received Nicholas Upton and Philip Babington to be of this noble religion of our passage by the assent and consent of all the Commanders and Knights of the Inglyshe nacion there being resident in the convent, and that the said Philip shall bring in his proofs in the space of two years.

4th Aug. 1531, he signs the minutes, as well as on the 15th and 31st May, and the 20th Jan. 1533. 1st April, 1533, he is one who takes upon himself to make caravan in the gallies. He signs the minutes 8th May, 1536, 12th of April, 7th September, and 8th of March, 1537.

26th Jan. 1538, he was appointed to be of the same caravan with Sir Thomas Sopryndys(?) and Sir David . . . . 9th Oct. 1539, he parted for the caravan.

\* See Babingtoniana, in the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica.

† This Sir Oswald was Turcopilier and Grand Prior of Ireland, appointed by Cardinal Pole, 2nd of Philip and Mary. Sir James Ware and others call him the last Turcopilier. He was son to Sir Thomas Massingberd, himself after his wife's death a member of the order, and ancestor by females of the Langton Massingberds, of Gunby, co. Linc. (Burke's Commoners).



## SIR NICHOLAS BABINGTON.

The name of Nicholas was confined to the Ottery line, and this knight may have been a younger son of Nicholas Babington of Ottery. The pedigree is silent.

Sir Nicholas signed the minutes of the order 8th April, 1532, 6th March, 1533, 13th April, 1539, and 1st Feb. 1534.

At the Dissolution the minute-book seems to have been removed to Malta; for, after mention on the 22nd Sept. 1546, of the election of Sir Nicholas Upton to be "Turcopler," by proxy, follows an entry in Italian.

The English tongue does not seem ever to have flourished in Malta. The present magnificent auberges were erected after the English Dissolution, and the auberge of England is a mean poverty-stricken house.

The chapel in the cathedral appropriated to England was never occupied, and the monument of only one

British knight appears in the whole edifice.

M. Miede tells us that at the muster by La Valette, in May 1565, before the great siege, out of 587 members of the order one only was English.

Soon after the Dissolution, probably after the death of the last Grand Prior Sir Richard Shelley, the Grand Master thought proper to suspend the titles, and to retain the office in himself. In 1582 (see Vertot, iv. 123) Gregory XIII. annexed the Turcopiliership to the Grand-mastership. According to the statutes of the order, anno 1643, appended to Bandoia (*Hist. de Malt.* 105), the order of precedence in the English "tonge" stood thus:—

"Le Turcopolier.

"Le Prieure d'Angleterre.

"Le Prieure d'Hibernie.

"Le Bailiffe Capitaine d'Aquila or del Aigle."

This order obviously must have been arranged after the Grand Prior ceased to have a seat in parliament.

G. T. C.

## LONDON IN THE OLDEN TIME.

LONDON is an ever-fruitful theme for study. Its antiquity is sufficiently remote to furnish food for the disquisitions of the imaginative, as well as the laborious and plodding, antiquary; and its domestic history is full of stirring events, which have exercised no unimportant influence on the social condition, not only of the nation of which it is the metropolitan city, but also of Europe itself. Its mighty increase and development,—its squalid misery shrouded in dark and vicious corners, and its pompous wealth and luxury housed in palaces, which, if often tasteless in design, always carry some attribute of worldly grandeur,—its dull-looking, monotonous, and ugly streets, and the ever-varying motley throng of human beings that hurry through them, in a feverish and almost ceaseless tide, make contrasts so striking, that the merest observer must occasionally be roused into reflection. London is constantly being treated of, and as constantly affording fresh sub-

jects for inquiry; and if they be not always quite fresh, yet a new face is put upon them, that makes the old aspect appear altogether different. On a former occasion I treated of the old maps of London in the sixteenth century; and it is *apropos* of this subject that Mr. Newton, favourably known for his work on heraldry, has issued a map of London,\* purporting to exhibit the metropolitan features as they existed previously to the dissolution of monasteries.

The undertaking is, of course, of an archæological character, and will be valued according as it is more or less authenticated by documentary evidence. Some parts are necessarily conjectural, and this, to an antiquary, is an objection to such productions, and so far it will be valued as ingenious, but not as a work of authority; it is, however, fair to state that great research seems to have guided Mr. Newton in his task. The map of Aggas we must consider as the earliest au-

\* See review in *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, p. 493.

thority published, by which the ichnography of London was made known.\* An entry in the Stationers' Company in 1562 mentions "A Carde of London," and this was no doubt the first impression; but many others succeeded, with variations and additions, down to the beginning of the seventeenth century. Hofnagle's etching, which is so neatly executed in Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Mundi*, must have been taken from the earlier impression of Aggas's map, as it shows St. Paul's spire, and other variations from that published by Vertue. Van der Wyngerde's View was taken in 1543; but if the copy of it in lithography be faithful, that view cannot be altogether trusted in its details, though doubtless a curious and interesting document. Roque's map, for its minute accuracy, was a good authority for those geographical features which do not change until the hand of man has bent them to his will. John Stowe, with his invaluable industry, has been another faithful guide, freely consulted by Mr. Newton throughout, not only as regards the text, but also as a guide to the hand of the draughtsman.

The course of the stream of Wall-brook is shown passing through the city wall, on the north of Moorfields, until it falls into the Thames, near Dowgate. There is no doubt whatever but that it is correctly traced, and its position accurately marked, but it was not an open stream so late as the 16th century, unless indeed in the rear of dwellings, as we have seen with many an open ditch of far less importance in other parts of London, up to a very few years, and not covered in until pestilence walking in darkness had proclaimed the mighty evil. It is probable, indeed, that this brook was not entirely covered over within the

walls, but chiefly in those places where it would prove an inconvenience. The space between Lothbury and London Wall, as exhibited in the map, is quite as loosely built on as our present suburbs, full of garden inclosures, and in this part of the course Wall-brook may have been an open running ditch: like some streams on the Surrey side of the water,—for instance, that of St. Thomas à Watering, which are still open, and quite as much surrounded by dwellings as Wall-brook at the period assigned to this map. Stowe expressly tells us—

There has been of old time also divers bridges in sendry places over the course of Wall-brook, as before I have partly noted, besides Horseshew bridge, by the church of St. John Baptist, now called St. John's-upon-Wallbrooke. I read that of old time every person having lands on either side of the said brook should cleanse the same, and repair the bridges so far as their lands extended. More, in the 11th of Edw. III. the inhabitants upon the course of this brook were forced to pile and wall the sides thereof. Also, that in the 3rd of Hen. V. this water-course had many bridges, since vaulted over with bricks, and the streets where-through it passed so paved, that the same water-course is now hardly discerned. For order was taken in the 2nd of Edw. IV. that such as had ground on either side of Wallbrooke should vault and pave it over, so far as his ground extended.

This passage very clearly shows that Wall-brook had long ceased to be an open stream: it therefore gives a false impression to mark it as Mr. Newton has done, in a map of the middle of the 16th century. Still less can licence be allowed for showing the streams of Langbourn and Sherbourn, which, being of much less importance, must have been covered in at a still earlier date. Stowe gives the course of these

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\* A correspondent, with great courtesy, has called my attention to the fact of my giving a priority of date to Hofnagle's map in Braun's *Civitates Mundi*, in my article on Maps of London in Sixteenth Century (Nov. 1855, p. 470). Truth is so valuable in all historical inquiries, that I feel indebted for the correction, and yield entirely my conviction to the fact that Hofnagle's map was copied from that of Ralph Aggas; but it must have been the earliest impression, probably that mentioned in the Register of the Stationers' Company in 1562. The plates of Aggas' map in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries appear to have been not only retouched by Vertue, but previously by a Dutch engraver about the time of William III. My article not having much reference to a critical examination of the maps, but as an illustration of the changes in the metropolis, I had overlooked an inquiry both interesting and essential.

rills; but it is evident he has no other authority than the existing names of streets. He says—

Langbourn water, so called of the length thereof, was a great stream, breaking out of the ground in Fenchurch-street, which ran down with a swift course, west, through that street, athwart Gras-street, and down Lombard-street, to the west end of St. Mary Woolnothes church, and then turning the course down Sharebourn-lane, so termed of sharing or dividing, it brake into divers rills or rillets to the river of Thames: of this bourn that ward took the name, and is till this day called Langbourn Ward. This bourn also is long since stopped up at the head, and the rest of the course filled up and paved over, so that no sign thereof remaineth more than the names aforesaid.

The correctness of tracing these streams from Fenny-about, or Fenchurch-street, has been disputed\* on the ground that the natural inclination of the soil is against the idea of draining in such a direction.

Mr. Newton has depicted this stream so minutely, that one might imagine he had some authority, which he has not given, for so doing. From the corner of Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street, he shows it as flowing down the middle of the street, crossing Gracechurch-street, passing down Lombard-street to St. Mary Woolnoth; then turning abruptly it divides:—one part running down Sherbourn-lane to St. Laurence Poultnery, when it is lost, and there is no apparent exit into the Thames; the other going by St. Swithin's-lane, Bush-lane, to Upper Thames-street, where it divides again, one course going down the Ropery and the other down Wildgoose-lane into the Thames. If all this be not founded upon good authority, it is an error of presumption to make such representations on the map; if it be, the authorities should be clearly set forth, or the value of the work is much lessened. Holborn is treated much in the same way, and, following the derivation of John Stowe from *old bourne*, the stream is shown as running down the middle of the street. But the old chronicler does not warrant so much as this: on the contrary, he says that it was "long since stopped up at the head, and in other places where the same hath broken out." But Stowe's

derivation has been successfully impugned by a correspondent in the last number of this Magazine, p. 486, and that writer's evidence is so clear and convincing, that it must be adopted by every antiquary. Holborn, or Holburne, as it stands in Domesday Book, is the name applied, as appears from the documents given, to the river Fleet, between the present street of that name and the vicinities of Clerkenwell. The name is derived from local characteristics which can even now be traced, though such great changes have taken place in the elevation of the soil. Stowe, like many other writers, errs when he trusts to imagination or to the accounts of others, but we may put implicit faith in him for his own observations. So when he tells us of the many springs in and about Holborn we have no reason to impugn his statement, although they belong in no way to the imaginary *old bourne*. We may, therefore, now consider it settled that no brook ever cascaded down Holborn into the Fleet, and if any stream at all it could only have been a trickling rill from the overflowing springs alluded to.

The map shews us the broad City Ditch all round the walls; but it certainly must be an error to carry that ditch beyond Ludgate. It must be recollected that the inclosed wall which passed downwards from Ludgate to the Fleet side, and so to the Thames, was not erected until the reign of Edward I.; and it is not at all probable that at that date a deep and broad ditch would be constructed at a point where natural difficulties were opposed to it. According to the map, the ditch is connected with the Fleet river; but to do this it must have descended a steep hill, and rushed down it like a cataract. It would not be possible to allow a stagnant pool like the city ditch to flow into a rapid stream, at so considerable a difference in level, without draining it thoroughly of all its water. Nor was there any reason why a formidable military work should be constructed at this point, which was already difficult of attack from the nature of the ground.

Mr. Newton has been very particular in marking out all the old water-courses. Nothing can be more valu-

\* Vide article by Mr. Edgar Taylor, in vol. xxxi. of the *Archæologia*.

able or interesting to those who would learn what the natural features of the metropolis were before so overgrown with buildings, supposing that these are faithfully set forth upon reliable authorities; but if by conjectural only, they will mislead, and had better have been altogether left out. There is

seems, from Stowe's account, that these bridges were rather viaducts passing over a hollow way, and constructed for the purpose of keeping a level road along the Strand. The lanes which at this day pass down from the Strand to the Thames are exceedingly steep, and this declivity has been

Covent Garden is occupied by courts of squalid tenements that must baffle for many a year the utmost efforts of sanitary improvement. Beyond this space we pass into what was once Cock and Pye Fields, so called of a cake and ale-house of that sign (there is an old public-house in Drury-lane still so called); and this, under the name of St. Giles's, has had an undesirable reputation, though of late years much improved. Lincoln's Inn Fields, formerly Ficket's Fields, more eastward, formed the next unoccupied space; a large square has been preserved out of these; yet all round, pressing close up to its confines, are as crowded courts as any in London, seeming as if they had not been allowed to expand by the large demands of the inns of court. How curious is it to think of this as the outskirts of the 16th century metropolis! How difficult the idea to realise!

The gallows is indicated near the north-west corner of the wall of Saint Giles's hospital, which was not far from the front entrance of the present church; it was removed to this spot early in the fifteenth century from the Elms in Smithfield. Here we must again complain of the want of authorities in Mr. Newton's text, for many of his statements are made professedly from truthful sources, which really require to be fully set forth, and from their absence the labours of the author are liable to be impugned. Touching this spot he says:—

The site of the gallows, which were at first situate on the spot shewn in our map, was called Tyburn, as well as the more remote situation of a gallows in later times near the west end of the present Oxford Street.

In this statement surely Mr. Newton has fallen into a misconception. What possible reason could there be for applying the name of Tybourn, that of a brook a mile distant, to the site of the gallows at St. Giles's? There were executions at Tybourn

at an early date, even when St. Giles's was the regular place; and there were gallows and occasional executions at Shepherd's Bush, when Tybourn succeeded St. Giles's.

The author states that he has given the elevation of the hospital buildings of St. Giles's from "old manuscripts of acknowledged authority." We do not dispute the truth of this, or the fidelity with which it is carried out, for laborious research and extreme care appear in every part of the map; but the "authority" should be stated, to give a stamp of truth to the delineation.

At the north-east corner of the hospital ground stood St. Giles's pound; but it was afterwards removed to the south-east corner of Tottenham-court-road, and it then became a land-mark, whence distances were measured on the north-western road.

The old pounds, which carried about them something of the rural township, have almost vanished from the neighbourhood of London. That of Islington, which was close to the turnpike, has passed away within the memory of the present generation. That at Nottinghill is perhaps the nearest now to the site of St. Giles's; and the latter would have been long forgotten had it not been chosen for the purpose above stated and so recorded upon milestones.

St. Giles's was quite an outlying hamlet at the period of the map, entirely detached from the metropolis. Holborn was a country road lined with hedge and ditch, until, in our eastward progress we passed Ficket's-fields, which extended to Lincoln's-inn garden wall. It was an uncultivated space, and a part is now covered by Lincoln's-inn-fields, a subsequent appellation which has preserved its rural title. The topography of this portion of the map is well and minutely illustrated by the text. On the north side of Holborn were Red Lion-fields, with a bridle-path across to Clerkenwell, near Theobald's-road.\*

\* The origin of the King's Road, which connects Theobald's Road with Gray's Inn Lane, running on the north side of the gardens of Gray's Inn, is shown in some proceedings before the Privy Council in the year 1684: when Andrew Lawrence, esq. Surveyor of his Majesty's Highways, represented "that his Majesty and his royall predecessors, time out of mind, have had a private way on the backside of Holbourne and Gray's Inn, and soe through Finsbury fields to Kingland, for his Majesty's passage to Newmarket; which said way, with the gates and bridges, are maintained at his



They derived their name from a celebrated inn so called on the south side of High Holborn. The name is yet preserved in Red Lion-square, built at the close of the seventeenth century, and then a fashionable part of the town.

The alley called Fulwood's-rents, near Gray's-inn-lane, is now more picturesque than cheerful, and would be scarcely chosen as a place of great resort, as Strype, quoted by our author, affirms: "When coffee-drinking first came into vogue in London, Fulwood's-rents was a place of great resort, and taken up by coffee houses, ale houses, and houses of entertainment, by reason of its vicinity to Gray's-inn." Close to Fulwood's-rents are two houses of but one story high, originally but one house, and its owner informed Mr. Newton that it was formerly a farm house, standing alone by the road side, in what was then considered to be country. One would not like to vouch for the truth of this story, and we fear it must be rejected as a cockney legend; the house may have been erected at the end of the fifteenth century, but it bears no external sign of it, and has been modernised over and over again, and consequently lost all its original features.

The environs are, perhaps, the most interesting portions in old maps of London, because they recall the past to our imagination, and make us contrast it with the present. Many of the wide unoccupied expanses of fields, the great moor, and the loose arrangement of the monastic houses, of the suburbs particularly, have become among the densest of our present districts. Dissolved religious houses nearly everywhere have given rise to close, inconvenient streets and courts, the latter having arisen on the sites of dwell-

ings, whose arrangements, however suitable for monastic seclusion, were quite unfitted for modern streets. Nothing can be worse than the narrow and confined precincts of St. Bartholomew's Priory; and the site of the Priory of St. John's, although less compacted together, makes a very inconvenient arrangement for modern purposes. Holywell Nunnery, again, and the site of the Spital, are very crowded neighbourhoods. All these in the map appear in the midst of gardens. Of the site of the Holy-well, which gave name to the convent, Mr. Newton does not seem to be quite certain. Previously to Roque's map, from which he gets his authority, the position is pointed out in the Parish Clerks' Account of London, 1732, p. 228, thus:—

In Holywell-street is a still-house, known by the name of the Holywell Still-house, belonging to which is a curious large well, called the Holy-well, from which the street takes its name; which well was a place of great resort in Romish times, when that which is called King John's Court was a priory.

The more we examine Mr. Newton's work, the more we become convinced of its pains-taking accuracy; and the Fleet River, which is exhibited as far as Battle Bridge, is a good example for our examination. The course is defined with every attention to the local character of the ground. All the declivities are shown as far as Clerkenwell-green, where they are strongly pronounced. Here the stream widens a little at a sharp angle bending to the west. Crossing one of the bridges, we can follow a footpath past the Cold-bath, and before us is the large mansion and garden of Sir John Oldcastle. For a long time a public-house has borne this sign; it was a rural resort, and scarcely ceased to be so until the beginning of this century. A short

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Majesty's charge." This statement was made on occasion of some riotous disputes that had occurred between the gatekeepers and the workmen employed by Dr. Nicholas Barebone, who had "taken Red Lion fields purposing to build the same," an operation which the grand jury and justices of Middlesex agreed in thinking "will not only choake up the air upon Gray's Inn, and destroy the rents of the poor of St. Clement's, lying upon that part of St. Andrew's Holbourne towards the fields, but very much annoy all the buildings in and about Bloomsbury, to the prejudice of divers persons of honour and quality, as well as others his Majesty's subjects there inhabiting, and to the annoyance of his Majesty's private highway through the fields." See further in a communication recently made by Robert Lemon, esq. F.S.A. of the State Paper Office, to The Builder of the 3d May, p. 250.

distance beyond is the London Spa, yet known by that name.

The remarkable and abrupt declivity, one might almost say precipice, in Sea-coal-lane has not been forgotten in the course of the Fleet River: it is very neatly marked. Of the summit of this cliff, or precipice, the text says:

Towards the River Fleet were gardens and some cottages, at that time very delightfully situate, looking over the valley of the Fleet toward the western country, and leading by a very steep descent to the Fleet River. In these gardens several courts were subsequently formed, particularly one with large trees, remaining to the end of the last century, called Green-Arbour court, from which a long flight of steps descended towards the River Fleet, called, from its height and steepness, Break-neck Stairs.

For its natural characteristics, this is the most remarkable spot on the site of Old London, and it has not escaped the notice or careful examination of London's ablest antiquary. Mr. Roach Smith has raised an hypothesis that this was the site of the Roman amphitheatre; and it is impossible for any one who has carefully acquainted himself with all its peculiarities, not to feel that the strongest grounds exist for the support of this theory. It cannot be well a natural cliff, for throughout the whole line of the Fleet stream there are no parallel features. The site, near the city, but without its walls, was just what would be chosen, and to take advantage of natural conditions was what the Romans commonly did in such cases, of which that of Treves is an instance among many. The slopes of Ludgate and Snow-hill, between which this locality is situated, show a distinct local character from the abrupt descent just alluded to, and which con-

tinues as far as Fleet-lane. The comparatively level space, a part of which is the site of the Fleet Prison, betwixt the two thoroughfares just mentioned, is certainly artificial, and corroborates the ingenious theory of Mr. Smith, for no place in or about London could be better adapted for that purpose.

Before I leave the Fleet river, I cannot help noticing an extraordinary conclusion arrived at by one whose interesting researches into the moral condition of the metropolis have earned for him much repute. Mr. Mayhew, in the work he is now producing, entitled "*The Great World of London*," has this passage (p. 13)

Whilst in its course the river receives the waters of the navigable Roding and Lea on one side, and the Ravensbourne and Wandle on the other, together with many other minor streams that are now buried under the houses, and made to do the duties of sewers, though they were at one time of sufficient capacity to be *the scenes of naval battles*.

In confirmation of this is a note appended from John Stowe; it is that passage from the Parliament held at Carlisle 1307, in which "Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, complained that whereas in times past the course of water running at London, under Oldbourne-bridge and Fleet-bridge into the Thames, had been of such breadth and depth that *ten or twelve ships navies* \* *at once, with merchandise, were wont to come to the aforesaid bridge of Fleete, and some of them to Oldbourne-bridge, &c.*" The italics are Mr. Mayhew's, and *all* the authority appealed to for the scenes of naval battles. We fear, indeed, that bloody deeds have been enacted on the Fleet river, and much nearer our own time than the fourteenth century, but not exactly in a naval fight.

J. G. WALLER.

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\* The expression "ships navies," is an evident corruption, as will be seen by reference to the original document given in the last Magazine, at p. 488. The passage stands "*decem naves vel duodecim*," viz. "ten or twelve ships." It seems that the Latin word *naves* was introduced (it should have been in a parenthesis) after its translated meaning.

## THOMAS MOORE.

*Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore.* Edited by the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, M.P. Vols. VII. and VIII. (Longmans.)

THESE volumes, in which the diary "Oh, all ye angels of the Lord!" of Moore is concluded, and the me- Finally, the author of "Fanny of

three, and my feelings and fears being far more, I confess, about the mother than about himself. It was very frightful, nor shall I ever forget those few minutes at the gate.

And again, in June, he writes that the whole previous month had been passed "quietly at home"—

if quietly I can call it, with such pressing cares and anxieties on my mind. The dying state, for I fear it is no better, of our poor boy at home, and the still worse state (for death is, after all, not the worst evil,) of that unlucky Tom, now thrown upon the world, without profession or means of subsistence, make up, altogether, a prospect which, but for the courage, warm-heartedness, and never-failing spirits of my admirable Bessy, I should never be able to sustain.

Three weeks later he writes, "Work and worry my only portion." He had good cause to say so; but he was sustained by such a "help-meet" as is not common in the world. His last entry in his Diary for 1842 is the account of the death of his boy, "taken down from the poor mother's lips (not being able myself to stand the scene)." This is only one of a thousand testimonies in honour of one of the best of wives and mothers, who never allowed feeling to be an obstacle to duty. The elasticity of spirit in Moore was remarkable, but it did not prevent him from feeling deeply too; and, if he was soon singing again like a bird, the song was not unfrequently checked by bursting sobs born of recollections brought up by the song.

It is only glimpses that we catch of the younger and unlucky Tom in the Diary. We see him a creditable scholar at the Charter House, a lad spoiled somewhat by society for his father's sake, and who, when he received his commission, had shown himself worthy of it by his attainments. He goes out to India, draws bills upon his father, which poor Moore had great difficulty in meeting, and, finally, sells his commission and returns homewards. He sojourns at Paris by the way, where he is received at the royal table—still for his father's sake, and whence he departs to Algiers, with a commission in the Foreign Legion in the service of France—never to return. He was in ill-health when he left, and the climate and hard nature of the service only

rendered him worse. The two together were too much for him, and the young soldier and thoughtless son very soon sank into the grave. Over the last of his children, the only one of them who ever gave his parents real sorrow—and that rather from indiscretion than intention, Moore utters a touching complaint in his Diary, that his "five" have all gone before him, and that he is without a relative in the world. Of poor young Tom we are told little more than this, and the impression made by what is thus communicated is not favourable to the wayward but not altogether unworthy son of a worthy father. We are glad, however, to be able to add something more about him, from the "*Souvenirs de la Vie Militaire en Afrique*," by the Count de Castellan. The count speaks of the younger Tom as a cherished comrade, with whom he shared the perils of the out-posts. Count de Castellan describes his friend as distinguished both by his manners and figure. He praises the fine dark hair, the complexion, the well-formed nose, and the limpid, brilliant, and intelligent eye. Not unnaturally, perhaps, the count mistook his foreign accent for that of an Irishman, and he expatiates on the singularity of finding in the Khamis of the Beni Ouragh a young soldier who, having left England, had already fought in India, and who was the son of a great poet, and that poet Moore! The count knew nothing of the circumstances which had driven the much-regarded lad into so unenviable a position. He thought, however, he could in some degree account for it, when he saw the young stranger with his eyes frequently fixed on a "*portrait de femme admirablement beau*," which the officer of the Foreign Legion carried with him. On this foundation the count builds only a hypothetical case; but he was probably mistaken in the original of the picture. Young Moore, he says, expressed hopes of soon revisiting his native country to rejoin one there whom he especially loved. The count had no idea that such hopes may have had reference solely to the dear mother of him who entertained them. However this may be,

when he spoke to me of his hopes (says the count) he became animated, and his eyes sparkled again; but I listened with

terror to the dry cough which succeeded these flashes, and I looked with despondency at the hectic patches of scarlet which flushed his cheeks. We all (he adds) held him in affection, and he adapted himself to all. Since my arrival at the Khamis, we were scarcely ever separated. I loved his impetuous spirit and his ready wit; and I loved his father's poetry and the old Irish legends which he often recited to us.

of his life lay, undoubtedly, at home. "That Holland House sort of existence," he writes, "though by far the best specimen of its kind going, would appear to me, for any continuance, the most wearisome of all forms of slavery;"—and he reckons among the best results of his visits to town the zest with which he enjoyed the quiet, the studies, and the dear delights of



wine-cellar into your book-seller." There is something whimsical, too, in a trait connected with Moore's devotional feelings. He had been to mass, where "as usual" he was "much affected by the music." "Tom Cooke said, if he had known I was coming he would have had something better for me." Lord Alvanley appears in two very characteristic anecdotes. As his lordship was on his silent way, with his second, to fight a duel with a not very respectable person, his friend broke the silence by saying, "Let what will come of it, Alvanley, the world is extremely indebted to you for calling out this fellow as you have done." "The world indebted to me, my dear fellow," answered Alvanley, "I am devilishly glad to hear it, for then the world and I are quits." At some country private theatricals, Alvanley, on being asked to take the part of the Jew in *Ivanhoe*, declined, saying, "Never could *do* a Jew in my life!" Perhaps some of the neatest sayings recorded were heard by him at Irish tables. One is a remark by Finlay on Irish history: "The lies are bad, and the truth still worse." And again, "Billy Murphy" made no bad comment on "Captain Rock" when he said, "Oh, it's a beautiful book: I never before knew how ill-used we are!". It was an Irish theatrical critic, too, who wittily said, "that of all the stage-company, he infinitely preferred the prompter, because he is the least seen and most heard!" How happy also is the description given by Henry Bushe of his government appointment, "Resident surveyor, with perpetual leave of absence." But in the gay society which he frequented, Moore often heard sublime as well as smart sayings, and he justly admired what was there told him of General Sir Charles Napier, who, in writing to a friend the night before the victory of Meeanee, said, "If I survive, I shall soon be with those I love; if I fall, I shall be with those I *have* loved."

However happy the bard may have been at the tables and in the circles where he was courted, his independence of spirit there was never affected. This was the case from the earliest days of his brilliant but not untroubled career. His record of a dinner at the

Irish vice-regal table in 1838 contains a proof of this. He there relates how, many years before, he had dined at the table of the Chief Secretary. The conversation turned upon the Irish rebel Emmett, and young Moore spoke seriously and manfully in praise of his unfortunate friend. The Chief Secretary was no less a person than Sir Arthur Wellesley, who listened with attention and interest. Moore modestly says, that—

the merit was far less in the speaker than in the great listener; for even the most ordinary of Irish secretaries would, from his very position, have consigned me to silence with a look. But I was encouraged by the attention of my auditor; and that very night, when undressing for bed, I remember saying to myself, "Well, thank God! I have lived to pronounce an eulogium upon Robert Emmett at the Irish Chief Secretary's table!"

It seems unaccountable perhaps that the year after he alludes to this generous audacity, since which time he had achieved an universal reputation, and had received some twenty thousand pounds to help to the further enjoyment of it, he should still be in want of money. His way of life, and the numerous calls upon his purse, would not allow of his saving anything, and at sixty years of age it is natural that he should thus speak:—

— wrote to the Scrap-book man, declining his proposal. It is too provoking to think that while I have now been nearly two years at work at the third volume of my *History* (not even yet finished), for which I am to receive but 500*l.*, I should be thus obliged to refuse the same sum for a light task which I could accomplish with ease in three months.

His earliest experience of publishers was a very unpleasant one. He records that C—— settled his "Little" account, after a fashion that would have done credit to the most pious of publishers. C—— suddenly came into Moore's bed-room one morning, to announce that on the "Little" poems there was a balance *against* the author,—"about 60*l.*" The poor author bewilderingly asked what was to be done. The publisher "said very kindly, that if I would make over to him the copyright of 'Little's Poems' (then in their first flush of success), he would cancel the whole account."

Moore yielded his ecstatic consent, with thanks for the relief. Mark the sequel. "C—— himself told a friend of mine some years after that he was in the receipt of nearly 200*l.* a year from the sale of that volume."

posed by the honest diarist. The great Repealer had said among other things, at a public meeting, by way of proof of the tolerant spirit of Popery, that in Mary's time English Protestants fled from the persecution that

the hall, as I was going in, a victim of one of her ways of making room, in the person of Gore, who was putting on his great coat to take his departure, having been sent away by my lady for want of room.

Well might he say that a permanent Holland House life, gay as it was, would be to him the most unpleasant of slaveries.

Rogers appears throughout these pages in a very favourable light. There are indeed occasional evidences of little infirmities of temper, but, taken altogether, the impression is a good one. The mind of the Author of the *Pleasures of Memory* began, however, to be less retentive than it had used to be, long before the date at which the *Diary* closes. We remember hearing once that Sidney Smith, at Rogers's own table, had raised a long and hilarious laugh at a story of which the Bishop of London was the hero; and which was recounted in Sidney's most joyous manner. The name in the echoes of the laughter fell on the dull ear of Rogers, who remarked, "Ah, the Bishop of London! I can tell you a good story about the Bishop of London;" and forthwith the good old host narrated in the most prosaic of ways the very story which Sidney had just told in his most rollicking style. However, when it was finished, the guests all laughed again, out of kindness of disposition towards their entertainer.

This was the period when Rogers's invitations to breakfast began to be given without reflection. "Come and breakfast with me, to-morrow," he would say to a hearer delighted at the invitation. The joy of the latter would perhaps be damped, however, by an intimation, in the hall, from Rogers's faithful servant—"You must not come here to breakfast to-morrow, Sir," would probably be his words, "my master's table is full; he never likes to see more than four. But the following Tuesday, Mr. Rogers will be glad to see you." It was the same faithful attendant who, when Rogers was wandering in a story, or erring in a hero, would gently place his hand upon his master's shoulder, and quietly observe,—“No, not *that* story, Sir, it is a part of the one you have already told;” or “not *that* person, Sir, *he* be-

longs to your other story —” about something and somebody else. While tarrying at Rogers's table, let us not pass over one of the incidents of a dinner there, in 1835, when the guests were Moore, Sydney Smith, Eastlake, and another artist whose name Moore could not remember. Eastlake told of a dinner given at Rome to Thorwaldsen, at which Wilkie presided. Among other conversation there, Canova, we are told, said, “of the numerous portraits painted of himself, that they were all different; and the reason was that each artist mixed up, unconsciously, something of his own features with the resemblance.” Oh Eastlake's mentioning this to Thorwaldsen, the latter said, “this was particularly the case with the heads done by Canova, as they were all like his own, *fin ai cavalli*.”

We must here close the volumes, committing the same to the study of the reader. Taking the *Diary* as a whole, we are constrained to say that the printing it so fully does Moore great injustice. The frequency of the entries detailing the gay scenes where his presence made half the gaiety and light, has induced many to believe that he preferred this sort of agreeable dissipation to the duties and repose of home. For a hundred such entries, we have only one “Worked at home, and thankful to be allowed to work.” The truth is that he was a gigantic worker, not merely in composition but in careful reading, in preparation for his works, whether in prose or verse. His reading, too, was extensive, broad, and deep; and it was even a relaxation to him to read Greek orations in the original, as he travelled by the stage. The hurry in which he passed his life—and *that* was the fault of society rather than his own—left him little leisure to do more than hurriedly jot down a few incidents of the scenes in which he lived. This has induced one critic to conclude that he was superficial, and that there was little profundity of thought in him. Such a conclusion does the bard infinite wrong. The writer of the best political squibs ever penned was a profound theologian; and for a man to be *that*, to possess, as he did, a vast knowledge of ecclesiastical history, to be intimate with the Fathers, and to

be able to apply any part of what he knew whenever occasion required—to be and do all this, a man must not only have knowledge but possess wisdom, be a thinker as well as a reader, and be not only a student but a “scholar.” As a judge of the writings of others, Moore was not only just but generous. He judged wisely

ritability is not so likely to disturb the peace of the immortal sleeper, or to receive the sanction of the world, as it is to bring reproach upon himself. The reputation of Moore will increase as time passes on,—for he will be cherished, as all great poets are, for the real beauties of his verse, rather than for hundreds of light lines which raised

could not rest satisfied until I again had recourse to the original, which I had not seen for upwards of ten years. It was shown to me by Dr. Todd, the President of the Royal Irish Academy, who takes a deep and useful interest in the College MSS.; and, when he told me that the Diary, to which I alluded, had been copied by a hand not less trustworthy than that of Daniel Molineux, "the lover of antiquity, Ulster King of Arms," it was with fear and trembling I opened the book, and lo, "1651" was the date, as I copied it, but that "1651" stands there in a different hand, written after 1649, which is in Molineux's, but a line is drawn across the latter. This falsification of the document, this misprision of treason to the King of Arms, will, I trust, relieve me from any reproach incidental to the alterations I must now beg to prescribe for the unintentional errors of the past. Imprimis, the "Proceedings," &c., should be assigned as above, from the 22nd of September, 1649, to the 5th of July, 1650; and the kind reader, who feels interested in the subject, will begin the Diary at the close of the second column, *ante*, p. 462, and continuing the perusal to the end of the whole series, will then revert to the 13th of March, 1649, at p. 372; March having then terminated the year. At 24th Sept., in the second column of p. 462, the Lord Lieutenant is suggested to be Major-General Lambert, as would be correct in respect to 1651; but in 1649, and throughout the Diary, it was Cromwell.

JOHN D'ALTON.

1649, Septr. 28th. The command of Arklow for the present was given to Captain Burrough of Colonel Cooke's\* regiment. This day the Lord Lieutenant came up to us. The shipping for Wexford passed by us, and our "gabarts" with provisions came into Arklow, in which we were victualled. We removed our head quarters one mile further on the way to Wexford.†

29th. This day we quartered sidelong of Clogh-na-Skeane, having marched eight miles. From our quarters we sent Colonel Reynolds, with his regiment of horse and four troops of dragoons, to seize and secure Ferns;‡ and to possess the pass over the river of the Slaney, called Skirrywalsh, two miles beyond Ferns. The place yielded on marching away without arms. There was three barrels of powder, two great

guns, and about 100 arms. The pass also was secured.

30th. We passed through Ferns; some of Colonel Cooke's men were left there. We passed the river of Skirrywalsh (the Slaney) without opposition; thence went towards Enniscorthy, which we summoned, but an absolute refusal was made in writing by Colonel Bagot there commanding, the place belonging to Mr. Walch, the castle strong; but, having taken our quarters near Enniscorthy, we possessed ourselves of the town. The Captain had been one of those who . . . . . before at Drogheda, but gone thence two days before the storming; fearing the like usage in case of opposing, he considered of surrendering the place, he and the officers to go with their arms, the soldiers without any. They

\* Colonel George Cooke had a Cromwellian certificate for sundry allotments.

† Cromwell, writing to the Speaker his account of this coast campaign, says, "From Arklow the army marched towards Wexford, where, on the way, was a large and strong castle, at a town called Limbrick, the ancient seat of the Esmondes, where the army had a strong garrison, which they burnt and quitted the day before our coming thither."

‡ At this interesting locality was once the royal residence of Dermot McMurrough, that King of Leinster who invited the English invasion of Ireland, and from whose only daughter Eva it is the ambition of Anglo-Irish families to deduce their lineage. Dermot gave a charter to Ferns, which is fully set out by Dugdale, at the end of his *Monasticon Anglicanum*; he also founded a noble monastery for Augustinians here, within which he was fain to fortify himself from the hostility of his countrymen, during the whole anxious year that preceded the coming over of "Strongbow," his future son-in-law. Holinshed ranks Ferns as one of the chief towns of Ireland in his day, and a diligent antiquary may still find traces of the old walls that surrounded it, far beyond the limits of the present village. The castle was quadrangular, with a round tower at each corner. The remains are yet striking; but wretched hovels are thrown up in a corner of the pile, the children play ball against the outworks, a murky pool fills the centre of the court, and the jackdaws nestle in the towers, one of which having been severed in a storm, presents but a moiety, awfully overhanging; while from another, until lately, projected a platform, from which fireworks used to be thrown up on every 12th of July, and similar party anniversaries.



had made some shot at us, and some had been shot. There marched out eighty men. Captain Tod,\* of Colonel Cooke's regiment, with his company left there.

October 1st. We marched four miles

the fort and treated. The Lieutenant-General returned to the camp, and so did both the foot and carriages. The besieged in the town, to the summons sent them, returned in writing that they desired till 12 this day, when they

leaving horse guards where we lay formerly. Four guns brought to us from sea, one demicannon, and two cannon of 7, and one cannon drake carrying a 24-pound ball.

9th. The Lieutenant General, with Colonel Horton's\* regiment, and two divisions of the Lord Lieutenant's horse and three other troops, with three troops of dragoons, marched after the enemy's forces, reported to be marched by our quarters.

\* \* \* \* \*

15th. This day our army marched about four miles between Slewfort and Cursduff Chapel.

16th. We marched five miles, and quartered near Ballyadams, within five miles of Ross.† Old Ross deserted by the enemy, and garrisoned by ours.

17th. We came before Ross; we quartered on the east of it towards the market gate. Lucas Taaffe ‡ governor in it.

18th. We possessed the castle of Mountgarret nearer. A party sent out to attend, and discover the enemy's motions at Polemanty,§ two miles from the camp, the enemy being reported to be encamped on the other side of the Barrow, at the bridge of the Graigue, and some of their horse discovered on this side of the bridge, not eight miles from our camp. There was ferried into the town a further supply of men, so as the force in the town was computed to be about 1,500 of Inchiquin's and Ormonde's party, and about 1,000 of Clanrickarde's, and 300 of the

townsmen. This day we planted our battery towards the south gate, being one cannon and two demicannons.

19th. We began the battery about 8 in the morning, when we received answer from the governor of the summons formerly sent him, desiring to treat with us, whereunto was assented so our battery might not be respited. About 12 of the clock the treaty was concluded, it being assented to that the garrison should depart with their arms, bag, and baggage, and the town to be secured from plunder; and about night most of the enemy's forces marched out, and a garrison of ours was admitted. Of the enemy, being English, stayed with us about 700, as is conceived.

20th. The Lieutenant-General sent with two regiments of horse and two regiments of foot to the fort of Duncannon, where some of our shipping were come already, and more ordered to repair with the guns, &c. from Wexford.

21st. A day of thanksgiving for this the Lord's continued mercy to us. Cornet Davenport this day examined for plotting the murdering of the Lord-Lieutenant and running away to Ormonde, of which party he had been formerly, but lately come to us. The discovery was made by Captain "Brow," one also of Ormonde's party that came to us.

\* \* \* \* \*

November 6th. The party drawn away from Duncannon,|| on report of

\* Thomas Horton had a soldier's certificate for an allotment of confiscated property.

† On the partition of the vast estates which William, Marshal of England, had acquired by marriage with Eva, the daughter of Strongbow, and heiress of Dermot McMurrough, this town, distinguished as New Ross, was, with the whole county of Carlow, assigned as the portion of one of his five daughters, who had married Hugh de Bygod, styled Earl of Norfolk. In her right the succeeding Dukes of Norfolk exercised the marshalship of England from that time, and held or claimed the Irish estates until ousted by the operation of Henry the Eighth's Act of Absentees.

‡ Lucas Taaffe was the second son of the first Earl of Carlingford; he was a Major-General in the Irish Army, and was excepted from pardon for life or estate by Cromwell's ordinance of 1652. In 1665, by a clause in the Act of Settlement, he and his wife were restored to their estates; whereupon, after an expatriation of some years, during which he served as a colonel in Italy and Spain, he returned and died in Ireland.

§ Polmenty was at this time widely covered with forest, and was then part of the possessions of Bryan Cavanagh, a member of that powerful sept which once ruled over this county as well as in Wicklow and Carlow. Taking part in the civil war of 1688, he, with various others of his name in these counties, was attainted in 1691, and their ancient inheritances were wrested from them.

|| Duncannon was part of the possessions of the noble Cistercian monastery of Dunbrody, county Wexford, which Henry VIII. having acquired on the dissolution of reli-

the enemy's drawing together. Also orders sent for drawing towards the head-quarters of our out-garrisons.

7th. Inchiquin, with 1,500 foot and 1,500 horse, fell into the quarters of our men coming from Dublin, they being about 300 horse and 900 foot,

the rear of the Nore. This night, beating in the enemy's scouts, the whole camp was alarmed. By a prisoner we were informed there were 8,000 "Uitagh's" foot, besides theirs and Ormonde's horse (his being reputed 1,000), besides Ormonde's foot.

## ISRAEL SILVESTRE. No. II.—HIS VIEWS OF PARIS.

THERE are two remarkable plates referring to the Palais Royal—then called the Palais Cardinal\*—in this collection. One shows the garden-front, and was intended as a frontispiece for a series of plates illustrative of the Tuileries, the Louvre, the Palais d'Orleans (since called the Luxembourg), and, as the inscription at the foot runs, "des autres lieux les plus curieux des environs de Paris." This building has been less altered than might have been supposed; only, where now the Galerie des Glaces stands, there was in those days an open arcade similar to the one facing the Rue St. Honoré, but without the central gateway. A palisade separated this part of the edifice from the gardens: the side-buildings inclosing them did not then exist; they were added by the Regent d'Orleans. Then came the gardens themselves, laid out in parterres, and tortured into elaborate symmetry. The second view shows the gardens looking up northwards, and exaggerating their dimensions to those of the present Champs Elysées. In the midst appeared a mimic fortress, thus described at the bottom of the plate: "Veue du Fort Royal fait en l'année 1650 dans le jardin du Palais Cardinal pour le divertissement du Roy." The figures, including numerous cavaliers galloping round the outside of the bastions, are very spirited.

After another frontispiece, with figures of the three rivers that water the Ile de France, in front of the Tuileries and the Louvre, comes the series of views of those two magnificent edifices—a series of interest as showing them in states of progress and imperfection. At that time the "Tuileries" were separated from what are now its gardens by a sort of street, or rather mews: a large house or mansion, almost a country-house, stood on the river-side, a few paces westward of the ferry or *bac*, from which the well-known street of that name is so called, and which has been superseded by the

Pont Royal. Then came the Porte de la Conférence, over the road at the west end of the gardens, and some other houses or lodges stood within them, overlooking a rough suburban piece of unreclaimed ground, with a brook running down to the Seine through the middle: this is now the magnificent Place de la Concorde.

Westward of this came a kind of park, planted with trees of about ten or fifteen years' growth, judging by the plate, called the "Cours de la Reyne Mère." A high wall with a fosse separated it from the rough space above mentioned, and there was a gateway with large piers at the corner near the river-side. Through this Silvestre makes a fashionable coach forcing its way. In the foreground are beggars; in the distance Chaillot, and what we conceive to be a view of the English convent of the Filles de St. Augustin, where Queen Henrietta Maria and Queen Mary Beatrice were so fond of residing. The bank of the Seine is shewn as rough and unclosed. There are barges on the river; but, what would now be most exceptional, there appears to be no one fishing! We gather these particulars from four plates of this series; and then we come to two highly picturesque views of the "Tour neufve de l'Hostel du Grand Prevôt," of the wooden bridge over the Seine, and the long gallery stretching from the Louvre to the Tuileries. This tower of five stages was formed of two circular ones joined together, with projecting and machicolated coronals, and had a small circular turret rising out of it on the northern side, like those of Conway Castle in Wales. It stood just westward of the gateway that divides the gallery into two unequal parts, and there was the Hotel of the Provost stretching across the road, now replaced by the quay. The bridge was then a most extraordinary affair, only a foot one, rising over high tresselled

\* Built by Le Mercier for Cardinal Richelieu on the site of the Hotel de Mercœur: called at first Hotel de Richelieu: finished 1636. Given by the Cardinal to Louis XIII. in 1639.

piers in mid-stream, but sinking down almost to the surface of the water at the foot of the tower, where no doubt a flood had carried the piers away, and with them a house or mill that stood erected on the middle pier. In the plate that shows this bridge we see in the background the tower of St. Jacques, the Pont Neuf, the spire of the Sainte Chapelle, &c. &c. There

pavilion, that towards the river, and only one-half of the front, were actually finished about the middle of the seventeenth century. It is almost impossible that the whole façade towards the west should have been erected in two years from the time of its commencement.

There are five views of the Louvre. The first is taken from the corner of



was afterwards purchased by the Duc de Pinei-Luxembourg, and in 1612 it was transferred to Marie de Medicis, who employed De Brosse to erect the palace as it now stands, with the exception of additions in the same style, made to accommodate the Chamber of Peers in the time of Louis Philippe.

The plates shew the buildings not to have been much changed up to the commencement of the present century, and two of them represent the Petit Luxembourg just as we ourselves remember it as late as 1830. So too with the gardens: they have been less altered than any others in Paris; in fact the whole building has been rather lucky in this respect. Silvestre expresses his opinion of it thus: "*Vue du Palais d'Orléans du costé des Chartreux.*" *Ce magnifique palais fut basti par Marie de Medicis, conduit par Monsieur de la Brosse, et passe pour un des plus majestueux, et des plus achevez, edifices du Monde.*"

Beneath another plate he writes:

Je suis d'une naissance autrefois souveraine  
Mais le temps ayant pris mes ornemens  
diuers [Reine  
J'en recois deternels des faueurs d'une  
Qui me faict admirer aux yeux de l'Univers.

My collection has in it only thirty-two views of different edifices and portions of Paris, including one intended for a frontispiece—looking down the Seine with the Porte St. Bernard on the left hand, Notre Dame and the Archbishop's palace on the right. I have no distinct recollection of seeing more views of Paris by Silvestre than these; but I wish some amateur would refresh my memory by consulting the portfolios of the Bibliothèque Impériale, or those on the Quai Voltaire. One of the ablest of these plates, and one of the best known among our artist's works, is the general view of Paris looking up the Seine from beneath Chaillot, where now the Pont d'Jena stands. This plate, admirably executed, gives the most valuable panoramic view of the capital of that date now extant. The church of St. Eustache occupies the extreme left; the hill where the observatory now stands, behind the Luxembourg, the extreme right. Next

to St. Eustache come the Tuileries, at that time completed only from the river one-half of the way towards the north, with a little low dome on a stumpy central pavilion not half so high as the Pavillon de Flore—then the Gallery of the Louvre; then a host of towers and spires, including St. Jacques de la Boucherie and the newly-erected dome of the Collège Mazarin or des Quatre Nations. In the midst is Notre Dame; then the three lofty towers of St. Germain des Prés with spires, only one of which now remains uninjured; and then the two domes of the Sorbonne and the Val de Grace. The grouping of all these buildings, and their artistic treatment, are quite admirable; the plate will bear the test of a good magnifying glass, and it is a study for the young engraver as well as for the antiquary. A splendid plate of Della Bella's Pont Neuf—a fac-simile of the original—was reproduced about fifteen years ago at Paris, and proved exceedingly popular (it is one of the cleverest things ever done); but this smaller plate of Silvestre's is equally deserving of reproduction, and would be found remunerative to its artist. We observe from this plate that, when it was taken, the Faubourg St. Germain could hardly be said to exist; we see in fact in the middle distance the famous Pré aux Clercs, with a cottage here and there; in front a swampy island; then still nearer the Seine—(no one fishing in it!—did not people fish in those days in Paris? Where were then the prototypes of that multitudinous race of patient piscatorial mortals that now dot all the banks of the Seine more than half the days of the year?)—and then the shore under Chaillot, with a few boats. Silvestre was fond of employing a poet, and he treats us to the following lines in honour of the capital, if not of his own performance:

Est ce Rome que je voy ?  
Ou cette superbe ville  
Dont Ninus fut jadis Roy,  
Ou celle où mourut Achille ?

Est ce du grand Constantin,  
La grande et nouvelle Rome ;  
Que du couchant au matin,  
L'univers craint et renomme ?

\* A small fragment of this celebrated Carthusian monastery was standing in a sort of nursery-ground outside the Luxembourg in 1836.

Non c'este plus que je ne dis ;  
C'est vne illustre Merueille,  
C'est un monde, c'est Paris,  
Ville au iourd'huy sans pareille.  
L'on verra dessous ses loix  
Quelque iour la terre et l'onde ;

note! The Hotel de Nevers was one  
of the strongholds of the victims of  
the St. Barthélemi. All this has long  
since given way to the Mint and the  
Quai Malaquais.  
There is a dashing sketchy view of

of which he was *Président-au-Mortier*: the statue of Henry IV. and the Ile du Palais: the Arsenal and the Archeveché, of which not a single stone now stands.

The last plate of this series is of peculiar value, as shewing, besides the church of the Jesuits in the Rue St. Antoine, a portion of the famous Hotel de St. Paul, one of the chief royal resi-

dences of the capital, just in the style of Fontainebleau, at least in its newest portions. A few foundations of the mediæval part of this palace are all that remain of it at the present day; but they are known only to the official surveyors and architects of Paris.

H. LONGUEVILLE JONES.

(To be continued.)

### FAMILY NOMENCLATURE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

"From the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England," recently published,\* we are induced to extract the following Essay on the character and prevalence of the Names belonging to the inhabitants of England and Wales; which, whether the production of Mr. Graham, the Registrar-General, or of one of his coadjutors, is evidently the result of a long and laborious investigation.

The personal or family nomenclature of the inhabitants of any country is a subject of considerable interest. Much that is illustrative of their early condition, customs, and employments is often discoverable in the names which have been handed down to them from bygone generations, and an investigation of the origin and character of these names will always afford matter for curious speculation and useful inquiry. English surnames have already to some extent engaged the attention of antiquaries and others, who have brought to light many interesting facts on the subject; but several curious questions as to the number and extension of particular surnames have never, owing doubtless to the want of a sufficient collection of observations, been fully examined. As a contribution in aid of such inquiries, it may prove not uninteresting to notice here a

few of the more obvious facts derived from the indexes to the registers,† leaving the application of them to those whose tastes may lead them to follow up the subject.

The most striking circumstance presented by the indexes is the extraordinary number and variety of the surnames of the *English* people. Derived from almost every imaginable object, from the names of places, from trades and employments, from personal peculiarities, from the Christian name of the father, from objects in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, from things animate and inanimate, their varied character is as remarkable as their singularity is often striking. Some of the terms which swell the list are so odd and even ridiculous that it is difficult to assign any satisfactory reason for their assumption in the first instance as family names, unless indeed, as has been con-

\* This report is full of many valuable statistics, of a medical, sanitary, or moral bearing. But we are most surprised by the following statement, as so greatly exceeding the "threescore years and ten" which has been the acknowledged period of life ever since the days of King David. "The natural term of human life appears to be a hundred years; and out of the annual generations successively born in England and Wales, a few solitary individuals attain that limiting age, the rest dropping off year by year, as age advances; so that the mean life-time is at present only 41 years." The annual rate of mortality in the most healthy districts, as Rothbury and Glendale in Northumberland, and Eastbourne in Sussex, is 15 in 1,000; the average is 17 in 1,000; in marshy districts it rises to 23, 25, and even 27.

† These indexes, which are separately prepared for the births, deaths, and marriages registered in each quarter, receive a yearly addition of upwards of 1,350,000 names; and at the end of the year 1854 they contained the names of 4,828,464 persons married, of 9,598,276 children born, and of 6,622,108 persons who died during the period of 17½ years from 1st July 1837, when the system of general registration commenced. More than 21,000,000 of the names of the immediate subjects of one or more of the important events of birth, death, and marriage were thus inscribed in the indexes to the registers, which thus form a nominal list of no inconsiderable number of the people of England, living or deceased.

jectured, they were nicknames or *sobriquets*, which neither the first bearers nor their posterity could avoid.

In Wales, however, the surnames, if *surnames* they can be called, do not present the same variety, most of them having been formed in a simple manner from the Christian or fore-name of the father in the

task of collating upwards of two hundred immense quarterly indexes would, however, involve a vast amount of labour without any commensurate result; moreover the number of names is constantly varying, owing, on the one hand, to emigration, or to the extinction of families by death, and on the other, to the introduc-

by two quarterly indexes only, it may be assumed as a rough estimate that the whole number in England and Wales is between *thirty-five* and *forty thousand*. It is important, however, to remember that the list includes a large number derived from the same roots as others, commonly agreeing in sound, but differing in orthography often only to the extent of a single added or substituted letter. By these trifling variations the number is immensely increased. The name of Clerk, for instance, is also commonly spelt Clark and Clarke, one and the same primary name (from *clericus*) being implied in the three forms; but three separate items necessarily appear in the list, for practically as *surnames* they represent different and distinct persons and families. Again, the widely spread name of Smith appears in family nomenclature also as Smyth, Smythe, and even as Smijth. It is not usual, however, to regard these diverse forms as representing one name only, nor would their bearers probably all concur in

admitting the common origin of the several variations. Until a comparatively recent period, an entire disregard of uniformity and precision in the mode of spelling family names prevailed, even amongst the educated classes, and many family Bibles and writings might be adduced as evidence that this was apparently less the result of carelessness than of affectation or design. While the *sound* was in a great measure preserved, the number of different surnames became greatly multiplied by these slight orthographical variations, as well as by other corruptions: and if, in reckoning the number, each original patronymic with its modifications were counted as one, the list of 32,818 would be considerably reduced.

The contribution of Wales to the number of surnames, as may be inferred from what has been already stated, is very small in proportion to its population. Perhaps nine-tenths of our countrymen in the principality could be mustered under less than 100 different surnames; \* and while

local from Sheeling. Muchmore is the great moor. In the list are included some of the commonest trades or occupations, as Bargeman, Bathmaker, Bellringer, Boatman, Clothier, Cryer, Farrier, Fisher, Footman, Glazier, Hosier, Ironmonger, Painter, Ploughman, Plumber, Potheary, and many more; besides most of those that end in *man*, as Appleman, Cherryman, Cheeseman, Kitchenman, Waterman, Watchman. Wainwright and Wheelwright are but species of the very common genus Wright; Copperwheat is Copperthwait, a worker in copper; Coward a cow-herd, analogous to shepherd; so Wait was a watchman, sometimes a musical one; a Roper was a rope-maker; a Ponder the same as Pinder, the keeper of the public pound. Alabaster and Aliblaster are both from *arbalastarius*, a crossbow-man. Waredraper is a wardroper, or keeper of a wardrobe. Pilgrim is not a more strange name than Palmer, which is omitted; nor Prior than Monk or Friar, which are omitted; nor Priest and Proctor than Bishop. The list also includes the noble names of Ivory and Manners, both of Norman origin, as well as Gage, Revel, Rich, Rivett, and others, which can scarcely be called strange or even remarkable, except by giving them a secondary meaning. It includes many obviously derived from female progenitors, as Catharine, Ellen, Ellenor, Margery, Polly, &c., and others we are inclined to attribute to the same source, as Christian, Honour, Patience, and Prudence. Many that are obvious abbreviations of Christian names, Bill, Dick, Jack, Robin, Tom, Tommy, &c. Others that are from ancient names now obsolete, as Gameson, Godward from Godard, Gooseman from Guzman, Gosling from Joceline, Whymark from Wymacha. Starbuck is a corruption of Torbock; Moon, perhaps, of Mohun. Griffin, Price, and Rice, are nothing more than common Welsh names. Cæsar, Hannibal, Scipio, &c. are such as have been often given to slaves in the West Indies. Some, besides Found and Foundling, evidently originated from the *fili terra*, as Hedge, Parish, and Straw, and perhaps Parlour and Kitchen. To that source also we would attribute those named after the months, as January; or the days, as Monday, Friday; or the seasons, as Christmas, Pentecost, Midwinter, and Yule. Merryweather is the old term for fine weather; and Lemon, we suspect, was also the offspring of a leman, or concubine. We may also here remark that foundlings have been often named after the saint to whom the parish church was dedicated. If weeded of the above, and others like them, the list would chiefly consist of names derived from beasts, birds, and inanimate objects, from physical peculiarities or qualities, or from mere *sobriquets* or nicknames.

Mr. Lower's Essay on English Surnames (to which the Registrar-General has himself referred) would help to elucidate the origin of a large proportion of the whole.

\* Of the 328 registration officers and their deputies acting in the districts of Wales, 207 are comprised under 17 surnames, in the following proportions; viz., Jones 46, Williams 26, Davies 16, Evans 16, Thomas 15, Roberts 14, Lewis 11, Hughes 10,



in England there is no redundancy of surnames, there is obviously a paucity of distinctive appellatives in Wales, where the frequency of such names as Jones, Williams, Davies, Evans, and others, almost defeats the primary object of a name, which is to distinguish an individual from the mass. It is only by adding his occupation, place of abode, or some other special designation, that a particular person can be identified when spoken of, and confusion avoided in the ordinary affairs of life. The name of John Jones is a perpetual incognito in Wales, and being proclaimed at the cross of a market town would indicate no one in particular. A partial remedy for this state of things would perhaps be found in the adoption of a more extended range of Christian names, if the Welsh people could be induced to overcome their unwillingness to depart from ancient customs, so far as to forego the use of the scriptural and other common names usually given to their children at baptism.

From the circumstance of their common British origin it might be supposed that the Welsh people and the inhabitants of Cornwall would exhibit some analogous principles in the construction of their surnames; such, however, is not the case. The Cornish surnames are mostly local, derived from words of *British* root, and they are often strikingly peculiar. A large number have the prefix *Tre*, a town; the words *Pol*, a pool, *Pen*, a head, *Ros*, a heath, and *Lan*, a church, are also of frequent occurrence.

The local distribution of surnames is not the least interesting branch of this subject; for most persons will have remarked that every district of the country possesses some surnames rarely met with anywhere else, the origin of which must be sought for in circumstances peculiar to the locality. To trace out the connection between the surnames and these circumstances is a task which may be most advantageously undertaken by local inquirers; and the indexes prepared by each superintendent registrar, and preserved with the registers in his custody, would prove useful adjuncts in such investigations.

While it is obvious that the original adoption of a particular surname was the result in most cases of arbitrary circumstances, since John Smith, instead of being called after his occupation, might equally have chanced to become John Johnson from his father's Christian name, or John

Wood from the situation of his abode, or John Brown from his complexion, it is curious to remark the predominance of certain names, which seem to have been adopted preferentially by large numbers of the people, or conferred upon them by others, and now prevail in every county of England. Do these common names hold the same rank in point of numbers which they had at first, or have some of them spread and multiplied more rapidly than others? For instance, is the present predominance of the Smiths amongst English surnames due to the original numerical strength of that great family, or to some special circumstances acting upon the ordinary laws of increase, owing to which the descendants of the hammer-men have multiplied at a greater rate than the bearers of any other name? Has the progeny of the tawny Browns increased faster than that of the fair-complexioned Whites, relatively to the original numbers of each race, so as to account for the excess of the former over the latter; or were the Browns in a majority in the first instance? Various are the surmises and speculations to which such questions may give rise. One point, however, the registration indexes enable us to determine; the particular names which have ultimately attained the strongest hold on the people; and also, with tolerable certainty, the relative numbers of the adherents of each.

The subjoined list, of 50 of the most common surnames in England and Wales, is derived from 9 quarterly indexes of births, 8 of deaths, and 8 of marriages; and, although the inquiry might have been extended over a more lengthened period, it was found that the results were in general so constant as to render a further investigation unnecessary. When arranged according to the numbers in each index, the names appeared almost always in the same order, and the variations, when they occurred, rarely affected the position of a name beyond one or two places. These 50 names embraced nearly 18 in every 100 of the persons registered. The 3 names at the head of the list, Smith, Jones, and Williams, are, it will be observed, greatly in advance of the others; and if the numbers may be taken as an index of the whole population, it would appear that on an average one person in every 28 would answer to one or other of these 3 names.

Regarded with reference to their origin, it seems that of the 50 most common names more than half are derived from

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Edwards 8, Lloyd 8, James 6, Griffith 6, Morgan 6, Rees 6, Owen 5, Morris 4, and Ellis 4. There is only one officer of the name of Smith. The districts referred to are numbered 581 to 623 in the Abstracts, and include some portions of English counties on the Welsh border.

the Christian or fore-name of the father, and are thus literally *sire*-names or *sir*-names. This is the most primitive form of a second name, and it was extensively used amongst the Anglo-Saxons as well as by other European nations.\* Names derived from occupations are next in number, and contribute 13 to the list. After the Smiths come the Taylors, who are about half as numerous as the Smiths; next the Wrights, amounting to about half the number of the Taylors; then the Walkers, Turners, Clarks, Coopers, Wards, Bakers, and Clarkes. The Clarks and the Clarkes, if taken collectively, would occupy the third place in the list of names derived from employments: a fact which points significantly to the importance attached to the clerkly office, and to the possession of a moderate amount of learning, in rude and unlettered times, when a king received his characteristic epithet (*Beau-clerc*) from his scholarship. This class of surnames is peculiarly instructive as illustrating the pursuits and customs of our forefathers; many of them furnish evidence of a state of society impressed with the characteristics of feudal times; and not a few are derived from terms connected with the amusements of the chase and other field sports to which our ancestors were so ardently attached. Widely different would be a national nomenclature derived from the leading occupations of the present day. The thousands employed in connexion with the great textile manufactures would take precedence even of the Smiths; while the Taylors would give place to the shoemakers (now scarcely recognizable under the not common surname of Suter with its variations Soutter, Sowter, &c. †), as well as to the Colliers, the Carpenters, the Farmers and others. The Hawkers, Falconers, Bowyers, Fletchers, Arrowsmiths, Palmers, Pilgrims, Friars or Freres, and a host of other family names derived from various callings which have become obsolete in this country, would be wanting. Seven of the 50 surnames be-

long to the class of local surnames, and are expressive of situation, as Wood, Hall, Green, &c.; and two (Brown and White) are derived from personal peculiarities.

The surname of Smith is pre-eminently the most common in England, as that of Jones is in Wales; and so great is the multitude of the Welsh Joneses, that the latter name not only enters into competition for priority in point of numbers with the Smiths, but in several years shows a majority over its rival. With a view to determine the relative frequency of these two widely-spread surnames, I have ascertained the numbers of each entered in the indexes during the years 1838-54. The result is, that the births, deaths, and marriages of the Smiths registered in this period were 286,037, and those of the Joneses 282,900, the excess in favour of the former being 3,137 in the 17 years. Smith is, therefore, unquestionably the most common surname amongst us, although the Joneses are little less numerous, and in six of the years actually contributed to the registers larger numbers than the Smiths. Together the bearers of these two common names amounted to 568,937, or 1 in 36 of the whole number registered, during the period referred to.

Assuming that the persons of the surnames of Smith and Jones are born, marry, and die in the same proportions as persons of *all* surnames, it will follow that in England and Wales there are not less than *half a million* of persons bearing one or other of those two surnames. The Smiths amount to rather more than a quarter of million, and the Joneses to little less; together forming no inconsiderable portion of the English population. These numbers represent, on the assumption that the average number of persons in a family is the same as in the whole population at the census, viz. 4·8 persons, about 53,000 families of Smiths, and 51,000 families of Joneses; and to give an illustration of their numerical power, it may be stated that these two great tribes are probably

\* What are called Christian names were in England in times anterior to the Norman conquest usually the sole names borne by individuals.

The names used by the Anglo-Saxons were remarkably beautiful and expressive. The following are examples:—*Alfred*, all-peace; *Edmund*, a speaker of truth; *Godwin*, beloved of God; *Leofwin*, win-love; *Ranulph*, fair-help; *Raymund*, quiet, peace; *Alwin*, winning all or all-beloved. The Saxon termination *ING*, signifying offspring, is said to have been gradually rejected for *son* in the tenth and eleventh centuries. See *Lower on English Surnames, Essay 2*.

† In the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the period at which surnames became hereditary in England, the common people of the better sort, as well as the upper classes, wore shoes or short boots, usually with “chaussés”—drawers with long stockings or pantaloons with feet to them. (*Plancké's History of British Costume*, c. vi.) It is somewhat singular, therefore, that while the occupation of the tailor has given name to so numerous a family, that of the maker of shoes and boots exercised so little influence in bestowing a permanent designation upon its followers and their posterity.

sufficiently numerous to people the four towns of Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds and Hull, without any addition of persons of other surnames.

Upon the facts derived from the indexes of the registers for the year 1853, the probable number of persons in England and Wales bearing each of the 50 most frequent surnames has been computed. The results will be found in the subjoined list. From this estimate it appears that the persons by whom these 50 surnames are borne amount to about 3,253,800 ; nearly one-sixth of the entire population of England and Wales. On an average, it seems, one person in 73 is a Smith, one in 76 a Jones, one in 115 a Williams, one in 148 a Taylor, one in 162 a Davies, and one in 174 a Brown.

It is sometimes useful, in dealing with an extensive list of names, to know the proportionate numbers commencing with each letter of the alphabet. With such information, the names may be subdivided, according to the initial letters, in groups, large or small, so as to secure tolerably equal numbers in each group. The experience of the department in this respect, derived from the registration indexes, is that the letter B is the most frequent initial of surnames amongst us, comprising more than a tenth of a whole. Next in number are the surnames ranked under the letter H (9·5 per cent.); then those under S. and W. (8·9 and 8·7 per cent.) The vowels,

which enter largely into the words of the English language from their occurrence in the prefixes, *ab*, *ac*, *ex*, *in*, *im*, *un*, &c., are not extensively used as the initial letters of surnames; and amongst the consonants N and K are the first letters of the fewest surnames, except X and Z. As many words in common use, chiefly of Anglo-Saxon origin, have been adopted as surnames, the philologist may probably trace some relation between the surnames and the words of the language beginning with the same letters; but so large have been the additions made to the English vocabulary in modern times, that such a connexion is by no means obvious in reference to the words now found in our dictionaries.

Such are a few of the principal results presented by the registration indexes. A more extended examination of these large collections of surnames would doubtless develop other facts of equal interest. It is to be hoped that the authorities of some of the continental states, possessing similar sources of information, will be induced to make public such facts as may without much trouble be obtained. Being furnished with the means of comparison, we shall be able to ascertain what affinities exist between our own surnames and those of other nations, and perhaps to discover new relations between different members of the great European family.

**Fifty of the most common Surnames in England and Wales, arranged with reference to their Origin.**

Derived from Christian or Fore-Names.	Davis .	. . . .	6,205
Jones . . . .	Martin . . . .	. . . .	5,898
Williams . . . .	Morris * . . . .	. . . .	5,888
Davies . . . .	James . . . .	. . . .	5,755
Thomas . . . .			
Evans . . . .	Morgan . . . .	. . . .	5,691
	Allen . . . .	. . . .	5,468
Roberts . . . .	Price . . . .	. . . .	5,219
Johnson . . . .	Phillips . . . .	. . . .	5,124
Robinson . . . .	Watson . . . .	. . . .	4,771
Wilson . . . .	Bennett . . . .	. . . .	4,671
Hughes . . . .	Griffiths . . . .	. . . .	4,639
		(27 names)	246,032
Lewis . . . .	Derived from Occupations.		
Edwards . . . .	Smith . . . .	. . . .	33,557
Thompson . . . .	Taylor . . . .	. . . .	16,775
Jackson . . . .	Wright . . . .	. . . .	8,476
Harris . . . .	Walker † . . . .	. . . .	8,088
Harrison . . . .			

\* Most of the families of this name are of Welsh extraction, *Mawrrwyce* being the Welsh form of *Mavors* (Mars), the god of war, whose name was often bestowed upon the warlike. Others of this name are supposed to be of Moorish origin.

† From the German *walker*, a fuller; or, as some have supposed, the appellation of an officer whose duty consisted in "walking" or inspecting a certain extent of forest ground.

Turner . . . . .	7,549	Davies . . . . .	113,600	One in 162
		Davis . . . . .	43,700	421
Clark . . . . .	6,920	Edwards . . . . .	58,100	316
Cooper . . . . .	6,742	Evans . . . . .	93,000	198
Ward . . . . .	6,084	Green . . . . .	59,400	310
Baker . . . . .	6,013	Griffiths . . . . .	34,800	529
Clarke . . . . .	5,309	Hall . . . . .	60,400	305
Cook . . . . .	5,300	Harris . . . . .	51,900	355
Parker . . . . .	5,230	Harrison . . . . .	47,200	390
Carter . . . . .	4,648	Hill . . . . .	52,200	352
		Hughes . . . . .	59,000	312
	(13 names)			
	120,691			
Derived from Locality.				
Wood . . . . .	8,238	Jackson . . . . .	55,800	330
Hall . . . . .	8,188	James . . . . .	43,100	427
Green . . . . .	7,996	Johnson . . . . .	69,500	265
Hill . . . . .	7,192	Jones . . . . .	242,100	76
Moore . . . . .	5,269	King . . . . .	42,300	435
Shaw . . . . .	4,759	Lee . . . . .	35,200	523
Lee . . . . .	4,731	Lewis . . . . .	58,000	318
	(7 names)			
	46,373			
Derived from Personal Peculiarities.				
Brown . . . . .	14,346	Martin . . . . .	43,900	420
White . . . . .	7,808	Moore . . . . .	39,303	468
		Morgan . . . . .	41,000	449
		Morris . . . . .	43,400	424
	(2 names)			
	22,154			
From other Circumstances.				
King . . . . .	5,661	Parker . . . . .	39,100	471
		Phillips . . . . .	37,900	486
		Price . . . . .	37,900	486
		Roberts . . . . .	78,400	235
		Robinson . . . . .	66,700	276
		Shaw . . . . .	36,500	504
		Smith . . . . .	253,600	73
		Taylor . . . . .	124,400	148
		Thomas . . . . .	94,000	196
		Thompson . . . . .	60,600	304
		Turner . . . . .	56,300	327
		Walker . . . . .	59,300	310
		Ward . . . . .	45,700	402
		Watson . . . . .	34,800	529
		White . . . . .	56,900	323
		Williams . . . . .	159,900	115
		Wilson . . . . .	66,800	275
		Wood . . . . .	61,200	301
		Wright . . . . .	62,700	293
		Total	3,253,800	57
Estimated Number of Persons in Eng-				
land and Wales bearing the under-men-				
tioned Fifty most common Surnames.				
(Deduced from the Indexes of the Re-				
gisters of Births, Deaths, and Marriages,				
and the estimated Population in 1853.)				
Allen . . . . .	40,500	One in	454	
Baker . . . . .	43,600		422	
Bennett . . . . .	35,800		514	
Brown . . . . .	105,000		174	
Carter . . . . .	33,400		551	
Clark . . . . .	50,700		363	
Clarke . . . . .	38,100		483	
Cook . . . . .	38,100		483	
Cooper . . . . .	48,400		380	

#### ANCIENT SALTWORKS DISCOVERED AT LOCH SPYNIE, CO. ELGIN.

A VERY interesting discovery has been made on the north side of Loch Spynie, on the farm of Salterhill, belonging to Sir A. P. Gordon Cumming, of Altyre. It has disclosed remains of the ancient saltworks, from which the estate derived its name: consisting of a tank, formed of oaken planks, with several attached troughs or conduits. The excavations have been made under the superintendence of Mr. Taylor of Elgin, and the following description of the remains has been published in the *Elgin and Morayshire Courier*:

"The tank is 13 feet long, 10 feet 6 inches broad at the north, and 9 feet 8 inches at the south end; 3 feet deep at one end, and 3 feet 2 inches at the other. Three of the sides are of solid oak—each side being one solid piece, 9 inches thick, and cut from a tree which must have been at least 3½ feet in diameter. The bottom of the tank is formed of oak planks, ten in number, 4 inches thick, and laid upon puddled clay. There appears to have been eleven originally, but one has disappeared. The south, or more correctly the south-east, side of the tank has no wooden side; and, from the uneven appearance of the ends of the beams which form the east and west sides, it seems doubtful if there has been one—or, if any, most probably a moveable sluice. The accompanying sketches will convey a better idea of this curious piece of antiquity, than any description—

"At the north end there are two spouts; on the west two others of similar size and shape. These are not all exactly of the same dimensions, but nearly so. One measures 6 feet 2 inches in length, 2 feet

2 inches at the wider, and 1 foot 10 inches at the narrower end, in breadth; and about 2 feet 6 inches in depth at the one end, tapering to 2 feet at the other, taking its outside dimensions. Inside, the breadth of the wider end is 1 foot 9 inches, and its depth 1 foot 4 inches; the diameter of the opening in the narrower end is 10½ inches, the wider being quite open. In the narrower end, outside, a rectangular cut is made, 1 foot 2 inches by 1 foot 4 inches, and about 2 inches in depth; this is closed up with a block of wood, apparently willow, in which is an orifice about 6 inches in diameter. The conduits project over the tank about 6 inches. The outer or wider end is considerably elevated above the inner, and rests upon beams of oak—and massive lids, fitted into a groove on the upper side, have been fixed down with wooden pins. These lids, of which only one was found entire, extend about five-sixths of the whole length—in the other sixth, the cavity is cut out of the solid tree. It will be observed, that on the east or right hand side of the tank there are two large gaps. These appear to be of the same size as those into which the conduits are fixed, on the north and west sides; and there is no reason to doubt that originally there have been conduits in these gaps also. It will be observed that a beam runs across the centre from north to south; this beam is also of oak, about six or eight inches square, and is carefully mortised into the side plank on the north—resting at present on the bottom planking at the south end of the tank, but with the end squared, as if in-



tended to fit into a corresponding mortise, apparently intended for a person to stand upon, whilst drawing the water of the tank with a bucket or pail. There is a small square space cut out of the bottom plank-ing at each corner on the north side, as if for upright posts; but whether there may have been like squares at the south, it is impossible to say, as one of the extreme bottom planks is not to be found. The bottom of the tank has been carefully laid on worked clay; and, according to an experienced potter in the neighbourhood, the clay is different from that found in the locality where the tank is placed.

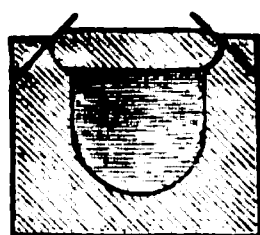
"As the top of the tank now lies about three feet below the surface, the soil at the south or open end is exposed by the excavations to the depth of six feet. Of this, the first two feet is composed of coarse sand and small rounded, water-worn pebbles; but, many cart-loads of this having been removed some years ago for the purpose of road-making, the accumulation of shingle must have been originally much greater. For a foot below the pebbles, till we reach the sides of the tank, and for about a foot and a half afterwards, the soil is a mixture of pebbles and clay, followed by a thin layer of peat-moss resting on a bed of clay, which appears to reach downwards to a considerable depth. This clay contains partial layers or patches of a marly deposit, chiefly consisting, as we are informed, of clay mixed with shells of the common mud-shell (*Limnæus pereger*), the twisted coil-shell (*Planorbis Contortus*), and a *Pisidium*—all belonging to fresh-water genera, and still inhabiting the loch. Judging from what has been thrown out around it, the tank must have filled up with the very same clayey

soil in which it now lies embedded. There seems even to have been a patch or two of the marl clay towards the bottom. This appears to indicate that it must have been placed there previously to the time when the tongue or spit of land began to be formed, otherwise one would naturally expect to have found it filled with gravel."

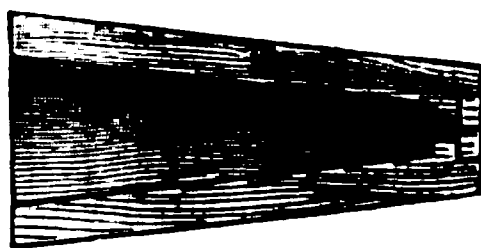
Mr. Taylor, in the same newspaper, supplies the following historical remarks, which appear to place the purpose for which this remarkable construction was formed beyond all doubt:—

"The locality in which these remains are situated is a somewhat elevated piece of ground, projecting from the base of Salterhill, and anciently forming a peninsula, the extremity of which is still called 'The Pier Head;' and between which and the opposite shore of the loch, named 'The Boat Brae,' there was formerly a ferry. A stone in the ground, with the remains of a staple in it for an iron ring, to which boats were made fast, is still pointed out near the pier head.

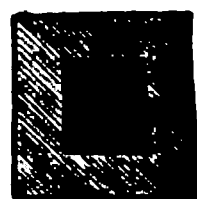
There can be no doubt that the tank was a reservoir for collecting water from the loch for the manufacture of salt, and that on the intervening ground between it and the pier head there were erected wooden sheds or *cots*, with one or more pans and furnaces, and all the necessary apparatus for carrying on the process of making this article. The margin of the loch, on the east and west sides of the peninsula, was a shallow oozy marsh, a portion of which was no doubt converted, by means of an embankment and sluices, into a feeding pond, into which the water at high tide was occasionally allowed to flow, and whence, after being retained for some time, until by evaporation it became



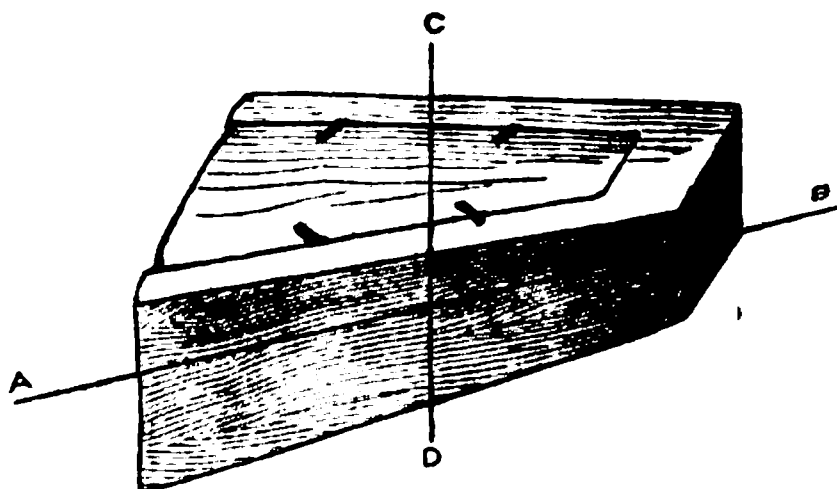
SECT C. D.



SECTION A. B.



END WITH COVER



concentrated into brine, it was let into canals which led to the conduits terminating in the tank.

As the conduits were liable to be choked up with mud from the bottom of the lake, they were made of a capacious size, and had lids above fastened with four wooden pins, which were removable at pleasure in order to facilitate the clearing out of the drain when such an obstruction occurred. The square block received into a check on the face of each conduit, and similarly fastened as the lid, was also moveable, in order, apparently, to admit of a piece of woollen cloth or strainer being inserted between it and the interior opening of the conduit, and through which the water percolated into the tank in a state sufficiently pure for use in the manufacture of salt.

Judging from the fact that the principal industrial and mechanical arts, including workmanship, such as this tank and its conduits show, were introduced into Scotland during the Scoto-Saxon period of our history, from A.D. 1097 to 1306, it is probable that these works were formed during that age. The country was at that time covered with forests of pine, oak, and various kinds of hard wood; and there is reason therefore to conclude that the massive timber of which this tank and its conduits are formed, grew not far from the spot where these works were constructed. Large oak trees have not unfrequently been dug up in cultivating the lands of Duffus; and a tradition existed in the last century that the inhabitants of that district were compelled by the Danes in the ninth century to carry oaks from Roseisle to build their ships at Burghead. Towards the beginning, however, of the fourteenth century this part of the country appears to have been cleared of its wood, for we find mention made, about the year 1304, of oaks for building purposes having been carried to Duffus from Langmorn, which was then the site of one of the finest forests in the country.

Saltworks yielded revenue, under the name of *cana*, or custom, to the Crown in ancient times. They are frequently mentioned in the reign of David I. who appears to have occasionally made grants of them to religious houses. Thus the abbey of Holyrood received, as a donation from him, the salt works (*salinae*) at Airth, near the head of the Firth of Forth. The abbey of Newbattle possessed similar works at Blakeland in Lothian, and in the Carse of Callander, in the parish of Falkirk.

Mention is made of salt-works on the banks of the Loch of Spynie in the early part of the thirteenth century. In a deed by Bricius, bishop of Moray, relating to the endowment of a chapel in the castle of Duffus, between 1203 and 1222, there is an allusion to land situated between a certain road and the divisions of Kintrae, on the south side of the south road leading from the castle of Duffus to the *south salt-works*.\* The word *salina* is applicable both to brine springs and places where marine salt was made; but that the latter is the meaning of the term in the passage just quoted cannot be doubted, from the fact that there is no indication of the existence of such springs in this part of the country; whilst there is historical evidence that the Loch of Spynie, at the period referred to, was an inlet of the sea. Bishop Bricius, in soliciting the Pope, in 1207, to sanction the transference of the seat of the diocese to Spynie, alludes to the inconvenient access to the church then used as the cathedral—the church of Kinneddar, from its being situated in a certain angle or corner of the sea (*in quoddam angulo maris*).† There can be no doubt, then, that the loch was at that time an arm of the sea, and that the tide reached as far west as Kintrae, a Gaelic name, the import of which is “the head of the tide.” Walter de Moravia, Lord of Duffus, received, in the year 1226, from Andrew bishop of Moray, in perpetuity to himself, his heirs, and the salt-makers (*salinariis*),‡ the use of the moors and woods of Findrassie and Spynie for fuel, west of the road that led from the castle of Duffus to Levenford, on the payment of an annual rent of one merk sterling to the see of Moray. In 1248 Simon bishop of Moray confirmed this grant, with the addition of the land of Logynhavendale, in favour of Freskyn the son of Walter de Moravia, but, instead of the merk payable yearly by the latter, a concession was made to the bishop of the right of commonage in the woods and moors belonging to Freskyn, in the vicinity of the Saltcot which is between Findrassie and Kintrae—(*usque Saltecot que est inter Finrossy et Kintray*).§ Saltcot was the name anciently given to places where salt was made; the term *cot* being still applied to the wooden sheds in which salt-pans are erected. Mention is made of Sallalcot, in the parish of Urquhart, in the year 1237, which appears to have been a saltern belonging to the priory of Urqu-

\* Inter predictam viam et divisas de Kintrae ex parte australi strati australis quod vadit de castello de Duffus ad salinas australes.—(Registrum Moraviense, p. 273.)

† Reg. Moraviense, p. 39.

§ Ibid. p. 114.

‡ Ibid. pp. 113, 132.

hart;\* and most probably a grant of David I., who was the founder of that religious house. The name is still retained in Saltcoats, a town in Ayrshire, where the manufacture of salt has been carried on from early times. It is probable that the Saltecot between Findrassie and Kintrae, situated as it thus was on the south side of the loch, was the site of the southern salterns referred to in the deed of Bishop Bricius. This mention of southern salterns evidently implies the existence of northern ones. These, no doubt, were at Salterhill, which is situated on the north side of the loch, and were most probably the saltern of which the tank and conduits now discovered formed a part.

The earliest mention of Salterhill in the Register of Moray is in 1545; it is designated "Little Drainy, called *the Salter hill*."† It was at that time, as it no doubt had been when the saltworks were carried on at it, a part of the barony of Kinneddar, and was the property of the See of Moray. At what time the communication between the loch and the sea was shut up, and a stop thereby put to the manufacture of salt, is not exactly known. This communication was open in 1380, as appears from Bishop Barr's protest in that year, in which he alludes to salmon and shellfish (oysters and cockles) being found in the loch, and states that the inhabitants of the village or port of Spynie were "fishers of sea fish, and were in the habit of sailing with their wives and children to the sea, and bringing back fish in their boats to the said port."‡ At the time Boece wrote his History of Scotland, A.D. 1526, the loch appears to have been completely iso-

lated. He mentions that there were persons then living who remembered when it was stocked with salmon, from which it may be inferred that the communication with the sea was open to the year 1430. The disappearance of the salmon he attributes to the rapid growth and increase of a plant called *Swangirs*, of the seeds of which; he remarks, swans were fond, and that in consequence of this, the loch had then become a favourite resort for these birds. He describes the loch as being five miles long, but so shallow in many places, from the accumulation of the plant above mentioned, that a person could wade through it.§ This remark probably applies to the upper part of the loch in the vicinity of Salterhill, where there were formerly stepping-stones, called "the Bishop's Steps," across it. Camden, who published his "Britannia" in 1586, mentions Lossie as terminating in the loch:—"This river," says he, "as it approaches the sea, finds the ground more level and soft: and, spreading itself into a lake covered with swans, and yielding plenty of *olorina* or swanwort, has on its banks Spynie Castle."||

After the manufacture of salt was discontinued, the places where it had been carried on retained their names. Thus Saltcot, between Findrassie and Kintrae, is mentioned in the rental of the bishopric of Moray, under the name of Saltcottis, in the barony of Spynie, and as yielding, in the year 1565, a rent of thirteen shillings and fourpence, one-third of which was paid by the Lord of Duffus, and two-thirds by James Innes of Drainy.¶ The estate of Gordonstown still pays feu duty to the Crown for the lands of "Saltcoats," the site of which, however, is unknown.

#### SALE OF THE COLLECTION OF SAMUEL ROGERS, ESQ. F.S.A.

THE sale of Mr. Rogers's collection commenced on Monday the 28th of April. The Egyptian antiquities realised high prices. The most remarkable of them were,—a Stone Ornament for the breast (59), brought to England by Belzoni, and figured in Sharpe's Egyptian Inscriptions and Pettigrew's work on Mummies—in the centre a scarabæus in a boat, between the goddess Isis and the goddess Nephthis, 15*l.* 10*s.*; two Egyptian Bronzes (70), representing a sphynx formed of a beetle's body and a hawk's head, and a figure of Osiris with his two sceptres, 15*l.* 10*s.*

A Colossal Head of Nephthis (79), in red granite, which formed part of the lid of a sarcophagus found in the Thebaid, and brought to Rome by M. Basseggio, the hieroglyphical writing upon it being in honour of Neith, the goddess of Saïs, (and published by Sharpe, Plate 33,) made in the reign of Pharaoh Hophra, about B.C. 500, 63 guineas.

In antique Greek gold Mr. Rogers was peculiarly rich. The prices were: For a beautiful Earring (94), with curved top, the surface covered with the Greek honeysuckle, 18*l.* 10*s.*; another Earring

\* Reg. Moraviense, p. 102.

† Ibid. p. 399.

‡ Ibid. p. 192.

§ Boece's Description of Scotland, as translated by Bellenden. See Holinshead, p. 11

|| Camden's Britannia, vol. iii. p. 427.

¶ Reg. Morav. p. 435.

(95), with a mermaid supporting a basket, very perfect, 18*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; a pair of very elaborate Earrings (97), each with a jacinth, and numerous drops beneath, 16*l.* 10*s.*; Fibula (98), with bow-shaped top, elaborately ornamented with filagree and honeysuckle ornament, 20*l.*; a Necklace (99), composed of fluted beads of glass of light blue colour, with a gold flower between each bead, from which is suspended a fruit-shaped gold ornament, a male bust of gold suspended from the centre, 17*l.* 10*s.*; a pair of Bracelets (103), of blue glass, in two pieces, each joined with a gold band, a gold lion and pine cone forming the ends of each, found in a tomb at Rome, 40*l.*; a group of Three Priestesses (110), 20*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; a Fibula (127), surmounted by a winged lion, 23*l.*; a large Fibula (129), circular, with raised centre, circles of blue glass set in the inner rim, on which are female figures seated between ornaments of peculiar form, a very perfect specimen, 2½ inches in diameter, 81*l.* But the most remarkable feature of the day was the golden Bulla, (133), inscribed "Host. Hos." (Hostus Hostilius), weighing 363 grains, discovered in a vineyard about twelve miles from Rome, and bought of Signor Antonio Bellotti in 1821. It sold for 54 guineas to Mr. Forman, the ironmaster of Merthyr, and partner of the late Alderman Thompson. A portion of a Greek Necklace (135), formed of eight flat plates, with Victory in a biga, suspended from eighteen oval bosses and double honeysuckle ornaments, was sold for 51*l.*

The second day's sale included a beautiful little bronze figure (189) of a female seated in a chair, her head supporting a graceful stem, probably designed to sustain a lamp. The chair is said to have suggested to the poet the form of the chairs in his dining-room. This bronze was found in the sea at Puzzuoli, and purchased for Mr. Rogers by James Millingen: it was sold for the sum of 51 guineas, and purchased for the British Museum. A fine bust (291) in marble, called a Son of Niobe, but identical with the head of Jason in the Vatican, was also bought for the national collection for 102 guineas. A small terra-cotta of Lorenzo de' Medici, attributed to Michael Angelo's own hand, was bought by Mr. Coventry for 28 guineas, whilst two French bronzes, reduced from Michael Angelo's recumbent figures belonging to the same monument as the Lorenzo, and of the same size as the terra-cotta, were knocked down to Mr. Morland for 90 guineas each. Mr. Stuart, of Hill-street, became possessor for 10 guineas of the mahogany pedestal made (for Mr. Rogers) by Sir F. Chantrey in 1803, when

he was a workman employed by Bogaert a German, at 5*s.* a day. The vase, probably a cinque-cento production, which it used to support, was sold to Mr. Chaffers for 42*l.*

The sale of the Greek vases entirely occupied the third and fourth days, and the 212 lots realized the total sum of 2,463*l.*

A beautiful little vase (503), considered the gem of the collection, was purchased at the price of 101 guineas for the British Museum. It is inscribed with the names *Ἀφροδίτη, Πειθώ, Ευδαιμονία, &c.* This vase came from Athens, and has been published by Stackelberg.

Another (505A), representing females at a public fountain, similar to several in the British Museum, but with the addition of the name of the fountain inscribed on the left-hand side, was purchased by Mr. Addington for 165 guineas.

The British Museum was the purchaser of the five following vases: 329. An alabastron, Aphrodisia and Eros, 10 *gs.*; 445. A cylix, with olive-leaf border, 21 *gs.*; 453. An oenochoe, with bacchanal tormenting a tortoise, 16 *gs.*; 479. A scyphus, Phædra, Aphrodite, and Eros (engraved by Panofka and Gerhard), 2*l.* 10*s.*; 483. A stamnos, two females before a terminal of Bacchus (also engraved by Panofka), 8*l.*

The sale of the Pictures occupied the whole of two days, May 2 and 3, occasioning the utmost interest, and bringing correspondent prices. How very largely many of the pictures had increased in value whilst in Mr. Rogers's hands will be perceived by some notes which we shall interweave in the following list. For a fuller description of each picture, we refer to the extracts from Dr. Waagen, which we have already given in our two last Magazines:—

*By Thomas Stothard, R.A. [see p. 363].*

- 517. The Vintage, 26 guineas.
- 518. Fête champêtre, from Boccaccio, containing four subjects, engraved in Rogers's Poems, 75 *gs.*
- 519. Triumph of Amphitrite, 21 *gs.*
- 520. Sedillo, the old licentiate, at supper, attended by Gil Blas, 23 *gs.*
- 521. The Rustic Courtship, 35 *gs.*
- 522. Imelda and Paolo, 19 *gs.*
- 523. Adam and Eve, 36 *gs.*
- 658. Triumph of Charles V. 29½ *gs.*
- 659. Birth of Narcissus, 77 *gs.*
- 660. The Sailor's Return, 26 *gs.*
- 661. Tournament, 26 *gs.*
- 663. Death of Iphigenia, 26 *gs.*
- 666. Don Quixote, in the inn yard, 31 *gs.*
- 667. ——— starting, 38 *gs.*
- 668. ——— at a ball, 22 *gs.*

604 *Sale of the Collection of Samuel Rogers, Esq. F.S.A.* [June,

669. Sancho Panza with the Duchess, 33 gs. (Others of Stothard hereafter.)  
*Sir Joshua Reynolds* [see p. 363].
601. The Strawberry Girl, 2,905*l.* Mr. Mawson, of Berners-street.
695. The Sleeping Girl, 157*l.* 10*s.*
588. Girl with a Bird, 241*l.* 10*s.*
714. Puck, 1,026*l.* Earl Fitzwilliam. (Sir Joshua received 100*l.* for this from Boydell, and Mr. Rogers gave 210*l.* 5*s.*)
706. Psyche with a lamp, 420*l.* (Bought by Mr. Rogers privately of Lord Farnborough for 250 guineas, the highest price he ever gave for a picture.)
702. Landscape from Richmond hill, 430 guineas. (Bought for 155 guineas.)
604. Landscape in the manner of Titian, 105 guineas.
581. The Mob cap, 780 guineas. (Bought by Mr. Radclyffe.)
591. Girl sketching, 350 guineas. (Bought by Mr. Rogers for 101 guineas.)
525. Marquess of Huntly, after Vandyck, 55 guineas. (Bought for 52 guineas.)  
*Gainsborough* [p. 364].
694. Landscape, 250 guineas.
697. Landscape, 120 guineas.  
*R. Wilson* [p. 364].
582. Italian Landscape, 130 guineas.
704. Hadrian's Villa, 135 guineas.
712. Mæcenæ's Villa, 130 guineas.  
*Bonnington* [p. 364].
703. Turk fallen asleep, 280 guineas.  
*Giotto* [p. 364].
721. Heads of Peter and John, 78*l.* 15*s.* (Bought for the National Gallery.)  
*Fra Angelico da Fiesole* [p. 364].
615. Daughter of Herodias dancing before Herod, 35 gs.
614. The Virgin enthroned, with her Child, surrounded by nine angels, 310 gs. (This work was attributed by Waagen to Gozzoli [p. 484], and in the Catalogue to Giotto; but in the Athenæum, April 26, p. 526, very confidently to Fiesole.)  
*Lorenzo di Credi* [p. 364].
610. Coronation of the Virgin, 380 gs.  
*Raffaello* [p. 364].
620. Christ in the Garden, 472*l.* 10*s.* (Supposed to have been bought for 100*l.*)
727. Madonna and Child, 480 gs. (Bought by Mr. Rogers in 1816 from the Hope Gallery for 60 gs. but formerly purchased from the Orleans Gallery by Mr. Hibbert for 500.)  
*Andrea Sacchi* [p. 364].
710. Christ bearing his Cross, 81*l.* (Mr. Rogers bought this for the same sum in 1816 from Mr. Hope's collection.)  
*Titian* [p. 364].
725. Sketch of La Gloria, 270 gs.
578. Sampson in the lap of Delilah, 40 gs.  
*Tintoretto* [p. 365].
720. Miracle of St. Mark, 410 gs.
- Giacomo Bassano* [p. 365].
612. Rich Man and Lazarus, 48 gs.  
*Francisco Bassano* [p. 365].
709. Good Samaritan, 230 gs. National Gallery. (It was bought by Mr. Rogers for 40 gs.)  
*A. Caracci* [p. 365].
730. Coronation of the Virgin, 400 gs.  
*L. Caracci* [p. 365].
623. Virgin and six saints, 160 gs. It was bought by Mr. Rogers at Bologna in 1821, and hung over his writing-table, with the Claud (624) and Raffaello (625).  
*Domenichino* [p. 365].
605. Landscape. Judgment of Paris, 39 gs.
606. Landscape, Marsyas.
550. Landscape, with Tobit, 27 gs.
679. Birdcatchers, 120 gs.  
*Claude Lorraine* [p. 365].
624. No. 11 of Liber Veritatis, 660 gs.  
*N. Poussin* [p. 365].
622. Adoration of the Shepherds, 110 gs. This picture is an exception to the advanced prices: it cost Mr. Rogers 155 guineas.  
*Jan van Eyck* [p. 365].
585. Virgin and Child, 255 gs.  
*H. Himmelinck* [p. 365].
599. Portrait of a young man, 86 gs.  
*Rubens* [p. 366].
726. Triumph of Julius Cæsar, 1,102*l.* 10*s.* Bought for the National Gallery.
608. The Horrors of War, 210*l.* Bought for the National Gallery.
593. Solitude: moonlight, 310 gs. Lord Ward. (It was bought for 155 gs.)
717. The Waggon landscape, 690 gs. (From the collection of the Marquess Camden).  
*Rembrandt* [p. 366].
601. The Emancipation of the United Provinces, 60 gs.
719. His own portrait, 310 gs. (It was bought for 66*l.*)
617. Landscape: forest scene, 250 gs.  
*Holbein*.
560. Portrait of Cardinal Cæsar Borgia, 31 gs.  
*Teniers* [p. 483].
723. The Witch, 300 gs. Mr. Danby Seymour. (Bought for 115 gs.)
564. Cavern scene [p. 484] 41 gs.  
*Velasquez* [p. 483].
693. Philip IV., 205 gs.
710. Don Balthasar, 1210 gs.  
*F. Bassano* [p. 483].
549. Adoration of the Shepherds, 25*l.*  
*Giorgione* [p. 483].
579. Knight and Lady, 88 gs.
699. The Riposo, 70 gs.  
*Murillo* [p. 483].
715. Infant Christ and St. Francis, 230 gs.  
*Gozzoli*, p. 484 (see *Fiesole* above).  
*Domenichino* [p. 484].
675. Caricature of Hawking, 41 gs.



- Van der Hoog* [p. 484].  
 647. Delft church, 34 gs.  
*Gaspar Poussin* [p. 484].  
 670. Woody landscape, 166 gs.  
 671. Classical landscape, 151 gs.  
 (These are companions from the Colonna palace, and bought by Mr. Rogers at Rome in 1822.)  
*Guercino* [p. 484].  
 618. Dead Christ, 155 gs.  
 561. Landscape [p. 485], 35 gs.  
*Artus van der Neer* [p. 484].  
 536. Moonlight on river, 32 gs.  
 537. Fire effect on river, 18½ gs.  
*Watteau* [p. 484].  
 566. Masquerade, 155 gs.  
 567. Concert, 175 gs.  
 (Companion pictures from the Earl of Carysfort's collection, bought together for 60 guineas, now producing 230 !)  
*Parmigiano* [p. 484].  
 559. The Riposo, 75l. (From Sir Thomas Lawrence's collection.)  
*P. F. Mola* [p. 484].  
 688. Hagar and Ishmael, 82 gs.  
*Leslie, R.A.* [p. 484].  
 583. Sancho Panza and the Duchess, 1176l. (Bought by Mr. Lloyd.)  
 529. Two Children of Edward IV. in the Tower, 215l., Mr. Gambart. (It was painted for Mr. Rogers, who paid 40l., double the stipulated price.)  
 603. The First Lesson, 320 gs.  
*Sir C. Eastlake.*  
 592. The Sisters, 380 gs.  
*Sir David Wilkie* [p. 484].  
 527. Death of the Red Deer, 375 gs.  
*Haydon.*  
 590. Napoleon at St. Helena. (A small copy of Sir R. Peel's picture, painted for Mr. Rogers.) 65 gs.  
*Lucas van Leyden* [p. 485].  
 557. St. John and St. Mark, 31 gs.  
*P. Perugino*: but attributed by Waagen (see p. 485) to *A. da Messina.*  
 567. Christ and four Saints, 37 gs.  
*Peter Neefs* [p. 485].  
 532. Interior of a church, 15½ gs.  
 533. Another, 20 gs.  
*Verocchio, or Pollajuolo* [p. 485].  
 587. An Italian lady, 185 gs. Mr. Davenport Bromley.  
*Baroccio* [p. 485].  
 707. The Entombment. 40. gs.  
 621. La Madonna del Gatto, 200 gs.  
*Bourguignon* [p. 485].  
 510. Battle piece, 15 gs.  
 511. Another, 11½ gs.  
*Bernhard Van Orley* [p. 485].  
 555. Emperor Charles V., 100l.  
*Schiavone* [p. 485].  
 586. Birth of St. John, 51 gs.  
*Desiderio* [p. 485].  
 507. Castle, with an execution, 9l.  
*Garofalo* [p. 485].  
 600. Virgin and Child, 20 gs.

556. Holy Family, 98 gs.

*Jan Van Goyen* [p. 485].

563. Marine piece, 11 gs.

515. Dutch canal, 13½ gs.

The sale on Monday, May 5, consisted of miscellaneous objects of Art and Vertu: among them were Flaxman's reed pen (sold for 9s.); Washington's coffee-cup (1l. 15s.); a copy of Ariosto's inkstand, presented to Mr. Rogers by Lord Grenville in 1826, with a Latin inscription to that effect, 46l.; and Addison's Writing-table, purchased by Lord Holland for 14l. 3s. 6d. Lot 829, a very fine and rare Diptych, of early Limoges work, 239 guineas. Amongst the works of modern sculpture,—a Bust of Homer, an Italian copy from the antique, bequeathed to Mr. Rogers by the late Lord Holland, and formerly at Ampthill, 41 guineas; a colossal Bust of Antinous (833), executed in Italy for Thomas Hope, esq. 57l.; Cupid (834), by Flaxman, executed for Mr. Rogers, 115 guineas; Psyche (835), the companion (which was adopted as a monument for Mrs. Tighe, author of "Psyche"), 185 guineas: they were both bought by Mr. Farrer; Roubilliac's original Bust of Pope, in terra cotta, 137 guineas, by Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street; Flaxman's Michael Angelo and Raffaele, a pair of plaster statuettes, executed for Sir T. Lawrence, and purchased by Mr. Rogers at his sale, 34 guineas.

On Tuesday the Prints and Drawings were sold. A pen-and-ink portrait of the Emperor Maximilian (877), by Lucas van Leyden, 20l.; Watteau, portrait of a Gentleman, in red chalk (dated 1721), 79l. 5s. Lord Ward; Albert Dürer's Melancthon (883), in pen-and-ink, 16l.; the Torso of a Child, heightened with white on blue paper, by Leonardo da Vinci, 20l.; a portion of the Triumphal Frieze by A. Mantegna, in bistre, 23l. 10s.; a sketch of St. John Baptising Christ (948), by Raffaele, 30 guineas. The highest prices obtained, however, were the following:—The Virgin (950), by Raffaele, with the Infant Christ and St. John, a design in red chalk, a drawing on the reverse, 140 guineas; the Entombment (951), the celebrated work from the Crozat collection, by Raffaele, 440 guineas, Mr. G. Morris Moore; the Infant Christ and St. John (953), by Raffaele, 61 guineas, Sir John Ramsden; a Man in a Cloak (954), seated, reading, in black chalk, by M. Angelo, engraved in Ottley's School of Design, 51 guineas; a Concert of Four Figures (955), in bistre, by Titian, 15l.; a Diploma (1014), signed by Ludovico Maria Duke of Milan, 28th Jan. 1494, in a magnificent arabesque border, engraved by Ottley, and mentioned by Dr. Waagen as being probably executed by Girolamo of

Milan, 61 guineas; (1015) Officium B. Mariæ Virginis, a French MS. of about the year 1430, greatly resembling Henry the Sixth's Book of Hours, MS. Cotton. Domitian XVII. (See Letter of Sir F. Madden in *Literary Gazette*, May 17, p. 279.) In the catalogue it was unadvisedly stated to be the work of Oderigi, who died before 1300, and to have belonged to King Charles II. for which the only authority is the cypher of a C on the binding. It sold for 80*l*.

On Wednesday the sale was confined chiefly to Stothard's works, of which the following were the most important, being oil-paintings which were inserted into a cabinet in the drawing-room:—A *Fête Champêtre*, 90 guineas; the *Princess*, 80 guineas; the *Canterbury Pilgrims*, 103 guineas; *Shakespeare's Principal Characters*, 102 guineas; *Three Ladies Gathering Flowers*, 27 guineas; *Three Ladies*

*Reading*, 28 guineas. A drawing of *Hunt the Slipper*, engraved in *Rogers's Poems*, sold for 25*l*. 10*s*.; and the *Poets*, a frieze for Buckingham Palace, engraved in *Mrs. Bray's Life of Stothard*, 33*l*. 12*s*.

On Thursday, a *Spanish Sketch*, by Wilkie, sold for 81 guineas; Turner's celebrated *Stonehenge* drawing, engraved in the *England and Wales*, for 290 guineas; and the *Flaxman* drawings, seventeen in number, obtained 160 guineas.

Three sketch-books of Sir Joshua Reynolds were sold for 12*g*., 10*g*., and 6*g*.. The first and third of these are very interesting, and we regret to add that they have been carried off to New York. They have been particularly described in the *Athenæum* of the 24th May, p. 655.

The total produce of the sale, including the library and remaining stock of Mr. Rogers's poems, was 49,731*l*. 10*s*. 9*d*.

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Inscribed Stone found in Shrewsbury.—The Roche Family: Have they a Royal Descent?

##### INSCRIBED STONE FOUND IN SHREWSBURY.

MR. URBAN,—Some time since, in making some additions to the premises of Mr. Morley, wine-merchant, in Castle-street, Shrewsbury, at a depth of about eight feet below the level of the present street, was found the inscribed stone of which an engraving is here presented.

It is stated that at the same level was a stratum supposed to consist of burnt wood, upwards of two inches in depth, and several pieces of lead were found, with a cross of copper of this form:



The stone is of Parbeck marble, and the letters appear to have been coloured. It is now fixed near where it was found on Mr. Morley's premises; and Mr. Dodson, the architect, has transmitted a cast to the Archaeological Institute.

An engraving of it was published in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* of the 15th April, communicated by Mr. Edward Edwards, the bookseller and topographical collector: accompanied by an attempt to decipher the inscription, in which the wild idea was broached that it commemorated the execution of David the last British prince in the reign of Edward the First.

I am indebted to the editor of the

*Shrewsbury Chronicle* for the woodcut; but since its publication it has been corrected by the addition of the first word or character (which had been overlooked), and by opening the head of the second letter in the last line. It is still imperfect both at the beginning and end, the stone

having evidently been shortened; but it may be safely read :

P' LALM  
ALIZ  
EST  
RANGE  
DIRRA  
CENT  
IURZ

And when complete will have run somewhat in this way : (*as above in col. 2.*)

Ky pour mons' Robert de Hungerford tant en il vivera  
Et pour l'alme de ly apres sa mort priera,  
Synk centz et sinqante jours de pardon avera.  
Grante de qatorse Evesques tant come il fuist en vie  
Par quei en nome de charite, Pater et Ave.

See a second engraving of this in Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire*, Hundred of Heytesbury, Plate VII. p. 113.

The Estranges were a lordly race in the reigns of our Norman monarchs, and a glance at the pages of Sir Harris Nicolas's *Synopsis of the Peerage* (under letter S) will show at once what an extraordinary number there were of them who in those early days occupied the rank of Baron. They were of Knokyn, of Ellesmere, of Weston and Alditheley, of Wrockwardine, of Nesse and Cheswardine, and of Blackmere, all in Shropshire—the last the lords of

*Ki pater noster, &c. pour l'alm Aliz Estrange dirra, cent jurz de pardoun avera.*—He who shall pray for the soul of Alice Estrange, shall have one hundred days of pardon.

Many such inscriptions will be found in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*. One of the most remarkable is that to Sir Robert de Hungerford, at Hungerford in Berkshire. It was erected during his life, and runs thus :

the Barony which afterwards descended to the Earls of Shrewsbury; as that of Knokyn did to the Earls of Derby, by whom, though not actually possessed of the whole of the ancient barony, the title is still used. I have not had time to search for the Lady Alice, to whose memory this sepulchral stone was inscribed : but it is most probable that the Rev. Mr. Eyton, whose *History of Shropshire*, now in progress, is particularly devoted to ancient genealogy, will not be a stranger to her, when her name is properly introduced to him.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

#### THE ROCHE FAMILY : HAVE THEY A ROYAL DESCENT ?

MR. URBAN,—At a time when public attention is being so largely directed to the Fermoy Peerage, I trust I may be pardoned for addressing you on an interesting subject connected with the family of Roche. My query involves in it no less than a royal descent, as claimed for that house, by a marriage (presumedly) with Elizabeth de Clare, the venerated foundress of Clare Hall, in the University of Cambridge.

In your No. for July 1855 (pp. 43-47) is a well-timed paper, entitled "The Peerage of Ireland, and the Title of Fermoy." You have judiciously appended to the article a genealogy of the Roche family, extracted from the *Hibernia Dominicana* of De Burgo, or Burke, titular bishop of Ossory, and translated from the original Latin by Mr. Richard Caulfield, of Cork. In this pedigree, the stirp of the family is thus recorded:—

"It (the family of Roche) had its origin from Charles the Great and other Kings of France, from the Counts of Flanders, and the Kings of England, through Elizabeth de Clare, grand-daughter of Edward the First, King of England, by his daughter Joanna, who married Ralph de Rupe, son of Alexander, heretofore widow of John de Burgh, father of

William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and mother of the aforesaid William; as is evident in a genealogy of the same family preserved in the Heralds' Office, London, which Sir William Segar, principal king of arms (Garter), made anno 1615, from which I copy the preceding and subsequent accounts of that year."

Now, at first sight, from the high authority given for this statement, one would be disposed to accept unhesitatingly the marriage and consequent alliance with the blood royal for the Roches; and the authors of "The Extinct Peerages of Great Britain and Ireland," the late Mr. J. Burke and his son, the present Ulster King, implicitly follow in the steps of the author of *Hibernia Dominicana*. At p. 698 of "The Extinct Peerages," under "ROCHE—VISCOUNT FERMOY," I find as follows:—

"Ralph de la Roche, son of Alexander de Rupe, or de la Roche, patriarch of the family in Ireland, m. Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, by the Princess Joan, his wife, daughter of Edward I., and was father of David de la Roche," &c.

When I turn to the history of the Clares, I cannot discover a trace of this union; and I would ask for information

from yourself, and from your correspondents. Does the pedigree in the Heralds' Office contain such a record, and if so, is there foundation for it?

It is very true that Gilbert de Clare, seventh Earl of Hertford and third Earl of Gloucester, having divorced his wife Alice, daughter of the Earl of Angoulesme and niece of the King of France, wedded, *circ.* 13 Edw. I., secondly, the famous Joan of Acre, and by this lady had (with Gilbert, Eleanor, and Margaret,) a daughter, Elizabeth. It is equally certain that Elizabeth de Clare, having been married to John de Burgh, had issue by him an only son, William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster; that her husband pre-deceased her, and that she re-entered into the married estate. But with whom? Lodge (vol. i. p. 124, note, Dublin 1789), in his "Peerage of Ireland," thus writes:—

"On 3rd February, 1315, she (Elizabeth, widow of John de Burgh) re-married with Theobald de Verdon, Lord of Heth, in Oxfordshire, summoned to parliament as a Baron, from 28 Ed. I. to Ed. II. inclusive; and by him, who died at his castle of Alveton, 27th July, 1317, had a daughter, Isabel, born 21st March after his death, who was married to Henry Lord Ferrers of Groby; her third hus-

band was Sir Roger D'Amorie, Baron of Amorye, in the co. of Antrim, in the reign of Ed. II., with whom she lies buried in the church of Ware, Hertfordshire. She was the foundress of Clare Hall, in the University of Cambridge."

It appears too much to allot to Elizabeth de Clare a fourth husband, viz. Ralph de Rupe.

Was there an error about Gilbert de Clare's daughter, Elizabeth, and should the Garter king have named, in her stead, either her sister Eleanor, or Margaret? But even this supposition fails. For, Eleanor wedded first Hugh le Despencer, and secondly, William Lord Zouche; and Margaret was first married to Piers Gavestone, and secondly, to Hugh de Audley, created, in 1337, Earl of Gloucester.

May I trespass on your kindness in solving what has proved to me a genealogical enigma? I have only to add that my desire, for hereditary and personal reasons, would be to confirm Bishop Burke's statement, if it were possible, instead of confuting it; but I have grave doubts about his correctness.

Yours, &c.

SAMUEL HAYMAN, Clk.

*Youghal, May 17th, 1856.*

## NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Learned Societies at Somerset House—Anniversaries of the Geographical Society, the Institute of British Architects, and the Camden Society—Prizes given at the universities of Cambridge and Oxford—Personal Literary and Scientific News—Recent Sales by Auction—The National Gallery—The Art Union—Pictures and Statues—The Photograph Club—Burford's Panorama of St. Petersburg—Proposed Exhibition of Art Treasures at Manchester—Harrow School Chapel—Chapel of Balliol college, Oxford—New chapel in Bristol Gaol—The Martyrs' Windows at St. Saviour's, Southwark—Monument to the late Vicar of Yeovil—New work announced by Mr. Akerman—The Correspondence of Captain Adam Baynes—Public Library at Melbourne, Australia—The Forger Simonides.

The anticipated removal of the Learned Societies from *Somerset House* is likely to be deferred for the present. There are four societies which now occupy apartments provided in that palace: the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Astronomical Society, and the Geological Society. For the two former the rooms were actually built, and their architectural ornaments allude to the circumstance: to the two latter they have been assigned in more modern times. In a recent interview given to the officers of the four societies by Mr. Wilson the Secretary of the Treasury, they were informed that they might remove to Burlington House, but that it would be with the prospect of a second removal, in the event of Burlington House being rebuilt. It appears that the Royal

Society is anxious for more space, but it is doubtful whether the present Burlington House will afford it with convenience. The Antiquaries have no desire to remove, unless the government actually requires their rooms, and can supply them with adequate accommodation elsewhere. The Secretary of the Treasury remarked that it had been understood that there was a general wish on the part of the Societies to remove from their present location; but, if that was not the case, he believed the Government had no desire to disturb them.

The *Geographical Society* held its anniversary on the 26th May, when the Founder's gold medal was awarded to Dr. E. Kane, of the United States, for his services and discoveries in the Polar Re-

gions during two American Expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions, and for his Memoirs and Charts communicated to the Society; the Patrons' gold medal to Dr. Barth, for his explorations in Central Africa, his numerous excursions round Lake Chad, his discovery of the great river Benueh, and his adventurous journey to Timbuctoo; and a silver watch to Corporal Church, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, for his excellent observations while attached to the Central African Mission.

At the annual meeting of the *Royal Institute of British Architects*, held on the 5th May, William Tite, esq. M.P. in the chair as Vice-President, the report of the council showed that during the year ten gentlemen had been elected Fellows (six of whom were previously Associates), and that fourteen had been elected Associates. There are now 135 Fellows and 135 Associates. The East India Company had given permission for photographs to be made of their interesting set of drawings representing the public buildings at Beejé-pore. The sum of 200*l.* stock had been added to the funded property of the Institute; and a good balance was still in hand. Mr. Scoles having resigned the post of Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. C. Nelson was elected his successor, together with Mr. M. D. Wyatt.

The annual meeting of the *Camden Society* was held on the 2nd of May, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Report of the Council, after noticing the loss by death of Lord Viscount Strangford, a member of the Council for several years, and editor of *The Household Expenses of the Princess Elizabeth during her residence at Hatfield, from Oct. 1551 to Sept. 1552*, printed in the second volume of the *Camden Miscellany*; and of John Adamson, esq. Secretary S. A. Newc., a Local Secretary of the Camden Society, and of several other members during the past year, congratulated the meeting on the continued financial prosperity of the Society, and stated that on its list of members there are at this time the names of no fewer than fifty-three permanent Libraries scattered over the three kingdoms and the continent of Europe, and reaching to America, and even to Australia. Such subscribers offer an evidence of the wide diffusion of the labours of the Society, and constitute an important guarantee for its stability.

The publications for the year 1855-6 have been—

1. Charles I. in 1646. Letters of King Charles the First to Queen Henrietta Maria. Now first printed from a MS. in the possession of Joseph G. Witton, esq.  
GENT. MAG. VOL. XLV.

Edited by John Bruce, esq. F.S.A. Director Camd. Soc.

2. An English Chronicle of the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI., written before the year 1471. Edited by the Rev. John Silvester Davies, M.A. from a MS. which has descended in his family from the historian Speed.

3. Extent of the Estates of the Hospitalers in England; taken under the direction of Prior Philip de Thame, A.D. 1338. From the Original in the Public Library at Malta. Edited by the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, M.A. (Not yet issued.)

During the year the following have been added to the list of suggested publications:—

1. A Catalogue of the Library of St. Augustine, York; from the Original MS. in the library at Trinity College, Dublin. To be edited by the Rev. James Henthorn Todd, D.D. &c.

2. Compositions for not receiving the Honour of Knighthood, tempore Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.

3. A Collection of Papers connected with the Proceedings of the Two Parliaments in 1640. From the Surrenden MSS. To be edited by the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, M.A.

On the publication of the third and fourth volumes of Mr. Macaulay's History of England the Council communicated with the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, on the subject of printing *The Diary of Narcissus Luttrell*, the curiosity and value of which had been so clearly pointed out by Mr. Macaulay. The required permission would have been accorded to the Camden Society, had not the delegates of the Clarendon Press notified to the authorities of All Souls, very shortly afterwards, their anxiety to undertake its publication.

To these statements of the Council we may add, that the loss of Luttrell's Diary may possibly be compensated by the acquisition of that of Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax, by favour of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire: at present the MS. is mislaid, but Mr. Payne Collier announced at the general meeting that he is already put in possession of some valuable correspondence of that nobleman. Other works of the Society now in the press are:—1. The French romance of *Blonde of Oxford* and *Jehan of Dammartin*, which has been long under the care of Mr. Thomas Wright, and of which he is now making an English translation; 2. The *Domesday of St. Paul's*, to which the Ven. the Archdeacon of London is writing an introduction; 3. The *Diary of*



John Rous, M.P. from 1625 to 1643, edited by Mrs. Mary Everett Green; 4. The Trevelyan Papers, edited by Mr. Payne Collier; and 5. The Surrenden Papers already mentioned. In the place of the three members of Council retiring by rotation, were elected Earl Jermyn, Sir Frederick Madden, and William Tite, esq. M.P.; and as auditors of the ensuing year, George R. Corner, esq. F.S.A., John Forster, esq. and Thomas Wm. King, esq. F.S.A. York herald.

At the *University of Cambridge* the Norrisian prize, for the best essay on a subject connected with the Evidences of Christianity, has been adjudged to T. Buxton, B.A., of Corpus Christi College (son of Mr. Buxton, of Bishop Auckland).

At the *University of Oxford* the Arnold Historical Prize has been awarded to John Henry Bridges, B.A. of Oriel college. The curators of the Taylor Institution have elected Count Saffi teacher of the Italian language. This is a new appointment.

The Rev. William Edw. Jelf, B.D. has been appointed Bampton Lecturer for the year 1857.

On the 21st May the Chancellor's prizes were awarded, as follows:—*Latin Essay*, Heming Robinson, B.A. scholar, Balliol; *Latin Verse*, Edward Charles Wickham, Fellow of New College; *English Essay*, Samuel Harvey Reynolds, B.A. Fellow of Brasenose; *Newdigate Prize*, William Powell James, scholar, Oriel; *Denyer Theological Prize*, Rev. Henry Boyd, B.A. Exeter.

The *Ellerton prize* for the best English essay on a theological subject has been awarded to H. S. Byrth, B.A. of Brasenose college. A prize of 10*l.* for the second best essay was at the same time given to H. L. Bennett, B.A. of Corpus Christi college.

The Rev. W. G. Watson, of Caius college, Cambridge, M.A. formerly Vice-Principal and Chaplain of Putney college, has been elected Assistant-Reader of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, in the room of the Rev. T. H. Greene, M.A. resigned.

The first classical scholarship at Trinity college, Dublin, was gained by the Hon. H. Leeson, son of Earl Milltown, and a pupil of St. Columba's College. Two Roman Catholics were for the first time admitted to scholarships.

The Queen has nominated *J. C. Maxwell*, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Marischal College, Aberdeen.

Mr. *John O'Beirne Crowe*, of Queen's University, has obtained, by competitive examination, the Professorship of Celtic Languages in Queen's College, Galway.

Mr. *George Scharf*, jun. has been ap-

pointed Professor of Ancient and Modern Art at Queen's College, in Harley-street.

The *Nottingham Journal* states that a purse, containing 1000*l.* the result of a public subscription commenced some time ago, has been presented to Mr. *Thomas Cooper*, the Chartist poet.

The friends of *John Lee*, esq. LL.D., F.R.S., are subscribing for his portrait, to be placed in the family portrait-gallery at Hartwell; proposing to distribute lithographic copies for every half-guinea subscribed. The managers are James Bell, esq. F.R.S. of New Broad-street, and James Glaisher, esq. F.R.S. of Lewisham.

The library of the late *John Lane*, esq. of King's Bromley Manor, which was especially rich in topography, was disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson in April, and his cabinet of coins and medals on the 20th and 21st of May.

The unrivalled collection of editions and translations of Camoens, and other books, collected by the late *John Adamson*, esq. K.T.S. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, were sold by the same auctioneers on the 22nd of May.

We are informed that the large collection of moulds of Coins and Seals formed by the late Mr. *John Doubleday* has been purchased by the British Museum. His collection of Numismatic books and catalogues, with a small miscellaneous library, and some Etruscan and other antiquities, were sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, on the 30th April. Mr. Doubleday was the compiler of the *Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient British and British-Roman Coins*, printed in the *Materials for the History of Britain*, Volume I. We think it fortunate that the Museum has purchased the Seal-moulds, as it will hold itself engaged to form a Catalogue of them: and it is to be hoped that hereafter arrangements will be made to supply casts from these moulds with the same facility with which they could be procured during Mr. Doubleday's lifetime.

In addition to the pictures bequeathed by Mr. Rogers to the *National Gallery* (and described in March p. 277) we are happy to record that four others have been secured by purchase from the same source:—viz. the Rubens version of *Andrea Mantegna*; the same painter's sketch for his celebrated picture "The Allegory of War," in the Pitti Palace at Florence; a magnificent Bassano, "The Good Samaritan;" and a fragment of Fresco from the Carmine Church at Florence, by Giotto. Our representations of Rubens, not for large pictures, but of his mind and technical excellences, bid soon for variety to equal those of any other public collection. The Venetian School has obtained

another glory in the acquisition of "The Good Samaritan;" and the Giotto is most welcome, as a first and genuine fragment of a master, rare indeed, beyond the Alps. The back of this picture is a mass of plaster, as actually extracted from the wall of a church. Giotto's best works are mural decorations. His panel pictures are few, and have most of them been retained either in the churches and convents of Italy or else in its public museums. On Whit-Monday two other pictures were hung on the walls of the National Gallery, a large picture, by Pordenone, representing part of an Evangelist, of colossal proportions; and a very remarkable picture, in *tempera*, by Sandro Botticelli. The latter is circular in form, and represents the Madonna, a half-figure, holding the infant Saviour to her breast, with St. John, in adoration, and another youthful figure probably intended for an angel. Botticelli—born, at Florence, in 1447, and died 1515—was the pupil of Fra Filippo Lippi. This picture is said to have cost 160*l*.

Mr. Wilson has introduced a Bill into Parliament to enable the Trustees of the National Gallery to sell pictures. The necessity for this arises from the fact that many persons who have collections of pictures refuse to sell them separately; and thus, with one or two good pictures,—or pictures which are required for the National Gallery—the Trustees may obtain possession of many inferior works, which it is impossible to hang. The Bill will provide that all sales of national pictures shall be public, and by auction.

At the general meeting of the *Art Union*, it appeared that the subscriptions of last year amounted to the sum of 13,960*l*. 16*s*.; of which 6,031*l*. was allotted to Pictures and other prizes, and 4,694*l*. to engravings. At the drawing, the 200*l*. prize was gained by Mr. J. Scott, of Bath; the 150*l*. prize by Mr. Keatley, Grimsby; and the three 100*l*. prizes by J. Bradshaw, Leeds; J. Bontoft, Boston; and R. Robinson, St. Helen's, Liverpool.

Among Mr. Fairrie's Collection of *Modern Pictures*, sold in April, were Turner's Temple of Jupiter, painted in 1818, sold to Mr. Gambert for 1,365*l*.; Mac-lise's Choice of Hercules, 320*l*.; A Border Raid, by Cooper, 378*l*.; Puppy and Frog, by Sir E. Landseer, 304*l*. 10*s*.; Sir Joshua Reynolds's Fidelity, 210*l*. The result of two days' sale was about 10,000*l*.

Government has commissioned statues of Burke and Curran for St. Stephen's Hall. These statues complete the series of twelve great ornaments of the House of Commons, and continue the theory of taking representatives of popularity and service from both sides of the House.

Thus we have, in pairs, Hampden and Falkland, Selden and Clarendon, Somers and Walpole, Pitt and Fox. The price of the new figures is 1,000*l*. each. Mr. Theed is entrusted with the statue of Burke, Mr. Carew with that of Curran.

Mr. Noble, of Bruton-street, has succeeded in modelling a colossal *Bust of Her Majesty* which is to be placed in the Town-hall at Manchester. It is said to be a very perfect portrait (her Majesty having honoured the artist with repeated sittings), and to combine very happily the feminine expression with the dignity of royalty. The treatment of the hair and the diadem, which latter is taken from a diadem of the ancient Saxon shape and character in possession of Her Majesty, and the fashion of the dress, which is Saxon, give an air of originality to the work.

The *Photograph Club*, a new association akin to the old Etching Club, has produced a volume of fifty photographs by fifty different hands, to which Mr. Whittingham, of Chiswick, has attached 50 pages of letter-press of corresponding beauty. This, their first volume, most wonderfully exhibits the progress which photography has made in England during the past year. Each of the 50 members sends 52 impressions of what he considers to be his best photograph, with a description of the process used in obtaining it. Fifty copies are distributed among the members, the fifty-first is offered to her Majesty, and the fifty-second presented to the British Museum.

Mr. Burford has opened in his upper circle at Leicester-square a panoramic view of *St. Petersburg*. The spectator stands on the gallery of the Observatory, facing the Admiralty and Dockyard. The season is summer: and both country and city wear their best and liveliest appearance. The Neva, which flows clear and smooth through the greater portion of the picture, is a masterpiece of water-painting, and the architectural details are in Mr. Burford's best manner.

An Exhibition of the "Art Treasures of Great Britain," is announced for at Manchester, in 1857; 60,000*l*., having been subscribed in a very few days by way of a guarantee fund. It is to embrace painting and sculpture; and a collection of portraits of worthies, both local and national.

*Harrow School Chapel* has been undergoing a process of almost entire transformation. A new aisle has been added, from funds subscribed by the masters and the parents of the boys; and a beautiful chancel erected at a cost exceeding 2,500*l*. by the munificence of the head master, Dr. Vaughan.

**Balliol College, Oxford.** The chapel of this college has been demolished, and is to be replaced immediately by a new one, from the designs of Mr. Butterfield. It will occupy the old site, but extended somewhat further into the garden. The picturesque turret of the old chapel, as seen from the approach to Trinity College, will be regretted by many.

A new chapel has been erected in *Bristol Gaol*, out of the proceeds of the prisoners' labour, and in great measure by their hands, under the superintendence of the governor. It is 80 feet long and 50 feet wide, and of an ornate style of architecture hitherto unusual in a prison. The seats rise in tiers from the ground, in accordance with the separate system, so that while the prisoners see and can be seen by the clergyman and prison officers, they cannot see each other. At the eastern end and above the communion table is a gallery, supported by highly-enriched Corinthian pillars, the arms of the magistrates of the city being emblazoned on the panels. The windows are filled with stained glass, the roof is supported by carved brackets, and the ceiling is diapered with patterns in florid colours.

At *St. Saviour's, Southwark*, or rather in the "Ladye Chapel" adjoining, the Rev. Mr. Curling and some of the most influential parishioners have placed in the northern windows, six full-length portraits of the following martyrs, executed in beautiful stained glass by Mr. Ward of Soho, viz.: Laurence Saunders, Rector of All-hallows, Bread-street, who was burnt at Coventry, Feb. 8, 1555; Robert Farrar, Bishop of St. David's, burned Feb. 13, 1555; Rowland Taylor, D.D., Rector of Hadleigh, Suffolk, who was burnt in Hadleigh, Feb. 9, 1555; John Rogers, Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, burned in Smithfield, Feb. 4, 1555; John Hooper, Bishop of Worcester and Gloucester, burned at Gloucester, Feb. 9, 1555; and John Bradford, Prebendary of St. Paul's, burnt in Smithfield, July 1, 1555.

At *Yeovil*, a monument to the late vicar has been erected in the parish church, by James Sherwood Westmacott, esq. sculptor, of London, and by him their wishes have been ably carried out. Placed in an old niche on the north side of the chancel, the deceased appearing in the attitude of preaching, the pedestal representing a desk or pulpit, being designed in accordance with the architecture of the niche. Its centred compartment bears the following inscription: — "I. H. S. ROBERT PHELIPS, M.A. 40 years Vicar of this parish; born 22nd Jan. 1791, died 24th Feb. 1855. This monument is erected by

his friends and parishioners, in memory of 'an eloquent man and mighty in the Scriptures,' who 'preached unto them Jesus.'"

Spandrils are filled with foliage of the oak and the hawthorn, amidst which are introduced shields of the families of Phelps and Harbin, emblazoned in their heraldic colours. The pedestal is of Caen stone, the bust is of marble.

Mr. Akerman announces a new work by subscription, entitled, "*Reliques of the Celtic, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon Periods*," uniform with "*Remains of Pagan Saxondom*."

The Rev. Adam Baynes has liberally presented to the British Museum the whole of the correspondence of his ancestor, *Captain Adam Baynes*, an officer in the army of the Parliament, and subsequently Commissioner for Inland Revenue during the Protectorate. Many of these letters have formed the subject of repeated communications to the Society of Antiquaries, by Mr. Akerman, their Secretary, and have been printed in the Society's proceedings. Those relating to Scotland have been edited by the same gentleman, for the Bannatyne Club. These letters amount to many hundreds, and extend over a period of about ten years—namely, from the death of Charles I. to the restoration of his son. Among them are letters of General Monk; Colonel R. Lilburne, the Regicide; General Lambert and his wife; Sir William Killigrew; Admiral Lawson, &c. &c. There are also the title deeds of the royal property purchased by Captain Baynes, including Holdenby in Northamptonshire, Pickering and Scaby, and Aycliff, Great Burden, and Billingham.

A mass of letters, written from and to *Duplessis-Mornay*, the great Huguenot leader in the time of Henri IV., and as soldier, statesman, and author, one of the brightest ornaments of Protestantism, has just been discovered at a place called *La Maison-Neuve-Montournais*, department of La Vendée. It is intended to publish the more remarkable, several being, it is said, from Queen Elizabeth. — *Literary Gazette*.

In February last a free Public Library was opened at Melbourne in Australia. It owes its existence to the exertions of Judge Barry, one of the judges of the Supreme Court. He took the Legislature just in time, when the revenue had increased from less than 300,000*l.* to more than 3,000,000*l.*, obtained money for the building, and for about 3,000 volumes. Last year there was a vote of 3,000*l.*, but it lapsed for want of money. This year 3,000*l.* is on the estimates, and, as the revenue is improving and the colony is flourishing, it will no doubt be voted and

paid. The best colonial library is at Cape Town, but an annual payment for admission is required. The Quebec library is also good, but that also is not free.

The Proceedings against *the Forger Simonides* have come to an unexpected termination. After he had been conveyed as a prisoner from Leipsig to Berlin, the Prussian authorities found that no charge could be there legally substantiated against him, as he had not committed or attempted any fraud in Prussia, or on a Prussian

subject. He was therefore passed to the frontier, and he returned to Leipsig, where he appeared with great effrontery in a public coffee-house, attended by some of his countrymen; but the police, exerting their continental power of ejecting him from Saxony, gave him a compulsory pass to Vienna, whither he proceeded, threatening the authorities and all concerned in his first arrest with an action for heavy damages, and for the recovery of the two thousand dollars that were taken from him.

### HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*The Annals of England; an Epitome of English History, from Contemporary Writers, the Rolls of Parliament, and other Public Records. Vol. II.* (John Henry and James Parker.) 12mo.—The second volume is published of this admirable compilation: extending from the accession of Henry IV. to the death of Charles I. The merits of the book, as we remarked in our former notice of it, consist in a rigid conciseness, combined with an accurate collation of the best authorities. Under each reign an impartial review is taken of the personal character and policy of the sovereign, followed by a chronological series of events, to which are appended brief biographical notes upon the leading statesmen and other historical personages. It was intended that the work should have been completed in two volumes, but, as such limits have been found too small, it will now be extended to a third, which will close with the accession of the house of Brunswick. For the aid of systematic students of English history, a classified list of authorities is promised, by way of appendix; and a body of notes and illustrations, derived, as far as possible, from contemporary sources. On one subject, in particular, we see they are proposed to be copious,—the character of Richard the Third, which the author stoutly defends. The book is decorated with numerous heraldic cuts, and with the heads of the sovereigns, taken from their great seals,—not always the best portraits. Following that authority, the collar worn by King James I. and King Charles I. ought to be that of the Garter. The badge given for Edward VI. (p. 205) is really that of Edward IV.; and the royal arms in pp. 91, 115, are incorrect, from the *fleurs-de-lis* being arranged *one and two* instead of “two and one.” We regret these defects, as in such a work the embellishments ought to be as accurate as the text. It may also be remarked that the arms of Seymour, in

p. 179, should have been engraved with the “royal augmentation” instead of without it, or else both ways, like those of Howard in p. 103.

*The History of the Church of England in the Colonies. Vol. III.* 8vo. pp. xxiv. 807. By the Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, M.A.—This volume concludes a work, which the author may justly be said to have *achieved*, from the difficulties which naturally beset such an undertaking, and the patience and industry it required. We had made copious notes of important particulars, but are obliged to forego them as too numerous for our purpose, and the space at our present disposal. The work does not appear to be carried through entirely on the original plan, but of this we do not complain, as the design was too extensive. As a colonial church history, it is a valuable addition to our former ecclesiastical histories; but it is even more, for the light it reflects illustrates the transactions of the church at home. Some compression of style would have improved it, and perhaps in another edition the author may adopt this suggestion. But, taking the work as it stands, our opinion may be briefly expressed: such a book was wanting to English history, and, thanks to the writer, it has ceased to be so now.

*Architectural Notes on the Churches and other Mediæval Buildings of Suffolk. (Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England, Part VII.)* J. H. and James Parker. 8vo.—Suffolk is a county abounding in churches, the number described in this book being between five and six hundred. The greater portion of them have been surveyed, expressly for this occasion, by Mr. William Caveler, who is already honourably known as well for other architectural works as for his former contributions to this series. A considerable district has been confided to



a gentleman whose name is still more celebrated, — Mr. T. M. Rickman, "the son of, and labouring zealously in the same profession as, the late great, if not the greatest, benefactor to Architectural Study." Mr. Archdeacon Ormerod has bestowed a careful supervision on the notices of all the churches within his jurisdiction: and various other gentlemen have given their co-operation. The architecture of Suffolk is richest in the elaborate work of the late Perpendicular style; Rickman pointed out some few examples of supposed Saxon; in Norman it does not abound, though it boasts the magnificent gate-tower at Bury; nor is there much Early-English or Decorated work. The round towers of many of the churches are a peculiar feature of the district: they were once presumed to be of remote antiquity, but are now ascertained to be of various ages. The mixture of flint with stone imparts an agreeable variety to the architecture of the Eastern counties, and often fulfils the object of sculptured decoration. Brick is also frequently found; but it is remarked by Mr. Caveler, that, "so far as the churches are concerned, it had been well if bricks had not been invented. . . . On the other hand, the brickwork of the halls and mansion-houses in the county cannot be too highly extolled. There appears to be no limit to the variety of moulding and ornament to be produced in this material; the noble stacks of chimneys are especially objects of admiration."

This "Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography" has been so well and thoroughly done, that we have only to regret it does not proceed more quickly. Cannot some of the active and zealous members of the various county societies lend a helping hand? The portions completed contain—Vol. I. the Diocese of Oxford; Vol. II. that of Ely, being the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Cambridge. The present Part is more illustrated with engravings than its predecessors.

*The Churches of Essex, architecturally described and illustrated by George Buckler, Architect. Part I. Royal 8vo.*—This bids fair to be another valuable contribution to our ecclesiastical topography. The county of Essex has fallen behind in matters of history: having been too long satisfied with the authentic but jejune and unsatisfactory work of Morant, a mere history of landed property, compiled when our antiquities were imperfectly understood, and the principles of ancient architecture utterly unknown. A new era has now opened under the auspices of an active

county society. Its members will welcome the present work: for the excellence of which the very name of Buckler forms a guarantee. The engravings are wholly executed in wood; and it is evidently the intention to give features of real interest (including ground-plans) rather than merely pretty pictures. Such are the fine wooden porch at Margaretting, and the round tower at Broomfield, which are the two churches described in the present part.

*The Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, revised from Critical Sources. By S Davidson, D.D. 8vo. pp. xvi. 222. (Bagster.)*—An eminent clergyman, preaching before the University of Oxford in 1825, reckoned among the advantages possessed by the poor in reading the Bible, their freedom from the perplexity caused by various readings. No doubt it could well be wished that such had never crept into the sacred text. But (reverentially speaking) it has pleased Divine Providence to fence the text against wilful corruptions by prohibition only (Rev. xxii. 18, 19, Dent. iv. 2), and not to preserve it either from these or from casual ones by miracle. On the contrary, in the words of a distinguished critic and annotator, "Variantes lectiones, quod omnes fateri coguntur, ortæ sunt ex negligentia, occitantia, festinatione, aliquando et ex malitis descriptorum. Est nobis *Varia Lectio*, aberratio scriptoris a scriptura vel mente Auctoris, quem describit; quæ generalis descriptio, omnem quidem, etiam minimæ literulæ aberrationem pro varia lectione recognoscit," (Bengel, Gnomon N. T. Præf. c. 9.) Hence, as Gesner remarks, "Hi libri tractati sunt, ut scriptores antiqui, adhibita arte critica, collectis variis lectionibus, collatis MSS., et habentur ut auctores classici. Hic navatur jam studium virorum doctorum videndi, quænam sit vera lectio." (Isagoge, s. 164, ed. 1784.)

The science of various readings, as it regards the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, does not reach further back (generally speaking) than two centuries. It originated with Louis Cappel (Cappellus), a French Protestant theologian of Saumur, whom Mr. Orme (Bibl. Biblica, p. 81) calls "one of the most distinguished men of the 17th century." To quote the words of the Abbé Tabaraud, in the *Biog. Universelle* (vol. vii.), "Cappel doit être regardé comme le père de la véritable critique sacrée, et ses ouvrages font époque dans cette partie." In 1624, "il jeta les fondemens dans son arcanum punctuationis revelatum," which attacked the authority of the Masoretic points, and,



though their defence was undertaken by the younger Buxtorf and others, "il étaya son système de preuves si démonstratives, qu'il a enfin prévalu parmi les plus doctes hébraisants." This was followed in 1650 by his "Critica Sacra; sive de variis, quæ in sacris Veteris Testamenti Libris occurrunt, Lectionibus, libri sex," which had cost him the labour of 36 years. In this work he impugned the idea, then generally held, of the absolute integrity of the Hebrew text; and contended that verbal mistakes had crept into it; that the printed editions did not always coincide; and that the ancient versions might be employed in correcting them. The various readings supplied by MSS. were then but little known, and therefore did not enter into his plan, though they have since acquired a considerable share in the controversy. The difficulties he experienced in publishing this work among the French Protestants were so great, that he was obliged to make interest to get it printed by royal licence at Paris. It was attacked by his former antagonist Buxtorf, and by Arnold Boot, who accused him of a design "pour ruiner le texte original de la Bible." In an account of his family, prefixed to his Miscellaneous Works, he alludes briefly to the controversy, without naming his opponent, but Buxtorf is probably meant. "Aliquot mea scripta vir quidam oppugnavit, ad quem non magna inde reditura est gloria apud callidos justosque æstimatores ac judices rerum, de quibus cum illo controversia est. De his autem uter nostrum rectius senserit, doctorum posterorumque sit judicium." (Commentarii in V. T. Amst. 1689, p. xiv.) Posterity has decided in his favour. "It is now admitted (observes Mr. Horne) that Cappel has fully proved his point."\* More than that, his doctrines "are now considered safeguards of the principles they were falsely supposed to injure." (Orme, p. 85.) Even the Abbé Guenée, in his "Lettres Juives," rebutting the attacks of Voltaire on the Old Testament, in the case of Exod. xxxii. 28, has recourse to variation, and rejects the numerals of the Vulgate for those of the Hebrew, as offering a narrower mark to the shaft of an enemy. (Vol. i. p. 138, ed. 1826.) The question may be summed up in the words of the afore-quoted reviewer of Kennicott (p. 115), "Leviore varietate lectionis, vel textum sæpe planiorem, certior, ma-

gisque perspicuum efficere possumus, vel quasi vestigiis ad veram scripturam deducimur."†

Mr. Isaac Taylor regards the progress made towards bringing the original text to a state of undisputed purity, as one of the favourable circumstances of our time. If doubts and suspicions concerning it had remained unexamined, they might have checked the progress of a future religious revival; but the documents of our faith have just passed through the ordeal of criticism, when they are in course of delivery to all nations. (Nat. Hist. of Enthusiasm, 3d. ed. pp. 301, 306-8.)

The object of Dr. Davidson is to present a more perfect text than the received one of Van Der Hooght; but he modestly considers this volume as a *contribution* only toward that object; and, far from opening a door to rash alteration, he premises that the critic "may easily believe that the text is more corrupt than it is in reality." If our resources are limited, "no reason exists for not employing them to the extent they are available." The variations are arranged in order, and none of importance, he trusts, have been omitted; for many of those collected by Kennicott and De Rossi are unimportant, relating chiefly to the spelling of particular words. Several of the remarks will serve as notes on the text, and the whole may be regarded as belonging to the apparatus for critical study. We do not mean that every junior student should enter at once on the question, or the warning that "knowledge puffeth up" (1 Cor. viii. 1) may be sadly fulfilled in his case: but those who are really interested in the subject will feel thankful, for having the results of many labours combined in this commodious form.

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*Tasso and Leonora. The Commentaries of Ser Pantaleone degli Gambacorti, Gentleman Usher to the august Madama Leonora d'Este. By the Author of "Mary Powell."*—Another agreeable addition to the now numerous productions of a writer whose simple but graphic style is embellished with a vivid truth in manners and costume, and adorned by a deep sympathy with the best feelings of human nature. A devoted servant of the lady Leonora unfolds the details of her honourable but derogatory regard for the poet Tasso, and his too intense and more than poetical

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\* The review of Kennicott, in the *Bibliotheca Critica*, vol. i. part i. Amst. 1777 (conducted by Wyttenbach), illustrates the progress of opinion on this subject.

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† For further information we refer those readers to whom the subject is comparatively new, to the ample chapter on "Various Readings" in Mr. Horne's "Introduction," and to the Preface of Dr. Davidson's volume.

admiration of the princess. How the story is founded upon the records left by Tasso's own pen, is shown in the following passage:—"Late in the evening, I threw myself into a chair near an open window, and, being rather drowsy, took a little nap. Before I closed my eyes, I noticed Tasso still leaning over the balcony, with his eyes fixed on the moon, which was brightly shining on the water. The pier between the windows threw him into deep shade, and he was as immovable as a statue. When I next looked up, it was because I was roused by the light step of Madama Leonora, who was passing into the balcony. The heat of crowded rooms often overcame her and made her pant for air, and she did not know that Tasso was there already, for I heard a slight exclamation of surprise. I stretched out my legs again, pretty nearly across the window, so that no one could pass without stumbling over them, and resumed my nap. That is, I put myself in the way of resuming it, by closing my eyes, and reclining my head on my chest, but as it would not immediately be resumed, I did not fail to hear certain words spoken in the balcony; good words, kind words; true, tender, ennobling, encouraging, and pure. Then words of sadness, or sorrow. Then words of gratitude, of high resolve. Then words of high and holy incentive to trust in heaven. Then words and tears of devotion. Then words and tears of sympathy and pity. No words or thoughts or tears that a listening angel might not have approved. Accidentally he laid his hand on hers, and withdrew it hastily, asking forgiveness. Sweetly, benignly she answered him, 'Not for touching my hand, but for asking to be forgiven, do you need forgiveness!' Just out of the corner of my eye, I saw him give her a look of such tenderness and sadness! Just out of the other corner of my eye, saw I Maddalo the page stealing on them like the Serpent on Eve in the Garden of Eden. He, supposing me asleep, was lightly stepping over my stretched-out feet, when, by raising one of them a little, I sent him sprawling, with his head, bang! against the marble. Giving him an angry glance, accompanied by a low growl, as if just waking up, I had the satisfaction of seeing him rub his forehead as he scrambled up and retired, darting at me a look full of ire; while Madama Leonora and Tasso, disturbed by the fall, looked round, and broke off their conference. She returned to the apartment, where all, busied in their own amusements, seemed never to have missed her; and Tasso, having watched her retreating figure, resumed his moon-gazing, and after a while began writing on his tablets by moonlight. Presently

I went out to him, and began to speak of the beauty of the night. He smiled, and said, 'You know who was with me just now. As a reward for keeping off Maddalo, you shall see what I have written on what occurred.' And he showed me the pretty lines beginning

Stava Madonna in un balcon,  
which I have always thought as pleasing as any he has written, and which, with his permission, I made a transcript of in my pocket-book. Here they are—

My Lady in a balcony  
One eve was standing, when that I  
By chance on her fair hand my own hand laid;  
Pardon I begged of her, if so  
I had offended her; but no—  
"Not by your hand approaching mine," she said;  
"But by its shrinking thence,  
As dreading such offence,  
Could I be hurt, to see you so afraid."  
Oh blessed words! so innocently spoken!  
Of such pure love the token!  
If they were true, might I not still be driven  
The offence still to repeat, again to be forgiven?

*St. Paul and his Localities, in their Past and Present Condition, as lately visited by John Aiton, D.D. Author of The Lands of the Messiah, Mahomet, and the Pope; Clerical Economics; and of The Life and Times of Alexander Henderson, etc. 12mo.*—"The Author is aware that plenty of able lives of St. Paul have already been written in every country of Christendom; and, were it not for one desideratum awaiting, there seems to be no need of more. The religious readers of St. Paul's life still require to possess an accurate description of the places he visited in their past condition, as taken from history and the classics, and also in their present state, as actually seen by the writer. As a recent clerical traveller in the Bible-lands of the East, let it be the object, therefore, in the following pages, to make the first humble effort adequately to supply this want to the Christian public. To give unction to the work and to make it complete, the Life of the Apostle will also be given—the doctrines he advocated will be stated and explained—and the duties he enforced will be affectionately urged—all within one volume, similar to that of *The Lands of the Messiah, Mahomet, and the Pope.*" These introductory passages of the preface of this work unfold the author's design, and also give some intimation of the very strange and slipshod style into which he occasionally falls. The carelessness of his composition sometimes even obscures his meaning, as when he tells us, "The writer of this crossed the *Ægean* Sea through among (*sic*) the islands of the Greek Archipelago, in about one-

third of the time [of the fortnight which it occupied Cicero]: but this was with the aid of steam, a power totally unknown in the days of St. Paul and Cicero. The vessel being bound for Syria, only touched at the port of Ephesus." Here it might be supposed that the author is speaking of the vessel in which he took his own passage, but in fact he means that which carried St. Paul. Elsewhere we find "strange things" which even surpass the legendary wonders of more ancient pilgrims. At Cæsarea, Dr. Aiton tells us, the mole "was two hundred feet wide, and constructed of *blocks of stone of above fifty feet in length, eighteen in breadth, and nine in depth*, sunk to the depth of twenty fathoms in the sea, and brought from a vast distance by land, and at an inconceivable expense. It was of excellent workmanship; equal in design and execution with the breakwater at Plymouth, or at Cherbourg, or Holyhead, or Portland." Of the image of Diana at Ephesus a very confused account is given: "The goddess herself is said to have fallen from heaven. She was very rude, and little more than a head with a shapeless trunk, supported by a staff on each side. It seems to have been more like a mummy than a statue. Xenophon says that it was of gold, others that it was of ebony, or of the wood of the vine, and that it was so old that it survived seven restorations of the temple." So far in p. 267; in p. 270, the parting question is asked, in moralizing mood, "Where is the temple of Diana, and the silver statue made by the crafty Demetrius, which was said to have fallen down from heaven?" Now, whatever were "the silver shrines" (as our version terms them) that were made by Demetrius, the contemporary of Saint Paul, it was certainly never pretended (until the time of Dr. Aiton) that they had descended from heaven: as for "the image which fell down from Jupiter," the most probable conjecture is that it was a meteorolite stone. Other blemishes like those we have now pointed out disfigure a book of which the design is good, and which, if carefully and judiciously revised—we would suggest *secunda manu*—may still be made a standard work for the lighter reading of those whom the author himself calls "the religious world."

*Adventures of Jules Gerard the Lion-Killer. Translated from the French.* (Lambert and Co.)—Jules Gérard was a private in a regiment of Spahis. He had enlisted from a chivalrous desire to seek for danger and distinction, but after spending two years in Africa, his arms, he says, were still in a distressing state of

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innocence. But he hears the roar of a lion, is informed of the ravages it has committed and is committing, and has it explained to him how that the Arabs much prefer to let the lion devour their cattle than to venture to attack him, and that the king of beasts has a perfect right to laugh at Arabs. His speech in reply is concise, but to the point: "If it please God! I, who am not an Arab, will kill the lion, and he shall devour you no more." His offers at first meet with ridicule, but he means all he says; he obtains leave of absence, and spends weeks, night and day, endeavouring to get face to face with the enemy. The Arabs are soon convinced by his determination that he is no ordinary man, and when, after many disappointments, he meets and kills the lion, he becomes a hero, and is named by them "the master of lions."

The lion himself is known by the Arabs as "the master," and levies black mail upon them almost without resistance. Gérard estimates the annual ravages of a single lion at the value of 6,000 francs, and in the course of his life at not less than 200,000. Far more formidable than the lion of South Africa, he seeks the combat instead of avoiding it, and will give a good account of a large number of antagonists. The Arabs do not venture to attack him except in considerable force, and then do not expect to despatch their enemy without some loss on their own side. Gérard depended in almost every instance upon his one double-barrelled gun, and, in his first encounter, from an accident, had but one barrel in a serviceable condition. Had his first shot failed—and he seems rarely to have killed with the first shot afterwards—his lion-hunting would have been ended.

Perhaps nothing gives a better idea of the tremendous power of the beast than the following description of his roar:—

"The lion's roars were not continuous, but at intervals of a quarter of an hour, more or less. They were generally announced by a sort of hollow, guttural, and prolonged sigh or groan; to produce which it was clear he had not to make the slightest effort. This after a silence of a few seconds, was succeeded by a rumbling noise coming from the chest, and appearing to issue from the mouth by a distention of the cheeks and a contraction of the lips. This fearful rumbling, at first very low, was gradually raised to the highest and sharpest pitch, and at last subsided in the same manner as it had begun. After repeating five or six times this thundering roar, the extreme power of which it is impossible to describe, the lion ended by the same number of low hoarse screams."

M. Gérard has to do not only with lions, but with human marauders almost as dangerous. His reputation as the lion-killer, however, procures him the respect of these, and saves him from the necessity of exhibiting his prowess upon them personally.

His various adventures are told with a naive simplicity which, if it occasionally seems to border on boasting, we believe to be entirely honest and genuine. His chivalrous disinterestedness is worthy of all honour. "He has (says his translator) inflexibly refused to accept even the smallest fraction of the gifts which Arab gratitude would have freely placed at his disposal. Long before this he might have attained to affluence if he would have consented to receive the appropriate offerings of horses and herds, of which the heads of tribes whose property he had saved earnestly besought his acceptance. Except the cross of the Legion of Honour and a few beautiful weapons conferred upon him by the Emperor of Austria, the Comte de Paris, and others, he has gained no other recompense and coveted no other opulence than the humble revenues of a lieutenant of Spahis."

The narrative has been received with great favour in France, and will, we doubt not, obtain equal popularity in this country.

*The Geography of Strabo. Translated. Vol. ii. Post 8vo. pp. 410.* (Bohn's Classical Library.) We have already spoken at length on this work in general (Jan. 1855, p. 55), and therefore have only to announce the appearance of the second volume. The third will complete the translation, which will prove a great boon to English readers, and also to students who wish for facility of reference.

*The Works of Hesiod, Callimachus, and Theognis. Translated by the Rev. J. Banks, M.A. Post 8vo. pp. xvi. 495.* (Bohn's Classical Library.)—This triple volume contains not only the editor's prose translation, but also the poetical versions, of Hesiod by the late Sir C. A. Elton, of Callimachus by Tytler, and of Theognis by Frere. The biographical introductions are copious and erudite, and the notes are numerous and critical. 1. For a longer notice and an analysis of Hesiod, we would refer to Müller's Greek Literature (c. 8). The Roman historian Velleius terms him "vir perelegantis ingenii," (i. 7); but Quintilian rather less favourably says, "Raro assurgit Hesiodus" (x. 1.) 2. Niebuhr calls the age of Callimachus "a second summer of Greek poetry," adding that after him "there is no poet deserving of the name."

(Lectures on Anc. Hist. 107.) Quintilian reckons him as *princeps* among the elegiac poets. (x. 1.) But we must agree with Dr. Gillies, that his epigrams "are too slight performances to support much weight of fame," while his hymns "necessarily sank in renown after Christianity had put to flight the rabble of imaginary gods to whom they are addressed." (Hist. of the World, i. 617.) Niebuhr further says, censoriously, that "his muse has no heart." 3. Müller considers that the remains of Theognis are selections of the gnomic kind, everything individual having been rejected. Harles pronounces them written "simplici venustate et singulari suavitate." (Not. 92, p. 62.) As they are in a great measure political, writers differ of course about them. Hase, who calls him "a very remarkable monument of the mutual hostilities of the nobles and the people" (Ancient Greeks, p. 161), takes the democratical side, which Wachsmuth (Historical Antiquities, i. 115) holds in little esteem. Heeren has a chapter in his "Political Antiquities" (c. 15) upon "The Influence of Poetry on the Government." The writings of Theognis would furnish materials for one upon "The Influence of the Government on Poetry."

*The Cyropædia and the Hellenics of Xenophon. Translated. Post 8vo. pp. xvi. 579.* (Bohn's Classical Library.)—This volume forms the second of the works of Xenophon. The first two books of the Hellenics are translated by the Rev. H. Dale, and the rest (as that gentleman was prevented from completing the task), together with the Cyropædia, by the Rev. J. S. Watson, the translator of the Anabasis. (See April 1854, p. 399.) Mr. Watson has prefixed a biographical notice, in which the various questions affecting the personal history of Xenophon are ably discussed. The text of Dindorf has been followed; the translation, which is as close as the English idiom admits, appears to be carefully executed; and the notes are sufficiently copious.

In common with the prevailing opinion, Mr. Watson regards the Cyropædia as imaginary, remarking that "scarcely any historical romance has departed farther from the truth." (p. xi.) Niebuhr says, "No rational man in our days can look upon Xenophon's history of Cyrus in any other light than that of a romance." He should have stopped here; but he goes on to say censoriously, "and when this is conceded, I believe that every one who has a right appreciation of antiquity will consider it as a wretched and silly performance." (Lect. on Anc. History, x.)



Niebuhr, it must be remembered, was actuated by an ardent indignation against Xenophon, for political reasons, as Professor Brandis acknowledges in his *Character of the learned German*. (Life, vol. ii. p. 405.) In his *Essay on the Hellenics*, he calls him an *old fool*, after which we can hardly expect a candid judgment; or if he praises him, it is to strengthen his censure by the contrast. We turn with pleasure to the fairer criticism of Heeren, whose authority is equally weighty, perhaps even greater, on subjects connected with Persia. "The celebrated account of the Ten Thousand, by Xenophon, is full of valuable details . . . nor is the *Cyropædia* less instructive: the only composition of the Greeks which breathes an oriental spirit! The Cyrus of Xenophon is a characteristic portrait, sketched after the imaginary features of a Jemsheed or Gushtasp, and other heroes of the East, clothed in a romantic dress, which could only have been borrowed from that region.\* Though occasionally the Socratic philosopher and the Grecian commander may be at times too plainly discernible in the historian of Cyrus, yet his work continues to be a masterpiece, no less valuable to the historian who is prepared to use it with judgment than to the man of taste." (*Asiatic Nations*, i. 54.) He adopts the statements made in the 8th book as information "respecting the court and household of the Persian monarch," which has "all the weight of historical testimony," and is confirmed by modern usages in the court of Eastern Persia, (*i. e.* Caubul.) The only difference he makes, is, that the details which Xenophon affords us respecting the institutions of the Persians cannot be referred to the whole nation, but to the ruling tribe (the Pasargadæ) "as is proved by the notices of place" which he adjoins. "If we adopt this principle of interpretation, the whole picture presents itself under a totally different aspect, and it is no longer necessary to consider it as a romance. . . . Accordingly it must not be looked upon as an account of the national system of Persia, nor of the manners of the people at large, but the court-education and court-ceremonial." (p. 255.) The note at page 256 corroborates this theory. "When the same author puts the whole number of the Persians as one hundred and twenty thousand (b. i. c. 2.) it

\* Dr. Taylor supposes that the *Cyropædia* "is founded as much on the traditions respecting Jemshéd and Rustém, as upon the notorious facts in the history of Cyrus." (*Manual of Anc. Hist.* Appendix ii. where this point is investigated.)—Rev.

is evident that he can only be speaking of the ruling tribe."

Sir G. C. Lewis, who is incidentally led to touch on this topic, considers that "the life of Cyrus was used by Xenophon as the means of embodying the idea of a perfect ruler, which he had learned from Socrates." Most of the institutions, he remarks, were probably oriental usages. "The subsisting custom is the starting-point, and the origin is an illustrative story, invented by Xenophon himself."† His section on this subject is valuable, as demonstrating the authenticity of many of the customs attributed to the Persians, by the practices of the present day, and even from the marbles of Nineveh. (*Roman History*, ii. 525—9.)

We think, then, that an appeal may justly lie from Niebuhr's uncandid criticism; at least, we would oppose to it the eulogium of Letronne, from his elaborate article on Xenophon in the *Biographie Universelle*. "Considérée comme ouvrage politique, elle est peut-être le plus parfait de tous ceux de Xénophon, et celui auquel il paraît avoir donné le plus de soin." (Vol. 51. p. 389.)

The *Cyropædia* has afforded a subject of comment and inquiry to many scholars on the Continent. We would mention, 1st. Gylden, "*Dissertatio Academica de Cyropædia Xenophontis fide historica*." 4to., Helsingfors, 1828. 2. Klerk, "*De vitâ Cræsi, quam Xenophon in Cyropædiâ tradidit, ad fidem historicam exactâ*," 8vo. Leyden, 1826. It has also been treated by Grosse, Haun, Hoffmeister, Brown (of Leyden), Crusius, Fischer, and Roos. The controversy respecting the "Epilogue" or concluding chapter, is summed up in a note at p. 281, by Mr. Watson, who has thrown the weight of his own opinion into the unfavourable scale.

Our limits will not allow of entering fully into the subject of the *Hellenics*, the writer's motives, and the date of his exile, with which they were probably connected. We can merely observe, that Niebuhr considers this history as consisting of two distinct works, written at different periods, and under different feelings, divided at the end of the second book. The reader may consult the *Essay*, appended to Niebuhr's *Life*, (vol. iii.) and his *Lectures on Ancient History*, (l. 44.) Mr. Keightley remarks, that Xenophon, though an Athenian, was entirely devoted to the Lacedæ-

† Xenophon, in his opinion, is not the only inventor in Persian history, but Herodotus' account of Deioces "is likewise a political romance, framed, like the *Cyropædia*, without reference to historical truth." (p. 529.)



monians. "He tells the truth, we believe, but not always the whole truth." (Hist. of Greece, p. 268 note.) Few writers of contemporary history, we fear, would come off triumphant from a searching examination in that respect.

*Gabriel.* By Bessie Rayner Parkes. J. Chapman. — Miss Parkes' poetry is wonderfully improved since last our attention was directed to it. It is, still, too impulsive; but there are the characteristics of true genius, and we are happy to see that she is a much better writer; with some exceptions, she utters very beautiful thoughts, in good language and easy flowing verse. The subject is the life and death of Percy Bysshe Shelley. Under the name of Gabriel, he is painted, indeed, as well nigh angelic; but the high colouring may well be excused, since the picture is all along supposed to be drawn by his widow. It opens, to our mind, beautifully, with the description of the poet's birthplace.

————— I know a house, its open doors  
Wide set to catch the scented breeze,  
While, dimpling all the oaken floors,  
Faint shadows of the swaying trees  
Pass in and out, like spectral things,  
Dim creatures, born of summer light,  
Till through the deepening twilight springs,  
A paler radiance of the night.  
Then softly in those silent hours,  
Fair faces grow upon the gloom,  
And whisper'd words of unseen powers  
Breathe inward with the garden bloom  
Of roses, clinging to the walls;  
And lawns, smooth mown with punctual shears,  
While over roof and threshold falls  
The peace of many hundred years.

Unfolding slow their ivory fringes,  
The lilies lie upon the pond;  
The firs have caught the sunset tinges,  
And murmur, elfin-like, beyond.

\* \* \* \*

Great elms, a glorious altar-veil,  
Screen off the yellow evening skies,  
Mid whose thick branches, blue and pale,  
The geni smoke doth curling rise;  
And, wavering in the waveless air,  
A certain tender touch impart  
To what were else too calmly fair,  
Like memory in some heaven-taught heart.

Across the broad, unbroken glade  
Which girds this house on either hand,  
The beech-clumps sprinkle showers of shade:  
The out-posts of the forest stand  
And guard the kingdom of the deer,  
The stillness of their charm'd domain,  
Where Spring chimes matins every year,  
And autumn leaves fall down like rain.  
For miles these beeches rise and fall, &c.

This is true poetry; it shows alike observation, thought, and beautiful expression. Miss Parkes must go on. Our chief anxiety is about her subjects. She must not yield herself captive to any idea which offers, too readily, for the world is full of noble themes, and she has both

feeling and compass. She must select well, and then do her best.

*John Halifax, Gentleman.* 3 vols. By the Author of "The Head of the Family." — We have not for a long time read a better novel than this. Miss Mulock (for though anonymous in type, she is known everywhere else) has here brought out two or three of the most charming characters with which fiction has ever presented us. We do not care to do battle for the perfect probability of every trait and touch. The result is so elevating and altogether attractive, that we never were less disposed to be exacting. The charm of John Halifax and his wife is in the absence of self-consciousness, the simple manly enterprise of the husband, and the devoted womanly beauty of the wife. Goodness, purity, truth, present themselves in every page, and always accompanied by energy and determination. They are rare and most delightful moral pictures.

*Pleasant Mornings at the British Museum.* 18mo. pp. 174. — This little volume, like Mr. Ella's "Visits to the Leverian Museum" (published by Tabart many years back), is a catalogue in the form of conversation. It will, we think, be read to most advantage before a visit, for which it will prepare the minds of young observers.

*The English Peasant Girl.* 18mo. pp. 185. — The following maxim, at p. 109, deserves to be impressed on the minds of youthful readers. "However desirable it is that young people should have recreations, they should remember that it is not the business of life, and play should not set aside any work it is our duty to perform." Again, we quote from p. 140, a very commendable one, "All employment by which we obtain an honest living is honourable." Such specimens are the best character of a book.

*Annie Foster: a Story for School Girls.* 18mo. pp. 107. — This is "an American Tale," but whether reprinted from an American edition, or composed here, we are not informed. The narrative is interesting; and the moral, which is a caution "against expecting clear sunshine always," (p. 90) is not only useful, but indispensable for the journey of human life.

*Prayers for Families.* By the Rev. S. King, M.A. 18mo. pp. 73. — These compositions differ in this respect, that some may be recommended for entire use, and

others as heads and suggestions, without adhering strictly to the expressions and structure of sentences, which in some cases are rather long. We have, however, seen publications of the same kind, which err on the other side, and are concise even to abruptness.

*Sermons by the Rev. J. Copner, M.A. fcap. 8vo. pp. vi. 166.*—These sermons rather resemble theological essays. The author appears to have chosen subjects on which it is easy to go too far, and difficult to be sufficiently careful. He pushes subordinate truths to an extreme that would in some minds obscure the greater ones. But, at all events, he has paid much attention to the several topics, and cannot be charged with superficiality.

*The Ferns of Great Britain, Illustrated by John E. Sowerby. The descriptions, synonyms, &c. by Charles Johnson, Esq. 8vo. pp. 84.*—This work, published we believe last year with forty-nine coloured plates at twenty-seven shillings, has now been re-issued with the plates uncoloured at the moderate price of six shillings. The plates are carefully drawn, and shew distinctly the characteristics of the objects delineated; the descriptions are well writ-

ten, and accompanied with good directions for the cultivation of this interesting and we may say fashionable tribe of plants.

*British Poisonous Plants. By Charles Johnson, Botanical Lecturer at Guy's Hospital. 8vo. pp. 55.*—The frequent occurrence of accidental poisoning from the substitution of a deleterious for a wholesome vegetable, and particularly the late sad case in Scotland,\* where three persons died from the root of the Monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*, being served up with beef instead of horseradish, has led Mr. Sowerby to select from his English Botany twenty-eight plates of British poisonous plants, and to publish them in a neat little volume, accompanied by a description of each, written in a plain and intelligible style, by Mr. Johnson, Botanical Lecturer at Guy's Hospital. Simple directions are given as to what should be administered during the interval that may elapse between the sending for and the arrival of medical assistance, in case of either of the plants figured having been accidentally eaten. As many of our poisonous plants possess considerable beauty, the edition of this little work with coloured plates, the price of which very little exceeds that of the plain edition, becomes a very pretty as well as interesting volume.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

*April 23.* This being St. George's Day, the anniversary meeting was held for the election of council and officers, and Earl Stanhope, the President, read the customary annual address. It was principally occupied by notices of Sir Robert H. Inglis and Lord Viscount Strangford, two of the Vice-Presidents, and other members recently deceased. The losses of the Society by death have amounted to twenty-three,

and two members have withdrawn. Twenty-two new Fellows have been elected, and two Foreign Members.

Upon taking the ballot, the following was found to be the result:

Eleven Members from the Old Council—Earl Stanhope, President; Admiral W. H. Smyth, V.P.; Edward Hawkins, esq. V.P.; Joseph Hunter, esq. V.P.; Frederic Ouvry, esq. Treasurer; Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. Director; Henry Stevens, esq. Auditor;

\* This circumstance being hitherto unrecorded in our pages, we copy the following from *The Gardener's Chronicle*:—

"*Jan. 22.* A melancholy occurrence took place at Dingwall. The provost, Mr. John M'Iver, had a party of friends to dinner, consisting of the Rev. James Gordon, Roman Catholic Priest at Beaully, Rev. Angus M'Kenzie, Roman Catholic Priest at Eskdale, Mr. Lewis M'Kenzie, of Findon, Black Isle, Mr. John M'Donald, and the members of his own family. After dinner all the gentlemen were taken ill; and the two Messrs. M'Kenzie and Mr. Gordon died after great suffering. It appeared on inquiry—that the cook having sent the man-servant into the garden for horseradish, he had dug up a root of Monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*, instead, which she scraped and used for garnishing the beef. The Provost and Mr. M'Donald recovered, being of stronger constitution, or having eaten less of the poison; and the rest of the party, not having partaken of the beef, were not affected by the sauce. About two years since a similar accident resulted in the death of a gentleman at Bristol."

W. S. W. Vaux, esq. Auditor; William Durrant Cooper, esq.; William Tite, esq. M.P.; William Michael Wylie, esq.

Ten Members of the New Council—C. Wykeham Martin, esq. Auditor; C. Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P. Auditor; Sir John Boileau, Bart.; James B. Bunning, esq.; William H. Carpenter, esq.; Augustus W. Franks, esq.; Lord Londesborough; the Bishop of Ripon; William Salt, esq.; and George Scharf, jun. esq.—John Yonge Akerman, esq. Secretary.

May 1. Edward Hawkins, esq. V.P.

It was announced that the President had appointed Charles Oct. S. Morgan, esq. M.P. to be one of his four Vice-Presidents (in the room of Mr. Payne Collier), retiring by rotation.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society: James Forrester, esq. Baron de Forrester of Oporto, author of several works on the wine districts of Portugal; Joseph Beldam, esq. barrister-at-law, of Royston; and Edmund Oldfield, esq. Fellow of Christchurch, Oxford, Assistant Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum.

The Rev. John Webb resumed the reading of his paper on some passages in the life and character of Mrs. Joyce Jeffries. The book passes from the year 1638 to the end of 1647, during which England toiled and suffered under the civil war. No county was more loyal to the royal cause than that of Hereford. In 1638 Mrs. Jeffries pays ship-money, and another impost called "the king's provision," and finds a soldier for her "property in Hereford and elsewhere." In 1641 she purchases pamphlets and news books, and takes an interest in passing political events. In Sept. 1642, when the Earl of Essex entered Worcester, and sent the Earl of Stamford to occupy Hereford, she quitted her town house, and went to Garnons, the residence of Mr. Geers, a few miles distant, thinking she would be there in "security;" but in the plundering that took place by the Earl of Stamford's soldiers immediately upon their arrival, the house of Mr. Geers was visited and pilfered by Capt. Hammond, who carried off "much goods," including her two bay coachmares. At the same time she had other property secreted and saved in other places. The Parliamentarians having left the city in December, it was reoccupied by the Royalists, and her friend and cousin Fitz William Coningsby was made Governor: when, besides her regular assessment, she sent him a present of 50*l.* to pay his soldiers, and a fat bullock worth 6*l.* In the spring of 1643, he marched with the rest of the commissioners of the county and the Herefordshire levies to join the little army of Lord

Herbert of Raglan, at Highnam near Gloucester, where they were all captured by Sir William Waller. Hereford continued unmolested until the month of April, and Mrs. Jeffries returned for a few days to her house; but the report of the Parliamentarians coming once more to assail the city, under the command of that general, drove her again to her retreat. Her house at Widmarsh-gate suffered during his attack on the city; but she remained in quiet at Garnons until April, 1644. As the county was now seriously disturbed by the contending parties, she suddenly took flight again, visiting Hereford for the last time, and carrying off her trunks and chests, and servants, to Hom Castle, the seat of her cousin Jeffries, on the banks of the Teme, at the edge of the county of Worcester. Soldiers were still quartered in her house in Hereford, and she pays for work done in making bulwarks to defend the city. At length in 1645, when the whole of the suburbs were laid bare up to the walls by order of the governor, Col. Barnabas Scudamore, her new house and several others her property without Widmarsh-gate were pulled down. She takes this as a matter of course, without comment upon the hardship of the proceeding, and upon all occasions shows a cheerful and contented mind. In many other respects she felt the effects of the war, and symptoms of them frequently appear in her accounts. She contributed to the Lecturers introduced into the churches: her cousin's child was "baptized after the new Directory:" and the Committee-men laid their hands upon her property, and straitened her means: though she still persevered in the unwearied exercise of humanity, and in bestowing her charity upon others. As she advances in years her accounts exhibit a trait or two of her approaching infirmities. She loses various small articles of value,—spectacles and rings, which her servants find and bring to her, and are rewarded accordingly; and the recurrence of this excites some suspicion of their knavery. The death of her cousin Herbert Jeffries at Hom Castle, in consequence of breaking his leg, disturbed her tranquillity, and is described with melancholy minuteness. Age seems to have neither abated her generous feeling, nor the ardour of her domestic affections. She was always interested in those events which usually bring joy to families, and occasion entries in our parochial registers. The union of Miss Acton, her goddaughter, with Mr. Francis Geers, and a christening that took place at Hom Castle a very short time before her death (the child receiving her own christian name), was to her a source of infinite pleasure. She

went on, "giving" to some, and "forgiving" others, to the close of her beneficent career. She died in April, 1648, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church of Clifton-upon-Teme, where her memory is still revered by those to whom her existence and character are known.

May 8. Joseph Hunter, esq. V. P.

The following gentlemen were elected fellows: the Rev. Charles Kingsley, of Eversley, Hants, author of *Westward Ho*, *Hypatia*, &c.; and Mr. John Wilkinson, of the firm of Sotheby and Wilkinson, the auctioneers of literary, antiquarian, and artistic property, in Wellington-street, Strand.

Augustus Franks, esq. exhibited a circular gold brooch, of very beautiful workmanship, bearing the legend *AVE MARIA*, the letters terminating in leaves. It is attributed to the 13th century, and was found on the estate of the Duke of Manchester, near Kimbolton.

John Brent, jun. communicated an account of the finding of an amphora, which had been used as a mortuary urn, on land belonging to Capt. Godden, at Ash, near Sandwich.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Secretary, read a memoir on the Distaff and the Spindle, being a collection of the scattered notices found in writers of all ages upon those distinctive symbols of female industry. The use of these implements may be traced to the earliest times. They are mentioned in the book of Proverbs, and are represented upon the monuments of ancient Egypt. Golden spindles are mentioned both by Homer and Herodotus. The statue of Minerva, called *Palladium*, is described by Apollodorus as holding a spear in the right hand, and a distaff and spindle in the left. The distaff and spindle of Tanaquil, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, were in the time of Varro still suspended in the temple of *Sanguis*; whilst the royal robe she had made for *Sergius Tullus* was preserved in the temple of *Fortune*; and *Pliny* relates that it was in allusion to her exemplary industry that a distaff and spindle, duly furnished for use, always accompanied the Roman brides. Among our Saxon ancestors, the "spear half," and the "spindle half," expressed the male and female line: and in matters of inheritance, the spindle is continually used as a term denoting female descent. The pagan Prussians placed the distaff upon the funeral pyre of a woman; in other cases a woman's spindle was buried with her. The term *spinster*, which is still used as the designation of a woman before marriage, is explained by *Blount*, the author of the *Law Dictionary*, as "the only addition for all unmarried

women from the Viscount's daughter downwards;" but *Coke*, in contradiction to that statement, declares that a gentlewoman might repudiate such designation, "and, if a gentlewoman be named *spinster* in any original writ, &c., appeale, or inditement, she may abate or quash the same, for she hath as good right to that addition [of *generosa* or Gentlewoman] as Baronesse, Viscountesse, Marchionesse, or Dutchesse have to theirs." There is abundant proof, however, that in earlier times, the employment as well as the title of spinster was not disdained by females of the most exalted positions. In the royal graves at *St. Denis*, when rifled in 1793, were found the distaff and spindle of *Jeanne of Burgundy*, the first wife of *Philippe de Valois*; and the tomb of *Jeanne of Bourbon*, the wife of *Charles V.* also contained a spindle or distaff of gilt wood. A silver spindle was suspended at *Mayence* over the tomb of the wife of *Conrad*, Duke of *Franconia*, daughter of the Emperor *Otho*. In England, so late as the reign of *Henry VIII.* on a memorial of the family of *Sir Lewis Pollard*, as judge, his eleven sons were all represented with swords, and his eleven daughters with their spindles: this was on a glass window, which has been destroyed. *Antony Fitzherbert*, the author of the "*Boke of Husbandry*," in the same reign (and who also is generally supposed to be the same person with a judge of that name, though *Mr. Hunter*, in his edition of *Boucher's Dictionary*, has expressed some doubt of their identity), advises the good housewife, "Let thy distaffe be alwaye redye for a pastyme, that thou be not ydle. And undoubted a woman can not gette her lyvinge honestly with spynnyng on the distaffe, but it stoppeth a gap, and must nedes be had." That our ancestors considered this occupation to be coeval with the first sentence of mankind to labour is shown by one of the *Corpus Christi* plays, in which, on the expulsion from paradise, *Eve* tells *Adam*,

Ze must delve, and I xal spynne,  
In care to ledyn our lyffe;

and the same idea was preserved in the well-known couplet adopted by the English levellers of the middle ages, who asked,

When Adam dolve and Eve span,  
Who was then the gentleman?

On the font at *East Meon*, in *Hampshire* (engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. x.) one of its carved compartments represents the expulsion from paradise: where *Adam*, with a submissive air, receives a spade from the angel; whilst our common mother stalks away with head erect, plying her spindle and distaff.

Mr. Akerman exhibited, by favour of W. Tooke, esq. F.R.S. a German matrimonial medal, of the 17th century, representing the man holding a spade, and the woman a distaff and spindle; also a distaff from Pau, in the Pyrenees, of extreme lightness, being made of the stalk of maize; and coloured engravings, from the work of M. Seré, of two very beautiful *quenouilles de mariage*, of sculptured wood of the 16th century, one of which is in the museum of the Hotel de Cluny at Paris.

In the course of his paper Mr. Akerman noticed several superstitions connected with the distaff and spindle: particularly that of the *frau Berchta* of Upper Germany, of whom Grimm says that "She appears in the twelve nights (of Christmas) as a woman with shaggy hair, to inspect the spinners, when fish and porridge are to be eaten in honour of her, and all the distaffs must be spun off." Among the Danes, nothing that ran round was permitted to be set in motion from Christmas-day until New Year's-day; there was consequently neither spinning nor winding. Herrick, in his *Hesperides*, describes the old Christmas sports in England as closing on Saint Distaff's-day, the morrow after Twelfth-day:

If the maides a spinning goe,  
Burne the flax and fire the tow.

This was sometimes called Rock-day, *rock* being an old synonym for the distaff. In the astronomy of the Pagan Northmen the three stars in the belt of Orion were called *Frigga rock*, or Frigga's distaff, which in the days of Christianity was changed to *Maria rock*. There is a Swedish tradition that there must be no spinning on Thursday evening, nor in Passion week, or there would be spinning in the night. It was also considered wicked to spin on the eve of the Sabbath. The decretals of Burchard of Worms denounce certain incantations made by women on beginning to spin or weave. A French book, written in the 15th century, called *Les Evangiles des Conoilles*, was translated into English, and published by Wynkyn de Worde as "The Gospelles of Distaves;" and a reprint of the original has recently appeared in Paris. Interspersed amidst its coarse humour are many curious allusions to the superstitions of the middle ages. Among the rest, it directs the thread spun by a woman in child-bed to be tied round warts, to charm them away. We have now gleaned some of the more prominent and amusing points of Mr. Akerman's memoir; but it contained many others, and he invites the communication of more, concluding with this distich from the poet Fairfax,—

Weave thou to end this web which I begin:  
I will the Distaff hold, come thou and spin.

May 22. Earl Stanhope, Pres.

Francis Cornelius Webb, M.D. of Great Coram Street, and the Rev. William Monkhouse, of Goldington, near Bedford, were elected Fellows of the Society.

William Salt, esq. in addition to his previous donations to the Society's collection of Proclamations, &c. presented a large quantity, amounting in number to 373: for which, at the suggestion of the President, it was agreed to return a special vote of thanks signed by the Council.

Charles Spence, esq. presented a very perfect impression in gutta percha of the seal of the city of Rochester; and exhibited an excellent electrotpe fac-simile made by Mr. Ready of Cambridge, of the matrix of the well-known seal of Milo of Gloucester (engraved in Vol. XIV. of the *Archæologia*), of which the silver original is now in the possession of Miss Selwyn, of Gloucester, having been found at Ludgarshall towards the end of the last century.

Wm. Durrant Cooper, esq. F.S.A. then read an abstract and extracts from a very remarkable series of 191 letters (transcribed from Mr. Frewen's papers by Dr. Smart), written between 1664 and 1669, by a physician resident at Horslydown in the suburbs of London, and comprehending the period of the great plague of 1665. They were addressed to Philip Fryth and Samuel Jeake, of Rye, and were written by John Allin, who had been vicar of that place, but ejected in 1662. He wrote every week, and on several occasions expresses his gratitude that his letters were not refused from fear of infection. Their tidings were deeply interesting at Rye, which had suffered severely from the like scourge in the years 1544, 1563, 1580, and 1625. Allin was a man of great piety, acknowledging the hand of God throughout the visitation; but, at the same time, with the characteristic superstition of the age, attributing much to the malignity of the planets. He relates that the advent of the pestilence was heralded by blazing stars, and by other ominous portents. He stood his ground manfully, whilst the destroyer approached nearer and nearer, until at last it was at the next door on both sides, and under the same roof with himself. His brother-in-law died of it: and he remarks, "it is great mercy now considered to die of another disease." In a letter dated the 11th Sept. he writes, "Our friend Dr. Starkey is dead of this visitation, with about six more of these Chymicall practitioners, who, in an insulting way over other Galenists, and in a sorte over this visitation sicknes, which is more a judgment than a disease, because they could not resist it by their galenical medicines, which they were too confident that



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1856.]

*Archæological Institute.*

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their chymicall medicines could doe; they fixed; and the whole of the ruina placed  
would give money for the most infected in a state of greater security from the

interference of the Government of the country, to whom, however, Mr. Rhind suggested, a remonstrance might possibly be addressed with advantage in the actual position of our relations with the East. He lamented the idle mischief of heedless English tourists, whose ignoble names deface many of the most interesting remains of antiquity in Egypt. Mr. Rhind paid a well-merited tribute to the good taste and conservative care constantly evinced by Sir Gardener Wilkinson, in his investigations, as contrasted with the sad reckless course pursued by certain foreign *savants*.

Mr. Pollard gave an account of several early interments at Lincoln Cathedral, found in 1840 and 1842, on the South side: the bodies had been deposited in stone coffins, and wrapped in garments of coarse tissue, apparently of hair, which was in perfect preservation although the human remains crumbled to dust immediately on the admission of air. A portion was brought for examination. These coffins were supposed to be of the thirteenth century.

Mr. Burt read the results of a recent investigation of certain documents preserved at the Chapter house, Westminster, which throw light on the early commercial importance of Bristol. The evidence which he had discovered, amongst some proceedings of the Court of Star Chamber, relate to a great mart or fair anciently held at Bristol, and which the Corporation had sought to abolish. The proceedings attending this singular opposition to what was usually regarded as a privilege are curiously illustrative not only of the peculiar mercantile relations of that city, but of the unsettled condition of commercial interests at the period in question.

The Rev. J. Greville Chester gave an account of the discovery of a considerable number of silver pennies at York, in making a sewer in Walmgate. With a few exceptions they bear the name of St. Peter, and were struck at York, about the year 950. With these were two pennies of St. Edmund, and two silver halfpennies of St. Peter, of which no examples had previously occurred, one of the pennies also being of an unpublished type. This hoard had been deposited in a wooden box, and lay at a depth of about four feet in black earth. A large stone bead or whorl for a spindle was found in the same excavation. Mr. Greville Chester sent two of the coins for examination. The Rev. W. Sneyd exhibited several glass beads found in Berks; an enamelled pendant ornament in form of a cross, charged with five caldrons, resembling those which occur in the arms

of the De Lara family in Spain. Mr. Carington exhibited a massive gold ring found in a gravel pit on the Bansted Downs, Surrey, and bearing the initials W. T. Mr. Franks brought a leaden proof piece from a die for coining pennies, of the time of King Alfred; it was found in St. Paul's Churchyard, and was evidently a trial-piece of the engraver. Also a large collection of pilgrim's signs, found in London, comprising Canterbury bells, with other tokens given to pilgrims to the shrine of St. Thomas, and a curious variety of reliques of the same class. Mr. Coles exhibited a small money-pot, or *trellire*, of green glazed ware, found in Dunster Court, Throgmorton street, and a delicately fastened Roman fibula, also discovered in the city, and remarkable as being plated with white metal. The Hon. R. C. Neville brought a Roman die of bone, found at Arbor Banks, Ashwell, Herts, in an urn apparently of Roman ware; and a massive iron padlock, a spear-head, with other Roman objects found at Chesterford. Mr. Way exhibited a bronze ornament curiously chased and enamelled, belonging to Mr. C. Roach Smith: it is probably of early mediæval date, and had been partly gilt. Mr. T. Bond sent for examination the matrix of the seal of the Prioress of Ivingho, Bucks: it was found in a wall at Worth Matravers in the Isle of Purbeck, and is now in the possession of Mr. Willcox of Wareham. Mr. Morgan brought a massive ring of silver gilt, set with a large piece of rock-crystal, with a red foil underneath it. It bears the figures of the Evangelists, the arms of Barbo, under a papal tiara, the arms of Arragon, and the name of Pope Paul II., who was of the Barbo family, and was elected in 1464. Mr. Morgan stated that he was in possession of a considerable number of the large papal rings of this class, exclusively of the fifteenth century; they are of extraordinary weight, and scarcely suited to be actually worn, unless on some occasion of special ceremony or parade. The purpose for which they were used has not been ascertained. Mr. Morgan produced also a day and night dial of curious construction, made by Humphrey Cole, in 1575, and a portable Pedometer and sundial, made by Johan Melchior Landeck of Nuremburg. Miss Julia Bockett sent a fine silver medal by the celebrated artist Heinrich Reitz, representing Frederic Duke of Saxony, and dated 1535. The Hon. W. Fox Strangways exhibited several representations of architectural subjects, in Germany, the palace of the Dukes of Franconia at Rotenburg, buildings at Nuremburg, &c. Mr. Tite sent two fine illuminated service books, exam-

ples of Italian art in the fifteenth century ; also two portable dials, and an elaborately carved ivory comb, probably of the work of Goa. Announcement was made of the preparations for the annual meeting at Edinburgh, to commence July 22, and of the various objects of interest which will be brought under the notice of the Institute on that occasion.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEW-  
CASTLE-UPON-TYNE. ♦

*May 7.* John Clayton, esq. V.P.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, one of the Secretaries, brought under consideration the subject of a country excursion. Last year, the society made choice of a primeval object ; this year they might vary the attraction, and give their pilgrimage a mediæval character. They might, in one day, embrace Lumley castle, Finchale abbey, the Roman station commonly called Old Durham, and the battle-field of Neville's Cross, closing with Durham, its Castle and Cathedral. He also intimated that Mr. Robert White would be prepared to relate to them the story of Neville's Cross, which had never yet been correctly told. This proposal was adopted, and the second Wednesday in July was fixed upon : in the hope that the meeting might be favoured with the company of Mr. Albert Way and other distinguished antiquaries on their road to the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Edinburgh.

Dr. Bruce reported the discovery of a Roman hypocaust, in a field occupied by Mr. Thomas Murray at Chester-le-Steel. A ploughman who broke his swingletree against a stone, with intelligent interest set himself to investigate the cause, and at dinner-time laid bare the pillar of a hypocaust. Mr. Murray's workmen, hearing of the discovery, lent their willing aid at overhours, and uncovered a large tract of the remains of a suburban Roman villa, the chamber first opened being within 70 yards of the Deanery garden, closely contiguous to the supposed south rampart of the Roman castrum of Chester-le-Street, and running parallel with it. Mr. Murray had plans of the remains prepared in his office, which he (Dr. Bruce) now exhibited. Mr. M. told him, also, that when, about fourteen years ago, he ploughed this field to a greater depth than was usual, many swingletrees were broken, and so many stones were taken out that half the town was flagged with them. A barrel-drain was subsequently found, formed of Roman files, wedge-shaped, and fitted together with a very small quantity of mortar. Among the minor articles recently turned up were roofing-tiles, of the size and form

shown in the restoration of a Roman house at Sydenham. A building stone was inscribed "LEG II. AV." There was an unshapen mass of iron weighing not less than 2½ cwt., of excellent but peculiar quality. It had apparently been formed by the agency of charcoal, and seemed as if it had come from the puddling furnace. Not a single coin was found, and but small fragments of Samian or other pottery ware. Chester, as Mr. Longstaffe's map of ancient Durham showed, had been the centre of a plexus of roads in the olden time, and a central post of considerable importance. The cathedral, raised to shelter the body of St. Cuthbert, was doubtless erected at the cost of the still older Roman station ; and so, also, the more recent church, the deanery, and many private houses. Little-wonder was it, therefore, that inscribed stones were so scarce at Chester ; but in the new quarry now opened some lettered fragments might be discovered, revealing the name and the history of this Roman camp.

Mr. Hodgson Hinde contributed a summary of the history and topography of Northumberland during the Roman period—passing over two subjects, left by the writer to Dr. Bruce, viz. :—1. Roman remains discovered since the publication of the historian's last volume. 2. The evidence that Hadrian was the true builder of the several works on the line of the Wall, and that certain works and repairs may be attributable to Severus. In tracing the ancient history of Northumberland, Mr. Hinde does not—indeed, could not—strictly confine himself to the present limits of the county, but includes in his survey the entire kingdom of that name, extending from the Humber and Mersey in the South to the Forth and Clyde in the North, and comprising the two Roman provinces of Maxima Cæsariensis and Valentia, the former lying to the South and the latter to the North of the great barrier stretching from the estuary of the Tyne to the Solway. Two British tribes—the Parisi and the Brigantes—were located in Maxima. All that we know of the Parisi is the position assigned to them by Ptolemy on the sea-coast immediately North of the Humber, with a "well-sheltered bay," supposed by Horsley to be that of Bridlington. The Brigantes are described by Tacitus as the most numerous tribe in Britain, and Ptolemy speaks of their territory as extending from sea to sea, and containing nine towns (considerably more than the number assigned to any other state). Those towns seem to have occupied what are now the counties of Cumberland, Westmerland, and Lancashire, the West and North Ridings of

Yorkshire, Durham, and a small portion of Northumberland. The position of Isurium was Aldborough; of Eboracum, York; of Cataractonium, Catterick; and of Vinnonium, Binchester, near Bishop's Auckland. Isurium, or Isu-Brigantum, is supposed to have been the ancient capital of the tribe; and even under the Roman government, although inferior to Eboracum, it must, from existing remains, have been a place of considerable importance. Olicana has been assigned to Ilkley, in West York. Horsley identifies Calatum and Camulodunum with Galacum and Campodunum of the Itinerary of Antoninus, and places the former at Appleby, the latter at Gretland, near Halifax. Epiacum he conjectures to be identical with Hexham; and he gives his suffrage for placing the remaining town of Rigodunum at Warrington. The province of Valentia comprised the territories of five British tribes—the Novantæ, the Damnii, the Selgovæ, the Otadeni, and the Gadeni. The geography of this district is greatly perplexed by a mistake of Ptolemy, who seems to have formed his map from two distinct surveys, one reaching northward to the Wall, the other including the country beyond. In piecing the two together, he has turned the western part of the northern survey to the North, thus converting degrees of latitude into longitude, and the converse. The province of Galloway is transposed to the northernmost angle of the island, and Caithness is extended eastward almost across the German Ocean! Horsley rectifies this blunder, and enables us to determine with tolerable precision the relative positions of the five tribes of Valentia—the Novantæ occupying Galloway, with the Damnii to the north and the Selgovæ to the east; while beyond, on the eastern side of the island, lay the Otadeni and the Gadeni. The Novantæ had two towns—Retigionium, at Stranraer on Loch Ryan, and Lucopibia, at Wigton or Whithorn. The Damnii had six towns, thus assigned by Horsley:—Colania, Carstairs (Lanarkshire); Vanduara, Paisley; Coria, Lynekirk (Peebles); Alauna, Camelon (near Falkirk); Lindum, Kirkintilloch (near Dumbarton); and Victoria (Abernethy, Perthshire). The towns of Selgovæ, four in number, he identifies as follows:—Carbantorigum, with Berdanna, or Kier, in Perthshire; Uxelum, with Caerlavrock, in Dumfriesshire; Corda, with Cumnock, in Ayrshire; and Trimontium, with Birrenswark Hill, in Dumfriesshire. General Roy suggests the Eildon Hills, with triple peaks, as the site of Trimontium; and, if this conjecture be adopted, some difficulties are got rid of, as to the tracts occupied by the tribes,

which encumber Horsley's allocation. No town of the Gadeni is named by Ptolemy—and only two of the Otadeni, Curia and Bremenium. The site of the former is uncertain—the latter stood in the upper part of the valley of the Reed, on the great Roman road traversing the island from north to south by the Brigantian towns of Vinnovium, Cataractonium, Isurium, and Eboracum. A few miles to the south of Bremenium, on the same line of road, and also on the margin of the Reed, is another Roman station, to which, on the authority of inscriptions, the name of Habitancum is assigned, and which, from altars that have been found, seems to have been within the territory of the Gadeni. If so, Bremenium and Habitancum must have been frontier positions of the Otadeni and Gadeni, each of whom, as well as the Brigantes, were partially located within the modern county of Northumberland. The Brigantes are first mentioned by Tacitus, A.D. 50. He describes them as being in a state of rebellion. They must therefore have submitted to the Roman government at a somewhat earlier period; and Mr. Hinde gives reasons for concluding that their submission must have occurred from 45 to 49. In the year 50, Ostorius Scapula was appointed to the government; and having suppressed an outbreak of the Iceni, and overrun the country of the Cangî, he was crossing over to the west coast, but was recalled by intelligence of disturbances among the Brigantes—who, when he hastened back, and restored order, returned to their allegiance. They still maintained, however, their domestic government, under their queen, Cartismandua, who was not only favourably inclined towards the invaders, but glad to avail herself of their protection against civil commotions amongst her own people. She proved her zeal for her new allies by giving up to them Caractacus, king of the Silures, who, after a gallant struggle for the liberties of his country, had been compelled to seek refuge at her court. The Silures, however, deprived of their king, still maintained an obstinate resistance, and Ostorius sunk in the conflict, worn out by fatigue and annoyance, leaving the Roman forces in Britain for a time without any recognised head. When Diddius Gallus succeeded to the vacant command, the victorious Silures had been joined by Venusius, the repudiated husband of Cartismandua, and, next to Caractacus, the ablest of the British leaders. His queen, who enjoyed the crown in her own right, had contracted a second marriage with his armour-bearer, Vellocatus; and the bulk of her disgusted people had sided with Venusius. For the restoration of her authority, Cartismandua

was indebted to the legions of her foreign allies—whose ambition was not long contented with directing the affairs of the Brigantes in the character of protectors only: they sought to recompense themselves for past sacrifices by territorial conquest. Potilius Cerealis was the first to make the attempt, but at the close of his government the work was incomplete; and it is uncertain whether the subjugation of the province was concluded by his successor, Julius Frontinus, or was reserved for the genius of Agricola, who assumed the command A.D. 78, and closed his career with the battle of the Grampians—the jealousy of Domitian then prompting his recal. A blank of upwards of thirty years now occurs in the history of Britain. On the accession of Hadrian, A.D. 117, we read that “the Britons refused any longer to be held in obedience;” and, three years later, we find the emperor himself coming over to compose the disturbances, and, ere his departure, commencing the erection of that famous wall which bears his name, to protect the Roman province from the incursions of the northern barbarians. Under Antoninus Pius, the immediate successor of Hadrian, another barrier—an earthen rampart—was erected by the prætor, Lollius Urbicus, a hundred miles in advance of the Wall, extending from the Forth to the Clyde, across the peninsula which Agricola had previously defended by a chain of forts. Two formidable invasions of the Roman province by the Caledonians are recorded between the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Severus—one in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, repelled (with what fortune we know not) by Calpurnius Agricola—the other in the reign of Commodus, repelled by Ulpian Marcellus with eminent success. Fresh incursions early disturbed the reign of Severus, whose unwarlike lieutenant, Virius Lupus, bought off the invaders with gold—thus, at the same time, tempting them to renewed assaults. Severus himself came over to Britain, and, for the first time since the days of Julius Agricola, carried the arms of Rome beyond the limits of Valentia. He penetrated to the furthest extremity of the island; but the natives, profiting by their former lessons, gave him no chance of a general engagement. They left him to the toils of the march and the rigour of the climate, harassing and attacking him wherever they could; and, vexed and exhausted, he died at York on his return, A.D. 211, after a residence of somewhat more than two years in Britain. Mr. Hinde corrects the assumption, founded on the adoption by Severus of Hadrian’s rampart as the basis of his fortifications, that the district of Valentia,

lying between the two barriers, had been abandoned. That the Gadeni and the other intramural tribes ever reverted to their former state of independence and barbarism, is contradicted by the fact that, when the Romans finally left the island, the Forth and the Clyde, and not the Tyne and the Solway, were the recognised limits between the barbarian Picts and the Romanized Britons.

There is no evidence that the stations of the vallum of Antoninus were ever occupied in force after the reign of its founder—though it may be inferred that in the reign of Valentinian they were used by exploratory parties under Theodosius. But we have evidence that some stations, and especially Bremenium (of which the works were of unusual magnitude and strength), were maintained far beyond the Wall of Hadrian.

From the reign of Severus the Roman power was fully established in Britain. The imperial commanders were satisfied of the worthlessness of further conquests, while the barbarians were deterred from renewed aggressions. Even the rebellion of Carausius, although for a time it isolated Britain from the rest of the empire, in no respect altered the condition of the natives. The Roman legions were still predominant, although they obeyed a master whose power was limited to the island. After the death of Carausius and Allectus, the Brigantian city of Eboracum was again the seat of an imperial court. There Constantius died, and there Constantine assumed the purple.

In the reign of Constantius we first find the term Picts applied to the Caledonians and the neighbouring tribes; and in the reign of Constantine we have them joined in their incursions by the Scots, a kindred people from the opposite coast of Ireland. In the reign of Jovian we read of a joint invasion by the Picts, Scots, and Saxons, to whom are added the Attacotti—another North British tribe, now first noticed. Under Valentinian, the evil became so formidable as to threaten the stability of the imperial dominion. The Franks and the Saxons, in 368, ravaged the coast of Gaul; whilst a simultaneous invasion of the British province was undertaken by confederate bands of Picts, Scots, and Attacotti, who overran nearly the whole country, and threatened London itself. In successive engagements they defeated and slew the two chief military officers, in whom was vested the command of all the garrisons in the island—the Duke of Britain, and the Count of the Maritime Tract (or, as he was afterwards termed, of the Saxon Shore). Valentinian, himself menaced in Gaul, and far from the



seat of government, could only send over to Britain one of his immediate attendants, and made choice of Severus, Count of the Domestics—subsequently superseded by Jovinus; but nothing decisive was done until the celebrated Theodosius was brought from Rome, and placed in Britain in chief command—landing at Richborough from Boulogne, and marching to London with four corps of the Palatine Auxiliaries. He, by valour and policy, subdued the enemy and recovered the province—"restored anew the cities and fortresses (castra)—suffering, indeed, from many injuries, but constructed for the maintenance of a long peace." From the usurpation of Maximus, proclaimed emperor in Britain, A.D. 383, to the death of Theodosius (son of the distinguished commander of that name), in 395, we have no notice of any events in this island; and the first ten years of Honorius are equally barren of records of events in Britain. In the year 406, her name again appears, almost for the last time, in connection with the history of the empire of which it had so long formed a part, and which was now fast hastening to dissolution from the continuous attacks of the barbarous nations on all sides. "The Vandals," says Zosimus, "uniting with the Suevi and Alani, greatly afflicted the Transalpine nations; and, having committed much slaughter, caused so great consternation, even to the armies in Britain, as to compel them, lest they should reach even themselves, to elect an emperor of their own." From this passage we learn that, twenty years after the departure of Maximus, there were still armies in Britain; and we may infer that they were not inadequate to defend the frontier from the Picts and Scots, or their apprehensions would hardly have been excited by dangers so remote as an invasion of the Vandals or Suevi. To proceed, however, with Zosimus:—"The soldiers who were serving in Britain having revolted, placed one Marcus on the imperial throne, and obeyed him as ruler in that country. Having despatched him, however, for not assenting to their practices, they brought forward Gratian, and, putting on him a purple robe and a diadem, they gave him an imperial guard; but, growing dissatisfied with him also, they deposed and slew him four months afterwards, and delivered up the empire to Constantine,"—selected from the very dregs of the army for the prestige of his name. A quarrel with Gerontius, one of his generals, led to the severance of Britain from the Roman empire in the chequered reign of Constantine. "Gerontius, deeply incensed," says Zosimus, "and having gained over the soldiers, urged the

barbarians who were amongst the Celts to revolt against Constantine, who was unable to oppose them in consequence of the absence of the greater part of the troops in Spain. The barbarians beyond the Rhine also ravaging everything at pleasure, compelled the inhabitants of the Britannic islands, as well as some of the Celts, to revolt from the Roman empire, and to live independent of it, no longer obeying the laws. Thus the people of Britain, taking up arms, and braving every danger, freed their cities from the invading barbarians. The whole of Armorica also, and other provinces of Gaul, imitating the Britons, liberated themselves in like manner, expelling the Roman prefects, and setting up a civil government according to their own inclinations. This defection of Britain and the Celts took place during the time of Constantine's usurpation, the barbarians rising up in consequence of the neglect of the government." The legions taking no part in this conflict, the inference is irresistible that the last of them had followed Constantine to Gaul. The enemies against whom the Britons exerted themselves so successfully after the withdrawal of the Roman legions were not the Picts and Scots, but the predatory continental tribes from beyond the Rhine; but we may readily believe the statements of Gildas and Nennius that the insular barbarians were not long in taking advantage of the absence of the imperial troops to renew their incursions from the North. Twice, we are told, they sought assistance from Rome; and on two occasions a military force was sent to their aid. To a third application an unfavourable answer was returned, the necessities of the empire rendering it impossible to spare troops for their relief. The last of these applications is assigned to the year of the third consulship of Ætius, A.D. 427; but we find that, long before this, the emperor Honorius had positively declined to interfere in the affairs of the island; nor is it probable that after the troops were once withdrawn, and the Britons had availed themselves of the opportunity to assert their liberty, any aid was ever sent from Rome, however urgently it might be required. The following message of Honorius, recorded by Zosimus, was probably an answer to such an application, rather than a gratuitous communication. It is at all events the last notice in any Greek or Latin author of any intercourse between the imperial government and Britain. "Honorius, having sent letters to the states of Britain, counselling them to be watchful of their own security, and having rewarded his soldiers with the money sent by Heraclianus, lived with all imaginable ease."—

[Such, with many gaps, is a digest of Mr. Hodgson Hinde's elaborate historical paper, which was only read in part at this meeting.]

#### ROMAN MONUMENTS AT YORK.

At the monthly meeting of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society held on the 6th of May, the Rev. John Kenrick, one of the honorary secretaries, read a paper, On some Monuments of the Reign of Trajan. The scantiness of the literary materials for the history of this reign, which, according to the expression of Gibbon, we know only "by the glimmerings of an abridgement, or the doubtful light of a panegyric," makes the evidence of monuments and coins particularly valuable. Trajan was ridiculed by the Emperor Constantine for his fondness for seeing his own name inscribed on walls, and nicknamed by him *parietaria*, wall-flower. The reproach came with a bad grace from Constantine, who stripped the arch of Trajan of its bas-reliefs to adorn his own, and antiquaries and historians have much reason to rejoice that he multiplied memorials of himself in all parts of his empire. One of the most important of these is the tablet found in 1854 in King's Square, York, and fully illustrated by Mr. Wellbeloved in the second part of the Society's Proceedings, p. 282. It records the performance of some work at York, in the year 108, by his command, by the ninth or Spanish Legion. The principal object of the paper was to ascertain whether it would help at all in fixing the age at which the walls of York were erected, a point hitherto quite undetermined. From its size and form it must have been intended to be affixed to a building of some magnitude; it was found just beside the line of the Roman wall, and at a point where the proportions of the castrum would lead us to look for a gate, and where tradition speaks of an imperial palace. These circumstances point to the conclusion, that Eburacum was surrounded with walls at least as early as the reign of Trajan. The country of the Brigantes was conquered by Agricola, A.D. 80, and the ninth legion, mentioned in this inscription, was probably left here by him on his return from his Caledonian campaigns. Eburacum must have become a military position, owing to its central situation, immediately on Agricola's conquest. The fate of Camalodunum, which had been destroyed in the revolt of the Iceni, "*quia nullis munimentis septum*" (Tac. Ann. 14, 31), would be a warning to the Romans not to leave their towns defenceless, and, though at first perhaps only fortified by a rampart of earth, we may

conclude from analogy that it would not long remain without a wall of stone. It is incredible that a tablet so large and so finely executed as ours should have been destined for a city either defenceless or surrounded only by an earthwork. The construction of our walls closely resembles the description given by Pliny the younger, in a letter to Trajan (10, 48), of a mode of building practised in that age. He says of the walls of the theatre of Nicæa, that they were giving way "*quia sine cæmento farcti, nec testaceo opere præcincti*;" "because they were filled in without hewn stones in the middle, and without a band of brickwork." Any one who examines the wall which remains in the grounds of the Society, will see that it is filled in with rubble, like the theatre of Nicæa, the *cæmenta* or squared stones not going through; but that, unlike the Nicæan architect, the builder has strengthened his work by a band of brick. This passage has been a source of perplexity to the commentators, from which a glance at the walls of Eburacum would have relieved them. One of them takes *cæmento* in the sense of mortar, which it never has in the classics, who always use it of hewn and squared stones, or of small fragments, serving to fill up the interstices of larger blocks; another supposes the *opus testaceum* to mean a composition of pounded brick and lime, which, however suitable for flooring, could not strengthen a wall, nor could its use be called *præcinctio*. This mode of building is very general in the Roman remains in the South: it is seen at Richborough, at Pevensey, at Lymne, at Bittern (Clausentum), at Colchester, and Wroxeter, and generally where there are remains of Roman walls; but, it is believed, not north of York, certainly not along Hadrian's wall, nor in the few specimens of Roman masonry which remain in Scotland.

It is probable, however, that Eburacum, though walled in the time of Trajan, was then merely a military station. We have never found within the area of Roman York traces of public buildings, or costly dwelling-houses, such as the south side of the river has furnished. In this respect York affords a remarkable contrast to Aldborough, where all the principal remains of antiquity are within the walls. York, we know, became a colony; see the sarcophagus of M. Verecundus Diogenes, illustrated in Part 1, p. 52, of the Society's Proceedings. It was probably after that event, and after the whole Brigantian region had been rendered secure by Hadrian's wall, that York became the abode of a considerable civil population, though without ceasing to be

the chief military station in the north of Britain.

An objection to the age now assigned to the walls of York may be derived from the circumstance that there are some inscriptions in the lower compartments of the Multangular tower, in which mention is made of the sixth legion, which did not come to Britain till the reign of Hadrian, Trajan's successor. These inscriptions, however, are no records of the building of the tower, but scratchings of their names and legion, such as soldiers would naturally make to enliven the tedium of the guard-room. Hence the mention of *Antonius Præfectus Militum Leg. vi. Vict.* in the dark basement chamber of the Multangular tower, which was little better than a dungeon. Such records are found on the walls of the barracks at Pompeii. As far as we can judge, from the forms of the letters and the prevalence of ligatures, these scratchings are of a late date. (See *Wellbeloved's Eburacum*, p. 59.) Trajan was at Rome at the time when this tablet was executed; see *Eckhel's annals* of his reign; and no one who has observed in *Pliny's Letters* the minute attention which he paid to all the affairs of Bithynia, will be surprised that he should have commanded the execution of a work at York. The tantalising brevity of the inscription prevents our knowing precisely what the work was on which his legionaries were occupied; but, whatever it was, it is a proof of the importance of *Eburacum*, and it must be gratifying to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society to possess the only stone inscribed with the illustrious name of the best of Roman emperors which has yet been found in Britain.

At the same meeting a communication was read from the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, the curator of antiquities, stating that upon examination of 53 Roman coins, part of a hoard lately found near Warter on the Wolds, and presented at the last meeting by Wm. Rudston Read, esq., with one exception they were coins of Gallienus, and of some of the usurpers usually called the Thirty Tyrants. Mr. Wellbeloved also noticed the recent discovery in Walmgate of a large hoard of English or Northumbrian silver coins, consisting chiefly if not entirely of those usually called saints, from their bearing the names of St. Peter, St. Martin, or St. Edmund (already noticed in our report of the *Archæological Institute*.) They are of the size and form of pennies, and Mr. Wellbeloved refers them to the first half of the tenth century. Two of the hoard have been purchased by the society, one with the legend *Sancti Petri Eboraci*, the other probably of St. Edmund.

#### SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY, STATISTICS, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

*April 24.* The eighth annual meeting of this Society was held at Norton, the Rev. W. Spring Casborne officiating as President.

The company first assembled at the fine church of Thurston; where Mr. Tymms, the Secretary, read a paper descriptive of its architectural peculiarities, among which are three sedilia and a double piscina with shelf, one of the most perfect examples of the kind in the county; and he related much curious history of the old chapel of Our Lady and its image of the Virgin, shewing the great devotion of the parishioners as indicated by the many gifts or bequests of land, &c. to provide for the burning of the "light of Our Lady" on all festival days for ever.

The party then proceeded to Little Haugh Hall, Norton, the seat of P. Huddleston, esq. where Mr. Tymms read a paper on the history of the estate, which was imagined to be a gold-field in the time of Henry VIII. and still retains "the diggings" in which the royal miners, brought from Cornwall for the purpose, sought for "nuggets." The house was for many years the residence of Dr. Cox Macro, the accomplished collector, who, inheriting a good fortune from his father, one of the "merchant princes" of Bury, and possessing an ardent taste for the arts, made it one of the best specimens at the time of an embellished residence of a country gentleman. Its walls were adorned by a collection of paintings of the old masters that had belonged to Sir James Thornhill; by many family portraits from the hands of Sir Godfrey Kneller, Housman, Mieris, &c.; and by specimens of contemporary art, including many of the works of Peter Tillemans, the celebrated Dutch painter of animals, who died here, in 1734, having been working the day before on the portrait of a horse. The Doctor's collection of MSS. here was perhaps one of the best in private hands, including many precious tomes (now alas! dispersed) that had formed part of the library of the monks of Bury, and a body of letters of the Protestant Martyrs, probably inherited from his ancestor, Dr. Cox, Bishop of Ely. Some parts of the house still remain as in Macro's time. The most interesting are the Painted Staircase, the work of Tillemans and F. Huysman; a carved ceiling of very rich and elaborate design, by Davis; and a room hung with tapestry of a kind like that still remaining in the house of the Macros at Bury St. Edmund's.

The meeting for the transaction of the annual business was held in the National School-room at Norton, where a number

of antiquities, curiosities, and fossils were assembled to form a temporary museum. The report of the Committee congratulated the members on the satisfactory progress of the Society. A valuable collection of British Birds, formed by the Rev. J. B. P. Dennis, has been placed by that gentleman in the Museum, and the Committee have added to the Library the extensive series of Drawings and Prints relative to the county of Suffolk, which has been formed at great cost, and arranged in thirty-one volumes by Mr. W. S. Fitch, and a copy of Professor Agassiz's splendid work on Fossil Fishes, in ten volumes. To obtain these two desirable acquisitions the Committee have incurred an expenditure of 220*l.*; but their appeal to the noblemen and gentlemen of the county generally has been responded to by a private subscription of about 180*l.* For the remaining 40*l.* they look with confidence to the liberality of the members of the Institute. The Committee were also anxious to secure for the Institute the valuable Geological Collection of the late Rev. T. Image, of Whepstead; and with this view the Rev. J. B. P. Dennis kindly exerted himself to raise the requisite amount by subscription; but, though his efforts were favourably met, a sufficient sum had not been promised to justify the Committee in concluding the purchase, when the Trustees of the Woodwardian Museum, at Cambridge, entered into negotiations with Mr. Image, and obtained the collection for that institution. The Committee, however, have reason to hope that they may still be able to make extensive additions to this department of their Museum, by an arrangement with the Woodwardian Museum for duplicates.

The sum of 100*l.* has been voted to the Committee by the Council of the Bury Athenæum, and will be devoted to the provision of new cases and other improvements in the Museum.

The Committee, acting on the suggestion of several gentlemen who take a deep interest in the *statistics* of the county, that the Society should include this important branch of science among its objects—propose to alter the title of the Institute to "The Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Statistics, and Natural History," and to open the pages of its Journal to the publication of the results of statistical inquiries.

Meetings have been held during the year at Lavenham, Woolpit, Haughley, Stowmarket, and Bury; and in every place the members have been received with the utmost kindness and sympathy.

A communication was read from Mr. Warren on that part of the Roman Road

which crosses what was formerly Pakenham Heath, now part of the Queach farm, and not far from the Red Castle farm, where a tessellated pavement was found many years ago.

The Rev. Copinger Hill communicated a copy of the grant, by Henry VIII. to Walter Copinger, to wear his bonnet in the royal presence as elsewhere at his liberty. The reason assigned for this privilege is that Mr. Copinger "is so diseased in his head that without his great danger he cannot be conveniently discovered of the same."

C. Roach Smith, esq. (hon. member), communicated a note of some Roman coins picked up from time to time at Exning, in the possession of J. H. Hearn, esq.

Mr. Tymms communicated a note of the names of those Members for the county and boroughs in Suffolk who advanced horse, money, and plate, for defence of the Parliament, in 1642, from a MS. in possession of a descendant of Speaker Lenthall.

Among various exhibitions, Mr. Warren sent a very fine and extensive collection of Roman and Saxon antiquities, chiefly personal ornaments, in gold, silver, and bronze, most of them found in the immediate neighbourhood: a gold girdle buckle; a gold cross for suspension from the neck; and several gold brooches or fibulæ, all admirable examples of goldsmith's and jeweller's work in the Anglo-Saxon times. Also a Seal of Sir Simon de Craie, found near Mildenhall. This name and arms occur in a roll of arms of Peers and Knights t. Edw. II., amongst those of the county of Kent. Arms, de Goules, a une crois engrelé de or.

Mr. Barsham exhibited an alabaster picture of the Last Supper, of the 15th century; and a Herbal, by Rembert Dodoens, translated by Henry Lyte, published by Gerard Dewes, Pawles Churchyard, at the signe of the Swanne, 1578. This is bound in leather, stamped on the covers with the Bear and ragged staff, and motto, *Droit et Loyal*, with initials in MS. on the cover and title-page of R.L. (Robert Earl of Leicester).

Mr. Tymms exhibited an impression of an antique gem, with the figure of Pegasus, set in iron, plated with silver, and used as a brooch, with this inscription on the setting: SIGILL' WILL'I DE BOSCO. It was found while digging in a garden in Bury St. Edmund's.

#### SEPULCHRAL RELICS IN PERTSHIRE.

A highly interesting discovery of sepulchral relics has, been made in the grounds of William Stirling, esq. M.P. of Keir,



near Dumblane, in Perthshire. In the course of constructing a new walk in the park, about a mile south-east of the Mansion-House, the workmen came upon a bed of loose earth, resting on the channel surface of the grounds. On removing the earth, a place of ancient sepulture was discovered. Numerous cinerary urns, full of calcined bones, were found placed at irregular distances, and within a few inches of the surface. These urns, of which the greater number fell to pieces on exposure to the atmosphere, were of the average depth of twelve inches, and about nine inches in diameter at the mouth. Each was placed in the usual manner, with the mouth inverted on a flat stone; while they were severally surrounded with irregular slabs of sandstone, to protect them against the pressure of the adjacent soil. Like those of the rudimentary form, they are of the flower-pot or bee-hive shape, and bear distinct marks of being constructed at the potter's wheel. Of each urn, the external surface of the lower portion, and the margin of the mouth, are ornamented with indentations by a sharp pointed instrument. Among the incinerated remains in the interior were found many fragments of burnt bones, which have been carefully preserved. About the centre of the sepulchral bed, the bones of a skeleton were found extended at full length, nearly in the direction of north-east and south-west. Along with several that were inadvertently destroyed by the workmen have likewise been discovered two perfect specimens of the "incense cup" or bowl, of fictile ware, which not unfrequently accompanies the cinerary urn at the period to which these remains evidently belong. Of these one is remarkably entire. It is precisely in the form of a goblet, or ordinary cooking vessel; is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches at greatest breadth, 2 inches in length, and adorned around the sides with a succession of ornaments incised in form of letter V. Two hair markings surround the top and base, and similar workings encompass the angular incisions. The other bowl is of similar form and dimensions, but instead of the angular cuttings it is pierced by four small holes in the centre of the two opposite sides, evidently for the purpose of suspension. Both the vessels had been provided with covers, which, however, had been lost. They both contained interesting remains. In each were found portions of copper; and along with these, in the former bowl, were three different specimens of fictile ware, which evidently had been used for personal ornaments. One of these ornaments is in the form of an oblong bead, half an inch in length, with a well-rounded aperture in the centre;

the second is button-shaped, flat on one side, and convex on the other, and punctured on the upper side with nine apertures, of which five extend to the lower side; the third is of an annular shape, much resembling an iron net. The fragments of copper found in the former vessel, on being united, present a cuneiform appearance, and may have formed a weapon about two inches in length. These discoveries are somewhat important to the archæologist. Ornaments of jet and bronze are often found in connexion with ancient sepulchral remains, but trinkets of fictile ware are of more uncommon occurrence. The presence of these remains along with the fragments of copper in the urns now discovered would point their origin to the transition era between the stone and bronze period of the archæologist; while the position of the sepulchral deposits, as well as the workmanship on the urns, would refer to a period when interment near the surface had superseded the practices of inhumation in the huge cromlech and chambered barrow. The period thus indicated would correspond with the Roman era in North Britain, when the heights of Keir were covered with the rude forts of the Caledonians, reared to keep watch over the imperial invaders. Some of these forts still remain. A few years ago two pyres, for the process of cremation, were found on the table-land at Bridge of Allan, about a mile east of the spot where the present relics have been discovered; and copper, easily fusible, is found in large quantities in the same vicinity. The sepulchral remains now discovered will be added to the collection of the objects of vertu in the mansion of Keir.

#### TOPOGRAPHY OF JERUSALEM.

At a meeting of the Oxford Architectural Society held on the 7th of May, the Rev. George Williams, Vice-Provost of King's College, Cambridge, delivered a very interesting lecture "On the supposed Identity of the Mosque of Omar with the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem." This theory, advocated by Mr. Ferguson, has been acquiesced in by the Rev. A. P. Stanley, as well as by a recent writer in the Christian Remembrancer. Mr. Ferguson considers the Mosque of Omar, which occupies the site of the Temple, to be the actual Church built over the Holy Sepulchre by the Emperor Constantine himself; but every consideration—historical, local, and architectural—militates against this supposition. The learned lecturer explained that the true Church of the Holy Sepulchre stood on the opposite (or western) side of the city, over against the Temple; and he vindicated, in



a very interesting manner, the authenticity of what he described as the traditional belief of Western Christendom,—illustrating his statements and his reasoning by a reference to diagrams, and a plan of the Holy City. A cave in the rock, into which is a descent by steps, is appealed to in both places as an evidence of the reality of the site: and it was a matter of much curiosity with Mr. Williams' auditory to know how he would dispose of the subterranean cavity exhibited by the section of the Mosque of Omar. In due time was explained, that this cavern is none other than the thrashing-floor of Araunah—the exact spot which the brazen altar of sacrifice stood: and that a passage, certainly extending, though it has never yet been thoroughly explored, as far as the brook Kedron, carried off the blood and offal of the victims offered in sacrifice.

#### EXCAVATIONS AT OSTIA.

Excavations which have been for some time in progress at Ostia have led to interesting and valuable results. In three places there the ground has been opened, and everywhere it is evident that no previous researches had ransacked the buried treasures of this now forlorn region, on the pestilential Maremma. The most precious objects hitherto brought to light are the following: four large mosaics, with black figures on a white ground, one of superior effect and execution to the rest—described, indeed, as scarcely surpassed in beauty by any coloured works of this description and antiquity; about one hundred inscriptions, some on cippi, surrounded by ornamental sculptures, some containing indications of public and private offices in ancient Rome that curiously illustrate her annals; eight ossuary urns of great beauty, some in the form of houses

and temples, others adorned with masks, busts, rams' heads, fruit, flowers, and figures of children in relief, and among the epitaphs on which are many names of great families celebrated in the first century of the empire; five sarcophagi, of which two are adorned with graceful reliefs of nymphs riding on tritons that swim in the sea—one of the received symbols of Elysian bliss in the monumental sculpture of Paganism—all perfectly preserved; a statue of a female veiled, wearing the prætexta and bulla, in recumbent attitude, of life size and good execution; a bust of admirable style, recognised, by comparison with medals and other sculptures, as the portrait of Julia, daughter of Augustus, found in a niche carefully walled up, as if to conceal and yet preserve it—a peculiarity to be accounted for, as itself illustratively historic, by reference to the well-known tale of disorders and disgraces that have rendered infamous the memory of that princess. And it is remarkable that precisely in this manner immured, yet so as to be more effectually preserved, were found other busts of historic personages celebrated for the vicissitudes of their fortunes, as the triumvirs Anthony and Lepidus, now in the Vatican. All other objects have been left at Ostia, for the most part on the spots where they were found; but this bust of Julia alone has now its place in the Chiaramonte Museum at the Vatican. It represents a female past the bloom of youth, but not without beauty or characteristics of intellect—the hair low and braided in minutely wavy lines, the brow low and flat, the eyes large and melancholy, the expression that of one whose existence is false, careworn from the necessity for concealment or restraint. The execution is most delicate, the marble of a fine mellow tint, like the most prized Greek species.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

*Paris.*—A tripartite treaty was concluded on the 15th of April between France, England, and Austria, by which the three countries contract with each other to join in a guarantee of the Turkish dominions.

*Denmark.*—The Danish Government have published a protocol, dated May 9, which records the proposals made by that Government and accepted by Russia,

Sweden, and the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, for the commutation of the Sound dues. Denmark renounces the Sound or Belt dues in consideration of a compensation of 32,000,000 Rix dollars. This sum would have to be paid by the different commercial nations in the proportion of the trade now carried on by them through the Sound. The proportion of Great Britain is 10,126,855 Rix dollars, and

that of Russia 9,739,993 Rix dollars. The negotiation is at present in suspense in consequence of a difference of opinion between the Danish and English Governments.

*Prussia.*—M. de Rochow-Plessow, who killed M. de Hinckeldy in a duel, has been sentenced by court martial to five years' imprisonment in the fortress of Stettin. Count Grabow, commander of Stettin, is the uncle of M. de Rochow. Both the seconds have been acquitted.

*Constantinople.*—A treaty has been concluded between England, France, and the Porte, by which the two former Powers undertake to withdraw their forces within six months.

Several large French barracks at Douad Pasha have been burnt down. Accounts from Anapa of the 29th of April say that hostilities have re-commenced between the Russians and Circassians.

A letter from the Principalities states that General Coronini has informed Prince Ghika that the evacuation of Moldo-Wallachia by the Austrian troops will begin directly, and will be effected within six months.

*Malta.*—A serious military riot occurred at Malta on the evening of the 6th May, when a number of the Italian Legion paraded through the streets of Valetta, singing songs of liberty, and using insulting expressions towards the natives. The Inspector of Police, while endeavouring to pacify them, was mortally stabbed, and only survived a few minutes. On the

afternoon of the 8th, the disturbances were renewed, and a very mutinous spirit having manifested itself, their stock of ammunition was removed, and late in the afternoon the Hannibal, ship of the line, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, was towed into Marsamusetto Harbour, and took up a position in front of the Fort Manuel encampment. No further disturbances have taken place. The Italians are strictly confined to Fort Manuel, and the Hannibal has returned to her old station in the Great Harbour.

*Central America* continues in a state of anarchy and bloodshed. At the battle of Santa Rosa, 305 filibusters, under Col. Schlessinger, were defeated by the Costa Ricans with a loss of 127 men. On the 6th April, Walker left Rivas, withdrawing his troops from the towns of Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. These towns were immediately occupied by the enemy and the inhabitants shot. He returned to Rivas with 600 men on the 11th, and attacked the Costa Ricans in the Plaza, but after 12 hours' fight withdrew with the loss of 150 men. The position of the Americans in Nicaragua is melancholy indeed. Walker will not allow them to move without passports, and if they remain they are sure to fall into the hands of the Costa Ricans, who shoot them without mercy. The complete overthrow of Walker in a short time is said to be certain. An English naval force has been sent to Grey Town, at the mouth of the San Juan River.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*April 29.* This day the ratification of Peace was proclaimed with the ancient ceremonies throughout the metropolis: first in front of St. James's Palace, and next at Charing-cross; after which the heralds went to Temple bar, where they were received by the Lord Mayor and City functionaries, and then proceeded to read the proclamation at the end of Chancery-lane, at the ancient site of Cheapside-cross, and at the Royal Exchange. In most corporate towns the proclamation was made with the like ceremonies in the course of the next few days.

*May 4.* This day being appointed for a General Thanksgiving, was universally observed by a form of prayer and sermons appropriate to the occasion. The Bishop of Bath and Wells preached before the House of Lords in Westminster Abbey; and the Rev. Thomas Garnier before the Commons in St. Margaret's church. The Lord Mayor (though of the Jewish per-

suation) attended St. Paul's cathedral, where the Dean preached. The sermon in the chapel at Buckingham palace was made by the Bishop of Oxford; and in the afternoon her Majesty privately attended Westminster Abbey. Collections were made for several charitable purposes: but very generally for a Memorial Church proposed to be erected at Constantinople, the fund for which was inaugurated at a public meeting held on the 28th April, and the funds collected for which amounted on the 20th May to 10,500*l*.

*May 19.* In a Court of Common Council the freedom of the city of London was presented to Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, G.C.B. by whom the honour was highly appreciated. It was placed in a richly chased gold box valued at 100 guineas, its lid exhibiting figures of Victory and Fame (represented in the Illustrated London News).

The trial of *William Palmer*, aged 31,

for poisoning John Parsons Cook, having been moved from Stafford to the Central Criminal Court (in pursuance of a special act of parliament passed for that purpose), was commenced before Lord Campbell, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Cresswell, on Wednesday the 14th of May. The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney-general, and the defence by Mr. Serjeant Shee. The crime was commenced at Shrewsbury Races, and consummated at Rugeley, where Palmer resided as a medical practitioner, on the 21st Nov. 1855. The victim was first subjected to antimony, and his death arose from tetanus, produced by strychnia. Cook had been

educated for the law, but both parties had latterly neglected their profession for the turf. The trial was remarkable for the conflicting testimonies of the medical witnesses as to the effects of poison. It lasted for twelve days; when on Tuesday the 27th May, the accused was found guilty, and the same evening was conveyed to Stafford for execution. The culprit is suspected to have poisoned his wife, on whose death, in Sept. 1853, he received 13,000*l.* on her life insurance; and in Aug. 1855, a brother died, whose life he had also insured for the like sum, which the office refused to pay.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

*April 2.* Invested, at Malta, with the Grand Cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George: Sir Ignatius Bonavita, Sir Paolo Dingli, Baron Sir Giuseppe de Piro, and Sir William Thornton; and, by dispensation from formal investiture, Sir William Reid.

*April 15.* William Congreve Brackenbury, esq. now Consul at Bilbao, to be Consul at Vigo.—Barnaby Murphy, esq. now Vice-Consul at Alexandretta, to be Consul for the provinces of Biscay and Guipuscoa, to reside at Bilbao.

*April 18.* Henry Grant Foote, esq. now Vice-Consul at Salvador, to be Consul at Salvador.—Edward Hall, esq. now Vice-Consul at Comayagua, to be Consul at Comayagua.

*April 25.* Alan Ker, esq. now Chief Justice of Nevis, to be Chief Justice of Dominica.—David Cameron, esq. to be Chief Justice of Vancouver's Island.—Robert Richard Torrens, esq. Colonial Treasurer and Registrar-General of South Australia, to be a Member of the Executive Council of that colony.—Alfred Hillman, esq. Senior Assistant-Surveyor in Western Australia, to be a Member of the Executive Council of that colony during the temporary absence of the Surveyor-General.—John Wilson Travis, esq. to be a Member of the Executive Council of Honduras.—William Davies, esq. to be a Member of the Council of Dominica.

*April 29.* Major-Gen. Sir Harry D. Jones, K.C.B., R. Eng. to be Governor of the Royal Military College, *vice* Gen. Sir G. Scovell, res.

*April 30.* H. J. Witney, esq. to be Harbour-Master of Georgetown, in British Guiana.

*May 2.* The Duke of Argyll elected a Knight of the Thistle.

*May 3.* Major-Generals Henry William Barnard, C.B. and Henry Lord Rokeby to be Knights Commanders of the Bath.

*May 4.* Lord Wodehouse to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to Russia.

*May 9.* Hon. Julian Fane (First Paid Attaché at Vienna) to be Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

*May 10.* Lieut. J. A. Ballard, Lieut.-Colonel in the service of H.I.M. the Sultan, Lieut. C. C. Teesdale, Lieut.-Colonel in the same service, and Capt. H. L. Thompson, Major in the same service, to be Honorary Companions of the Bath; and of Dr. Humphry Sandwith, late Inspector-General of Hospitals in the same service, to be an Honorary Companion of the Bath (Civil Division).

*May 12.* Major-General William Fenwick

Williams, of Kars, K.C.B. created a Baronet (with a pension of 1,000*l.* granted by Parliament).

*May 13.* The Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines to be the Fourth Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, *vice* Lord John Russell, res.—The Rev. Robert Smith to be Chaplain of the Scots Kirk at Kandy, in Ceylon.—Douglas Wales, esq. to be Harbour-Master of Port Louis, in Mauritius.—Henry Connor, esq. to be Assessor to the Native Chiefs within the Protected Territories on the Gold Coast.—The Duke of Somerset, Lord Stanley, the Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice, Lieut.-Gen. E. B. Wynyard, C.B., Lieut.-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry David Jones, K.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry J. W. Bentinck, K.C.B., George Carr Glyn, esq., and Colonel E. R. Wetherall, C.B. to be Commissioners for Inquiring into the system of Purchase and Sale of Commissions in Her Majesty's Army.

*May 14.* Charles Alex. Lockhart Robertson, esq. to be one of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Grange, retired.

*May 26.* Lieut.-Gen. Mark Cubbon, C.B. Commissioner of Mysore, to be K.C.B. (Civil Division); and Col. E. C. Warde, R. Art. to be C.B.

Mr. Spring Rice, a Commissioner of Customs, has been appointed Deputy-Chairman of the Board; Mr. Grenville Berkeley, M.P. for Cheltenham, and Mr. R. Greg (the well-known writer on political economy) have been appointed to the two vacant Commissionerships; Mr. R. W. Grey succeeds Mr. Grenville Berkeley at the Poor Law Board.

Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B. to be permanent Under-Secretary to the India Board, *vice* Sir Thomas Redington.

William Keogh, esq. (Attorney-General) to be a Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland; John D. Fitzgerald, esq. to be Attorney-General; Jonathan Christian, esq. Q.C. to be Solicitor-General.

John Reilly, esq. (Secretary to the Master of the Rolls, and son-in-law to Lord St. Leonard's) to be Deputy Keeper of the Rolls in Ireland, *vice* Rob. Wogan, esq.

W. R. C. Smith, esq. (son of the Master) to be Secretary to the Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

G. M. Dowdeswell, esq. of the Oxford Circuit, to be Recorder of Newbury, in the place of H. S. Selfe, esq. appointed one of the Metropolitan Magistrates of Police.

J. T. Kynnersley, esq. of the Oxford Circuit (on the recommendation of the town council), to be the First Stipendiary Magistrate for the borough of Birmingham.

Mr. Selwyn and Mr. Cairns, of the Chancery Bar, have been raised to the degree of Queen's Counsel.

#### Members returned to serve in Parliament.

*Cheltenham.*—Capt. F. W. F. Berkeley, esq.  
*Longford Co.*—Henry Geo. Hughes, esq. Q.C.

#### BIRTHS.

*Feb. 15.* At Neemuch, Rajpootana, the wife of Henry Erskine, esq. 2nd Bombay Light Cav. a dau.

*March 26.* At Constantinople, the wife of G. Ashby Maddock, esq. 11th Hussars, a son.

*April 13.* At Notton, Lady Awdry, a dau.—

16. In Wimpole st. the wife of Edward Knight, esq. of Chawton house, Hants, a dau.—17. At Bedford, the wife of Capt. Astell, a dau.—At Chislehurst, the wife of G. Buchanan Wolleston, esq. a dau.—18. The wife of Henry Spencer Perceval, esq. a dau.—19. At Far-rindons, Surrey, Mrs. J. L. St. Clair, a dau.—At Lyndhurst, the wife of the Rev. Paulet Mildmay Compton, a dau.—At Brighton, the wife of Henry Brownlow, esq. a son.—21. At Tillington, near Petworth, Lady Tancred, a son.—26. The wife of Sir Charles Watson, Bart. a dau.—At Brookwood park, Hants, the wife of Col. William Greenwood, a dau.—29. At Antony, Cornwall, Mrs. Pole Carew, a son.—In Portugal st. Grosvenor sq. the wife of Chas. Penruddocke, esq. of Compton park, Wilts, a dau.—30. At Southampton, Mrs. Henry Heathcote, a son.—At Truro, the wife of Edward S. Carus Wilson, esq. a son.—At Brighton, the wife of Edwin Sandys, esq. Bengal Civil Service, a son.

*Lately.* At Frampton hall, Lincolnshire, the wife of Major Moore, High Sheriff of the county, a son.  
*May 1.* At Butleigh court, the wife of Ralph Neville Grenville, esq. a dau.—At Nottingham, the wife of the Rev. H. H. Jones, Vicar of Llanida, Anglesey, twin sons.—2. At Wimbledon, the wife of Wm. Wray, esq. a son.—3. At Nice, the wife of Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart. a dau.—5. The wife of the Rev. Robert Martyn Ashe, of Langley house, Wilts, a dau.—6. At Ramsbury, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Meyrick, a son.—7. At Southampton, the wife of the Rev. Francis John Courtenay, Rector of North Bovey, Devon, and of Marton house, Westmerland, a son.—In Grosvenor pl. Lady Scott, a dau.—8. At Spring hall, Suffolk, the wife of Capt. John Tyssen, R.N. a dau.—9. At Tor Point, Cornwall, the wife of Capt. Henry S. Hillyar, R.N., C.B. a son.—In Eaton pl. West, Lady Elizabeth Russell, a dau.—12. At Hampstead, the wife of Sheffield Neave, esq. a dau.—At Saltmarshe, the wife of Philip Saltmarshe, esq. a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

*Oct. 16.* At Wanganui, Wellington, New Zealand, David Porter, esq. second surviving son of David Charles Porter, esq. of Park pl. Regent's park, to Annie, only dau. of Thomas Powell, esq. of Belle Vue, Wanganui; also Thomas Powell, esq. of Belle Vue, Wanganui, to Ellen-Sophia-Bemrote, second surviv. dau. of D. C. Porter, esq.

*Nov. 6.* At Mauritius, James Scott, esq. Lieut. 85th Regt. to Helen, youngest dau. of the late W. Morgan, esq. Adjut. 29th Regt.

27. At Melbourne, Australia, John Henry Harris, esq. of Ballarat, solicitor, youngest son of John Webber Harris, esq. of Clapham common, Surrey, to Penelope, youngest dau. of Capt. J. R. R. Webb, R.N.

28. At Melbourne, Michael Prendergast, barrister-at-law, eldest son of M. Prendergast, esq. Q.C. Recorder of Norwich, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Laurence Cruse Smyth, esq. of Snugborough, co. Meath, and Abbeyseale, co. Limerick.

*Dec. 3.* At Malacca, Annesley Knox Gore, esq. Capt. 29th Madras N. Inf. Commandant of Malacca, to Ann-Magdalene-Louisa, dau. of the late Capt. S. S. Burns, Dep. Judge Advocate-gen. Madras Estab.

11. At Sydney, New South Wales, James Rusden, esq. H.M.S. Electra, to Emma-Amelia, third dau. of the late Thomas Smith, esq. of Glen Rock, Sydney.

15. At Bangalore, Capt. Pereira, 26th M.N.I. son of late Lieut.-Gen. M. M. L. Pereira, Madras Army, to Louisa-Bower, eldest dau. of the late Alfred Hurt Langston, esq. of Little Horwood, Bucks, and granddau. of Sir Stephen Langston.

*Jan. 8.* At Madras, Lieut. Herbert Champion Roberts, 41st N.I. Aide-de-Camp to Lord Harris, to Maria-Louisa, eldest dau. of William Elliot, esq. Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah.

16. At Benares, the Rev. Henry Dickenson Hubbard, M.A. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Smith, of Benares.

22. At Madras, William Hudleston, esq. Madras Civil Serv. eldest son of the late W. Hudleston, esq. same service, to Laura-Henrietta, youngest dau. of George Ledwell Taylor, esq. of Westbourne terr.

28. At Ootacamund, Henry Ernest Theisiger Williams, esq. Lieut. and Adj. 3rd Madras Eur. Regt. eldest son of the late Capt. H. B. Williams, 3rd Mad. Cavalry, to Ellen-Henrietta, dau. of Major-Gen. Dowker, Madras Army.

29. At Jamaica, the Rev. John Leslie Mait, B.A. Curate of Spanish Town, to Julia-Caroline, second dau. of late Capt. Hen. Hill, 57th Regt.

*Feb. 13.* At Poonah, Malcolm Munro Mackenzie, esq. eldest son of M. Mackenzie, esq. of Friendville, Aberdeen, N. B. to Adela-Jane, eldest dau. of Chas. Whyte, esq. Dep. Inspector-Gen. of H.M. Hospitals, Bombay.

19. At Sholapore, Bombay, Geo. Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, esq. M.D. to Frances-Anne, eldest dau. of Edward Tolcher, esq. of Harwood, Plympton St. Mary, Devon.

20. At Ootacamund, Madras, Henry Sullivan Thomas, esq. Civil Serv. to Julia-Ellen, second dau. of the Rev. Nicholas Walter, Vicar of All Saints', Stamford, Linc.

23. At Ahmednuggur, W. P. Adam, esq. of Blair Adam, Kinross-shire, N. B. to Emily-Eliza, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Wylie, C.B.

28. At Alexandria, Egypt, the Rev. John Stuart Jackson, Fellow of Cairns coll. Camb. son of G. J. Jackson, esq. of Woodford, to Emilie-Louise, eldest dau. of late John Bamber De Mole, esq. of Merchant Taylors' Hall.

*March 4.* At St. George's Hanover sq. Capt. Harry Calveley Cotton, to Georgiana, eldest dau. of Bolton King, esq. of Umberslade and Chadshunt, Warwick.—At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Edm. Harris, esq. youngest son of the late George Harris, esq. of Rugby, to Ellen, third dau. of Thomas Caldecott, esq. of St. Leonard's, and the Lodge, Rugby.

27. At Paddington, the Rev. A. Cazenove, B.A. Curate of Frittenden, third son of Philip Cazenove, esq. of Clapham common, to Letitia-Georgiana, second dau. of J. R. Thomson, esq. of Sussex sq.—At Greenwich, the Rev. Edward Huntingford, D.C.L. to Lydia-Christina, second dau. of Adm. Sir James A. Gordon, G.C.B.—At Bath, the Hon. F. J. Hobart, second son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to Catherine-





Caroline-Elizabeth, elder dau. of Henry Clay, esq. of Foremark hall, Derbysh.—At Hove, Brighton, Eley, son of H. A. Soames, esq. of Blackheath, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Chas. Eley, esq. of Hove.—At St. James's, Westbourne terr. James Stuart *Morrison*, esq. M.D. Bengal Med. Etab. to Fanny-Mary-Kennaway, third dau. of Major-Gen. Hoggan, C.B., E.I.C. Service.—At Paddington, John Sandham *Warren*, esq. late Capt. 91st Regt. son of the late C. Warren, esq. of Midhurst, to Helen, fourth dau. of Capt. E. M. Daniell, H.C.S. of Gloucester sq.—At Kensington, George Reid *Lempriere*, Lieut. R. Eng. second son of W. C. Lempriere, esq. of Ewell, Surrey, to Jane-H. Morgan, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Anderson, Military Superintend. Invalid Depôt, Chatham.—At Sunningdale, Berks, the Rev. Edward *Holmes*, eldest son of Charles Holmes, esq. of Prospect, King's co. to Emily-Georgina, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Vincent Fosbery, Incumbent of Sunningdale.—At Staveley, Derbysh. the Rev. John Forbes *Close*, Rector of Kilkeel, co. Down, to Adelaide, fifth surviv. dau. of Edmund Gilling Hallewell, esq. late of Morne park.—At Breamore, Charles Perrott *Noel*, esq. only son of Charles Noel, esq. of Bell Hall, Worc. to Margaret-Henrietta, only dau. of the Rev. James Nelson Palmer, Rector of Breamore.—At Witton-le-Wear, Durham, the Rev. W. Waldo *Cooper*, eldest son of the Rev. W. Cooper, Rector of West Rasen, Linc. to Marion-Frances, only surviving dau. of the late L. W. Brown, esq. of Berners st.

5. At Clifton, Bristol, Thomas *Snow*, esq. of Exeter coll. Oxford, only son of T. F. Snow, esq. of Bristol, to Fanny-Longueville, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, M.A.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Rich. Christ. *Naylor*, esq. of Hooton hall, Cheshire, to Mary-Sophia, only dau. of Henry Thorold, esq. of Cuxwold, Linc. and Gloucester sq. Hyde park.—At Minehead, Som. Daniel *Brown*, esq. of Henbury, Glouc. to Mary, eldest dau. of Geo. Goldstone, esq. of Bath.

8. At Leamington, Col. W. H. *Vicars*, late 61st Regt. to Jane, widow of Peirce K. Mahoney, esq. of Kilmeany, co. Kerry, dau. of Robert Gun Cunninghame, esq. of Mount Kennedy, co. Wicklow.—At Bishopwearmouth, Capt. *Athorpe*, 85th Light Inf. eldest son of J. C. Athorpe, esq. of Dinnington hall, Yorksh. to Avice, second dau. of Thomas Hayden, esq.—At North hill, Cornwall, the Rev. John *Martin*, second son of John Martin, esq. of Croft lodge, Cambridge, to Sophia-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Rodd, D.D. of Trebartha hall.—At Babraham, Camb. the Rev. Thomas *Erskine*, Rector of Steppingley, Bedf. youngest son of the Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, to Emmeline-Augusta, third surviving dau. of the late H. J. Adeane, esq.—At St. James's Westbourne terr. Octavus J. *Williamson*, esq. barrister-at-law, son of the late W. Williamson, esq. of Holywell, Flint. to Annie-Maria, only dau. of the late John Monckton Coombes, Lieut.-Col. Madras Army.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. J. Dawson *Peake*, of Kirkby Lathorpe, Linc. to Lavinia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Charles Nevill, esq. of Nevill Holt, Leic.—At Clifton, Robert Lowe Grant *Vassall*, esq. to Matilda-Paulina, second dau. of William Phillips, esq. of Witsston house, Monm. and Salisbury lodge, Clifton.—At East Ilsley, Berks, the Rev. Edw. Norman *Pochin*, Vicar of Thurmaston, Leic. third surviving son of the late George Pochin, esq. of Barkby hall, to Anna-Sarah, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Loveday, Rector of East Ilsley.—At Bath, the Rev. C. F. *Hayden*, Rector of Helmdon, Northampt. to Charlotte, third dau. of the late Mr. Bartrum.—At Stella, Capt. Nugent *Chichester*, 7th Drag. Guards, eldest son of

J. C. Nagle, esq. of Calverleigh court, Devon, to Amelia-Mary, eldest dau. of Joseph Lamb, esq. of Axwell park, Durham.—At St. James's Piccadilly, J. Trevor *Barkley*, esq. of Little Melton, Norfolk, to Jane, eldest dau. of Edward Stanley, esq. of Ponsonby hall, Cumberland.—At Winterton, Linc. the Rev. Wm. *Ponsford*, Rector of Drewsteignton, Devon, to Emily-Eliza, relict of John Lambert, esq. and dau. of the late Thos. Coopland, esq.—At Sedgefield, the Rev. Chas. Hen. *Ford*, Curate of Sedgefield, to Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Christopher Bramwell, esq. of Hardwicke hall, Durham.—At Liverpool, the Rev. Joseph *Hall*, Vicar of Edensor, to Sara, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Tudor, esq.—At Saintbury, Glouc. Charles A. *Barrett*, esq. of Wallingford, Berks, to Maria-Paulina, only child of the Rev. Wm. Barrett, Rector of Saintbury.—At Binfield, Berks, the Rev. James Leslie *Randall*, M.A. Fellow of New coll. Oxford, to Ann-Harriet, dau. of G. A. Bruxner, esq.

9. At Liverpool, William *Elworthy*, jun. esq. of Wellington, Som. eldest son of W. Elworthy, esq. of Westford court, to Mary-Scott, eldest surviving dau. of the late Joseph Williamson, esq.—At the Holy Trinity, Westbourne terr. Alexander-Henry, second son of J. H. *Christie*, esq. of Stanhope st. to Annie, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Hitchens, esq.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Viscount *Somerton*, eldest son of the Earl of Normanton, to the Hon. Miss Barrington, dau. of Viscount Barrington.—At East Tisted, Hants, Charles Hayes *Miller*, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. of Froyle park, to Katharine-Maria, second dau. of James Winter Scott, esq. of Rotherfield park.—At Norton Canon, Heref. Edward *Whately*, esq. surgeon, of Brighton, youngest son of the late Thomas Whately, esq. of Grafton st. Bond st. and Isleworth, to Mary-Anne-Alice, only dau. of the Rev. Richard Brooke, Vicar of Norton Canon.—At Lindfield, Sussex, the Rev. C. W. *Cass*, Vicar of Arlington, Sussex, second son of Fred. Cass, esq. of East Barnet, to Elizabeth-Frances, second dau. of William Kirkpatrick, esq.—At Hawley, Hants, the Rev. Erskine *Neale*, Vicar of Exning, to Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of the late John Scovell, esq.—At Wath, near Ripon, John *Greenwood*, esq. only son of James Greenwood, esq. of Wath, to Rebecca, second dau. of Thomas Wells, esq. of Hutton Conyers hall.

10. At Rostherne, Cheshire, John *Lubbock*, esq. eldest son of Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart. to Ellen-Frances, only child of the late Rev. Peter Hordern, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lanc.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. C. Stewart *Hardinge*, son of Field-Marshal Visc. Hardinge, to Lady Lavinia Bingham, dau. of the Earl of Lucan.—At St. Alban's, the Rev. Hugh Davies *Owen*, D.D. Rector of Trefdraeth, Anglesey, to Lucretia-Ann, only surviving dau. of the late Samuel Newbould, esq. of Broomhill, Yorksh.—At Paddington, Walter *Davidson*, esq. of Cairnie, Fifesh. to Isabella-Margaret, youngest dau. of C. Davison Kerr, esq. of Kensington garden terr.—At Cheltenham, Charles Henry *Cookes*, esq. Bengal Horse Art. son of late Rev. C. Burrell Cookes, to Maria-Eliza, eldest dau. of late Rich. Morris, esq. of Ballycanvan house, co. Waterford, and grand-dau. of late Very Rev. Ussher Lee, Dean of Waterford.—At Horton, Bucks, Roger *Lee*, esq. B.A. of Brighton, to Ann-Peto, only surviv. child of Geo. Tupps, esq. of the Cedars, Horton.

11. At Headley, the Rev. Charles James *Bird*, Curate of St. John's, Margate, to Mary, eldest dau. of Samuel Hansen, esq. of the Elms, Epsom.—At St. George's Queen sq. the Rev. George *Clark*, Fellow of King's coll. Camb. to Emma-Elizabeth-Helen, only dau. of the late Francis Hall, esq. of Saffron Walden.

## O B I T U A R Y.

### EARL COWPER.

*April 15.* At Maidstone, in his 50th year, the Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Cowper, sixth Earl Cowper and Viscount Fordwich, co. Kent (1718), Baron Cowper of Wingham, in the same county (1706), the 8th Baronet (1642), and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire (1758); Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Kent.

His lordship was born in George-street, Hanover-square, on the 26th of June, 1806, the eldest son of Peter-Leopold-Louis-Francis the fifth Earl, by the Hon. Emily Mary Lamb, eldest daughter of Peniston first Viscount Melbourne, and now Viscountess Palmerston. He received his names, as we presume, as a godson of the Prince of Wales.

When Viscount Fordwich, he served for some time in the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

At the general election of 1830 he was returned to parliament for the city of Canterbury, Lord Clifton, one of the former members, having retired. He was opposed by Mr. Bingham Baring, and the poll terminated as follows:—

Hon. Richard Watson . . .	1134
Viscount Fordwich . . .	1101
Bingham Baring, esq. . . .	731
S. Sawbridge, esq. . . . .	8
Hon. G. J. Milles . . . . .	8

In 1831 he was rechosen without opposition; but in 1832 was forced to stand a poll by the mountebank demagogue, the *soi-disant* Sir William Courtenay: and its result was—

Hon. Richard Watson . . . .	834
Viscount Fordwich . . . . .	802
Sir W. Courtenay . . . . .	375

On the 13th Nov. 1834, Lord Fordwich was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department in the place of Sir George Shee. This was just before the crisis when the Duke of Wellington was entrusted with the seals of all the departments: on the 9th Dec. the Duke made his election to continue Foreign Secretary, and on the 15th Lord Fordwich was succeeded by Lord Mahon.

At the dissolution of 1835 Lord Fordwich retired from the House of Commons. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, June 21, 1837: and in 1846 was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Kent.

He left London on the morning of his death to attend the assizes at Maidstone,  
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where he joined in the proceedings, and publicly addressed the magistrates. Just before the conclusion of the business, he was taken seriously ill, and removed to a room contiguous to the court. Medical aid was promptly in attendance, and his lordship was removed to the residence of the governor of the gaol, where he expired at a few minutes after 9 o'clock, from spasms at the heart.

Lord Cowper was characterised by attention to the duties of his station, by candour and impartiality, and an habitual suavity of manners.

He married, on the 7th Oct. 1833, Lady Anne Florence de Grey, eldest daughter of Earl de Grey, and heir presumptive to the barony of Lucas; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and four daughters. The former are, Francis Thomas de Grey (now Earl Cowper), born in 1834, and unmarried; and the Hon. Henry Frederick Cowper, born in 1836. Of the daughters, the eldest died in 1853, at the age of fifteen.

### SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, BART.

*May 6.* At Edinburgh, aged 68, Sir William Hamilton, Bart. Ph.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh.

Sir William was the lineal representative of the Hamiltons of Preston, co. Haddington, the head of which family was created a Baronet in 1673. The title, which had been dormant for some time, was assumed by Sir William in 1816.

He was born in Glasgow on the 8th of March 1788. After studying at the university of that city, he went to Oxford on the Snell foundation, where he obtained first-class honours. He was called to the Scottish bar in 1813; and he held the office of Her Majesty's Solicitor for Teinds in Scotland. But it was to literature and philosophy that his studies were devoted. In 1821 he was appointed Professor of Universal History in the University of Edinburgh; but the class not forming part of the curriculum for academical degrees or professional training, the appointment was almost honorary, and lectures were only occasionally delivered. It was otherwise when, in 1836, he obtained the Chair of Logic and Metaphysics, for which there were several distinguished candidates, among them Isaac Taylor, the eloquent and philosophic author of the *Natural History of Enthusiasm*.

Under Sir William Hamilton, the class, which had long been a mere appendage to the theological course, assumed a new importance, and Scotland as a school of metaphysics regained the renown it had lost since the days of Dugald Stewart. In the department of Logic due attention was given to the Aristotelian and the Baconian systems, the *Organon* of the Grecian, and the *Novum Organum* of the English, philosopher, being both used as text-books in the class. In the metaphysical department the same large and philosophical spirit appeared, the Professor carrying out the psychological studies commonly known as "the Scotch system," or the "Common-sense school," of metaphysics (the inductive method applied to mental science); while the more strictly metaphysical researches, in which the Germans since Kant and Hegel have laboured so assiduously, also received an attention not previously obtained in Scotland. Sir William Hamilton was one of the first to point out clearly the relations of these two departments of metaphysics, and he has been almost alone as a public teacher and an author to render to each its due place and limits. While maintaining the importance of the study of mental science according to the inductive method, as pursued by Reid and Stewart, and their followers, he showed how they had too much neglected the investigation of the necessary laws of thought as distinct from the varying phenomena of mind. The clear enunciation of the Philosophy of the Absolute is the great step which Sir William Hamilton made in advance of his predecessors of the Scottish school. This he taught, without depreciating the other departments of metaphysical or psychological study, as less philosophical writers have since done, although professing to be his disciples.

By his papers in the *Edinburgh Review*, extending from the year 1829 to 1839, Sir William Hamilton became known to philosophers on the Continent, and his fame abroad was higher than even in his own country. He was one of the corresponding members of the French Institute, and by all foreigners versed in such subjects, such as Victor Cousin and Royer Collard, he was regarded as of metaphysicians *facile princeps*.

In 1852 a volume of his essays, consisting chiefly of articles reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review*, was published under the title of "Discussions in Philosophy, Literature, Education, and University Reform." A translation of this work, by M. Peisse we believe, has been widely circulated in France.

In 1846 Sir William gave the world an

edition of the works of Dr. Thomas Reid, the labour of many years of patient and profound thought. For some years he had been engaged on an edition of the collected works of Dugald Stewart, the first volume of which appeared in 1854. We hope that the materials for the promised biography of Dugald Stewart are left in an order promptly available for publication. It is a work which has been long looked for with interest, and which no man living could do so well.

Among those who take an interest in philosophical pursuits, it has long been matter of regret that the state of Sir William's health rendered it doubtful whether he would be able to confer systematic completeness on those incomparable philosophical fragments which he from time to time gave to the world, and unfold even more widely his great stores of learning. There is now but one feeling of unmingled sorrow that the great mind which alone could have worthily filled up the sketch it delineated, has passed for ever from amongst us.

"By the death of Sir William Hamilton, Scotland has lost one of the most illustrious of her sons. His attainments in general erudition were of the highest order; at once so varied and minute as rarely to be equalled, and in these times certainly unsurpassed. His historical learning especially was both ample and profound. In the department of speculative science, with which Sir William's name is peculiarly identified, he stood alone in Britain, if not in Europe—remarkable alike for subtle and profound thought, and for breadth and minuteness of erudition. His writings and academic teaching have inaugurated a new era in the history of Scottish speculation—an era that reflects in a high degree the qualities of mind and habits of thought of its founder. In the hands of Reid, Stewart, and Brown, Scottish philosophy, thinking was comparatively limited in its range, being chiefly psychological, and its relations to other schools, whether preceding or contemporaneous, were few and but ill-defined. By the influence of the great master who has so recently departed from our midst, Scottish thinking, while it has lost nothing of its manly independence and its sober but elevated spirit, has widened its sphere and put itself in contact and alliance both with ancient and modern speculation. In Sir William Hamilton there was to be found no inadequate representative of that species of intellect of which Aristotle, his favourite thinker, may be taken as the highest type presented in history. Sir William's great admiration of the severe, subtle, and far-reaching spirit of the Stagyrte, obviously

had its origin in the possession by himself of qualities precisely akin.

"The doctrines that are peculiarly identified with his name will doubtless form the chief groundwork of philosophical debate in the future course of Scottish, we may say of European, speculation. His influence will be felt even where his positive teachings may chance to be repudiated. But, apart from his fame as a philosopher, Sir William will long live in the love and veneration of many a pupil and friend—for the heart of that person would indeed be insensible who, having known the man, treasured no fond remembrance of the perfect courtesy and the genuine kindness that were conjoined with an intellect so gifted and accomplishments so rare."—*The Daily Scotsman*.

For years he had been in delicate health, and with energy of mind undiminished struggled bravely against an attack of paralysis that affected the whole of his right side from the eye to the foot. With some little assistance from a reader he regularly every year went through the arduous duties of his chair, climbing with difficulty a steep staircase to his lecture-room, and his spirit was so indomitable that his class was known to the last as the best-worked and most enthusiastic in the whole University. He had just concluded the usual winter session in his accustomed health; and the news of his death, which in the last instance we believe arose from congestion of the brain, took his friends and pupils by surprise. He had projected so many works which have been promised to the public for years that it would seem at first as if he had died before his time. But his work was really accomplished in the system of thought which he developed in his lectures and in his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, and the works on which he was engaged were chiefly either editorial or historical, which called for powers of memory and research possessed by many, rather than for powers of thought possessed by few. His research was, indeed, enormous, and, amid the general poverty of Scottish scholarship, he achieved a reputation as one of the most learned men of his time. In scholastic literature his erudition was probably unrivalled, and, unless some of his pupils undertake to arrange his notes, immense stores of information from the most recondite sources are lost to the world. He was always adding to these stores, and not long before his decease he might be seen stretched on a sofa, his right eye in a shade, and his right arm in a sling, with some ponderous tome of the middle ages before him; in this way, indeed, he submitted to the drudgery of making an index to one of Dugald

Stewart's treatises, which he was preparing for the press. Sir William's lectures will, we suppose, be published; they are very carefully written out, and when these are given to the world the public will have some better idea of his systems, both of metaphysics and of logic, than can now be gathered from the fragments which have already appeared.

Sir William married in 1829 his cousin Janet, daughter of Hubert Marshall, esq. His son and successor, now Sir William Hamilton, was born in 1830.

#### SIR EDMUND H. LECHMERE, BART.

*April 2.* At his seat, The Rhydd Court, near Upton on Severn, in the 64th year of his age, from a sudden attack of the gout, affecting the heart, Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, Bart.

Sir Edmund was the second Baronet of this ancient family, the eldest son of the late Sir Anthony Lechmere, the first Baronet, so created in 1818, who was the eldest son by the second marriage of Edmund Lechmere, esq. of Severn-End, in the parish of Hanley-Castle, in the county of Worcester, grandfather of Francis Lechmere Charlton, esq. of Ludford near Ludlow, who represents the elder line of the Lechmeres, a family which can be traced very nearly to the Conquest; their ancestor indeed is said to have migrated from the Low Countries and to have received a grant of land (still called "Lechmere's-field," in the parish of Hanley-Castle) from William I. But, although there is no doubt of the early connection of the Lechmeres with the parish of Hanley, there appears no foundation for either of these assertions.

Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere was born May 25, 1792. His mother was Mary, daughter and heiress of Joseph Berwick, esq. of Hallow Park in the county of Worcester, who was the founder of "the Old Bank" at Worcester, of which the late Sir Edmund was at the time of his decease the senior partner. He was educated at Westminster school, and was afterwards of Christ Church, Oxford. He studied also at the Temple, but was never called to the bar. In 1819 he married the Hon. Maria-Clara, one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. David Murray, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of the Hon. Thomas Harley: by her he had issue Edmund Anthony Harley, (now third Baronet,) who was born Dec. 8, 1826, and is unmarried; Mary-Clara-Elizabeth, wife of Evelyn Philip Shirley, esq. M.P. for South Warwickshire, (eldest son of E. J. Shirley of Lower Easington, in War-



wickshire, and Lough Fea, in the county of Monaghan, esq.) and Louisa-Augusta, unmarried. The deceased Baronet served the office of High Sheriff in 1852, and was appointed County Treasurer on the death of his father in 1849. In politics he was a Conservative; in the relations of private life most amiable and exemplary, kind and benevolent in disposition, ever guided by what he believed to be the path of duty. A stanch member of the Catholic Church as by law established, his religion was neither saddened by gloom nor deformed by superstition. In the neighbourhood of the Rhydd, where his affability, kindness, and easiness of access had endeared him to the poor, his loss will be deeply regretted, and his memory long held in affectionate remembrance. With all matters relating to art Sir Edmund was thoroughly conversant, and few excelled him in his keen appreciation of the varied beauties of nature, a sign it may be of the pure and simple pleasures of a happy and contented disposition.

On Wednesday the 9th of April the honoured remains of this deeply-lamented gentleman, attended by a great number of the neighbouring gentlemen and yeomanry of the county, and by the poor whom he thought of so much, were committed to the tomb, in the church-yard of Hanley-Castle: by his will he had devised that the funeral should be private; but it was not easy to prevent the attendance of between 200 and 300 persons, anxious to follow the remains of one so generally beloved to their last resting-place. On the Sunday following, a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Wood, in the church of Hanley, from the 21st verse of the 1st of Philippians:—"For me to live is Christ, to die is gain."

For a notice of the death of Sir Edmund's father Sir Anthony Lechmere, see the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1849, and for many interesting particulars relating to the Lechmere family, and the more remarkable members of it, Judge Lechmere, who flourished in the time of the Commonwealth and Charles II. and Nicholas Lord Lechmere, who died in 1727, *s. p.* see the first vol. of Nash's History of Worcestershire, under Hanley-Castle.

It may not be out of place here to remark, that Severn-End, the venerable seat of the Lechmere family on the banks of the Severn, remains a very perfect specimen of an old English homestead, preserving the characteristic features of the half-timbered, or "black and white" architecture of the 16th century; this ancient house (from time immemorial the residence of the family) had been sold by the late Mr. Lechmere Charlton, but a

few years since was purchased and added to his estate by the late Sir Edmund Lechmere.

RIGHT HON. G. L. DAWSON-DAMER, C.B.

April 14. At his seat, Came House, Dorsetshire, aged 66, the Right Hon. George Lionel Dawson-Damer, a Privy Councillor and C.B. uncle and heir-presumptive to the Earl of Portarlington.

He was born in the Queen's county, on the 28th Oct. 1788, the third son of John first Earl of Portarlington, by Lady Caroline Stuart, daughter of John third Earl of Bute, K.G. Together with his elder brother, the Hon. Henry Dawson, Captain R.N. he assumed the additional name of Damer by royal sign-manual in March 1829, on succeeding to a portion of the estates of his aunt, Lady Caroline Damer, a lady whose name is immortalised by her skill as a sculptor.

In his youth he served in the 1st Dragoon Guards, which he entered as Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1807; became Captain, Dec. 31, 1812; and brevet Major, March 10, 1814. He served in Flanders, and at the battle of Waterloo, for which he was made Companion of the Bath. He became brevet Lieut.-Colonel in Dec. of the same year, and Captain in the 22nd Dragoons, Jan. 29, 1818; and afterwards retired from the service, having exchanged to the 89th Foot.

At the general election of 1832 he was a candidate for the borough of Portarlington, but was beaten by Mr. Thomas Gladstone by one vote (66 to 65). At the election of 1835 he was first returned for that borough, without a poll. In 1837 he was returned by 80 votes, Col. Francis Plunkett Dunne having 64. In 1841 he was re-elected without a poll; and again in Sept. of that year, when he had accepted the office of Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household. On that occasion he was sworn a Privy Councillor. He retained office until July 1846. At the election of 1847 (when Colonel Dunne became member for Portarlington), Colonel Dawson-Damer was elected for Dorchester; but he lost his seat upon the dissolution of 1852, having offended a large portion of the Conservative party in the town by continuing to support the measures of Sir Robert Peel when no longer a Protectionist. His place was filled by Mr. Sheridan, after the following poll:—

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq.	235
Henry Gerard Sturt, esq.	215
Rt. Hon. G. L. Dawson-Damer	186

Colonel Dawson-Damer married, Aug. 20, 1825, Mary-Georgiana-Emma, second daughter of Lord Hugh Seymour, and



granddaughter of the first Marquess of Hertford. By that lady, who died Oct. 30, 1848, he had issue one son and five daughters: 1. Georgiana-Augusta-Charlotte - Caroline Viscountess Ebrington, married to Lord Viscount Ebrington in 1847, and has issue; 2. Cecilia-Blanche-Horatia-Seymour, unmarried; 3. Alice-Henrietta, who died in 1832, in her second year; 4. Lionel-Seymour-William, Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards, who married, April 19, 1855, the Hon. Harriet Lydia Montagu, second daughter of Lord Rokeby; 5. Eveleen-Mary-Stuart, married on the same day as her brother to Captain Francis Sutton, of the Royal Horse Guards; and 6. Constance-Wilhelmina-Frances.

His body was interred in the family vault at Winterbourne Came, near Dorchester, attended by his son, his son-in-law Lord Ebrington, and other relatives.

#### WILBRAHAM EGERTON, Esq.

*April 25.* At Tatton Park, Cheshire, aged 74, Wilbraham Egerton, Esq. a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Cheshire, and formerly M.P. for that county.

Mr. Egerton was born on the 1st Sept. 1781, the eldest surviving son of William Tatton Egerton, esq. of Tatton and Withenshaw, by his second wife Mary, daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, esq. M.P. for Chester, and aunt to the present Lord Skelmersdale. By paternal descent he was the representative in the male line of the ancient family of Tatton of Withenshaw, a branch of the house of Tatton of Tatton, allied to the Barons of Dunham Massey. By the marriage of his grandfather, William Tatton, esq. with Hester, daughter of John Egerton, of Tatton, esq. who was eldest son of the Hon. Thomas Egerton, third son of John second Earl of Bridgewater, and eventually sole heiress of her brother Samuel Egerton, esq. M.P., the family became possessed of Tatton Park and the other Cheshire and Lancashire estates of the celebrated Lord Chancellor Ellesmere. On the 8th May, 1780, Mrs. Tatton, upon inheriting her brother's large possessions, resumed, by sign manual, her maiden name, and dying on the 9th of July next following, was succeeded by her only son, William Tatton Egerton, of Tatton and Withenshaw, esq. M.P., on whose death in 1806, the Egerton estates passed to his eldest surviving son, and the Tatton estates to his second son, who assumed the surname of Tatton.

Mr. Wilbraham Egerton succeeded his father on the 17th April 1806, and served the office of Sheriff of Cheshire in 1808.

He was chosen county member at the

general election of 1812, in succession to Thomas Cholmondeley, esq. (the late Lord Delamere), and represented the county during five parliaments, until the dissolution of 1831, when in consequence of the pressure of the Reform question, which he had constantly opposed, he was obliged to give way to George Wilbraham, esq. of Delamere, afterwards M.P. for the Southern division. However, in 1832, his eldest son was a successful candidate for the Northern division of the county, which seat he still retains.

Mr. Egerton was formerly both a Lieut.-Colonel of the Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry and Lieut.-Colonel of the County Militia.

When in the House of Commons, he usually took his seat amongst the influential, but silent band of country gentleman, rarely obtruding his opinions in public debate; but by his constant attention to his duties, his thorough knowledge and habits of business, and his unyielding integrity, he proved himself an useful member of the legislature. In politics he was a consistent Tory, trained in the principles of the immortal William Pitt. As a member of the English Church, he was sincere, earnest, and practical. Amongst other liberal acts, he built and endowed the church of Marthall in 1839; restored the tithes to the once poor vicarage of Rosthorne; and at the present time a new church in Hulme, in the parish of Manchester, is being built, and provision has been made for its endowment, at his sole cost. In 1816, he was elected a feoffee of the Grammar School of Manchester, where his father had received his early education, and he was also a trustee of the Chetham Charities.

Mr. Egerton was a fine specimen of a Christian gentleman, warm-hearted, humble-minded, generous from inclination and from duty, tender in a remarkable degree of the feelings of others, but possessed with a stern sense of right and wrong, courteous and hospitable. He has left behind him in the hearts of his family, his numerous dependants, and many friends, an endeared memory which will long survive him, and an example worthy of imitation by all who may be placed in a like influential position. His remains were deposited in the Tatton Chapel, within Rosthorne Church, where many of his ancestors repose.

He married Jan. 11, 1806, his cousin german, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Christopher Sykes, Bart. of Sledmere in Yorkshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Tatton, esq. By that lady, who died on the 28th Feb. 1853, he had issue seven sons and three daughters. The former

were: 1. William-Tatton, his successor; 2. Wilbraham, Captain in the 43d Light Infantry, and Major in the army, who died in 1848; 3. Thomas, M.A. in holy orders, Rector of Middle, co. Salop, and Preb. of York, ob. Sept. 17, 1847, leaving issue. He married 13 Dec. 1836, Charlotte Catherine, daughter of Sir Wm. Mordaunt Sturt Milner, of Nun Appleton, co. York, Bart. by his second wife Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Edward Charles Cavendish Bentinck; 4. George, who died an infant in 1814; 5. Mark, who died in 1831, in his 17th year; 6. Edward-Christopher Egerton, esq. M.P. for Macclesfield, who married in 1845 Lady Mary Frances Pierrepont, daughter of Charles-Herbert second Earl Manvers; and 7. Charles-Randle.

The daughters are all deceased: 1. Elizabeth-Beatrix, died an infant in 1811; 2. Elizabeth-Mary-Charlotte, died an infant in 1821; 3. Charlotte-Lucy-Beatrix, died in 1845.\*

The present Mr. Egerton has been M.P. for North Cheshire from the year 1832. He married in 1830 the Lady Charlotte-Elizabeth Loftus, eldest daughter of the Marquess of Ely; and has issue a son and heir, Wilbraham, born in 1832, and other issue.

In Sept. 1853, the House of Lords delivered its judgment in the great case of *Egerton v. Brownlow*, in which property to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* was concerned, in favour of the present Lord Alford, so that Mr. Egerton's ultimate claim under the Earl of Bridgewater's will was ignored, on the ground that the condition which directed a forfeiture of the estates, in case the late Lord Alford should die without acquiring the title of Marquess or Duke of Bridgewater, was a condition "subsequent," and, being against "public policy," could not be enforced.

#### JOHN F. B. BLACKETT, Esq.

*April 25.* At Villeneuve sur Yonne, in France, in his 35th year, John Fenwick Burgoyne Blackett, Esq. of Wylam, Northumberland, late M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

He was the eldest son of the late Christopher Blackett, esq. of Wylam, M.P. for

the Southern division of Northumberland, by Elizabeth, younger daughter and co-heir (with her sister Frances-Elizabeth, wife of Sir Guy Campbell, Bart.) of Montagu Burgoyne, esq. younger son of Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart. by his wife Lady Frances Montagu, sister to the last Earl of Halifax. His father died on the 16th Jan. 1847; and a memoir of him will be found in our vol. xxvii. p. 548.

The deceased was educated at Harrow, whence he proceeded to Christchurch, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1841 in the second class of Classics, and in the following year was elected to a fellowship at Merton. He shortly after came to London, and studied for the bar. He was understood to be a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*.

At the general election in 1852, he was returned to parliament at the head of the poll, which terminated as follows:

John F. B. Blackett, esq. . . . 2418  
Thomas Emerson Headlam, esq. 2172  
Wm. Henry Watson, esq. . . . 1795

As a member of parliament he was regular and punctual in his attendance, and a frequent speaker, strongly advocating an extension of parliamentary reform, of the elective franchise, and of national education. He also supported the ballot; and refused to pledge himself to vote for the withdrawal of the Maynooth Grant.

Worn out prematurely with hard work, he found himself obliged to withdraw some months since from all active employment, and, finding his health growing worse at the commencement of the new year, he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds at the opening of the present session, and went on the continent to recruit his prostrated energies.

Mr. Blackett died unmarried.

#### RICHARD MAXWELL FOX, Esq., M.P.

*April 26.* At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 40, Richard Maxwell Fox, esq. of Foxhall, co. Longford, a Deputy-Lieutenant, magistrate, and M.P. for that county.

He was born in 1816 at Raheny Globe, co. Dublin, the eldest son of the late Rev. Francis Fox, who was the son of Richard

\* The monument of this young lady is an object of great local attraction. On a table-tomb of Carrara marble reclines the full-length figure of a fair girl upon a mattress and pillow of the same, with a serene expression of countenance, and her eyes closed in sleep. An exquisitely sculptured figure of an angel, kneeling and watching over the reposing form, with half-extended wings, and one hand protecting the sleeping girl, produces an effect at once saddening and instructive. Her death not having been apprehended, she was found dead by her attendants precisely in the attitude represented by the sculptor, the model having been taken—

Before decay's effacing fingers  
Had swept the lines where beauty lingers.

Fox, esq. of Foxhall, by Lady Anne Maxwell, daughter of Barry third Lord and first Earl of Farnham.

Mr. Fox was educated at Winchester school, and at University College, Oxford.

Under the Irish Relief Act he was a government inspector for Dungannon union, co. Tyrone.

He was first returned to parliament for the county of Longford at the general election of 1847, after a poll which terminated as follows: (Mr. Luke White and Colonel Henry White, the former Liberal members, having both retired)—

Major Samuel W. Blackall . . .	447
Richard Maxwell, Fox, esq. . .	433
Anthony Lefroy, esq. . . . .	352
Hon. H. L. King-Harman . . .	323

In 1852 Mr. Fox was returned with Col. Fulke Southwell Greville without opposition.

Mr. Fox voted in favour of the ballot in 1853, and also in favour of a repeal of the Union; but he was opposed to an endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy.

He married in 1835 Susan Amelia, second daughter of Admiral Sir Lawrence Halsted, G.C.B., and grand-daughter of the celebrated Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth.

#### REV. ERIC RUDD.

*April 19.* At Thorne, Yorkshire, in his 83rd year, the Rev. Eric Rudd, Incumbent of that parish, where he had resided 56 years, and Vicar of Appleby, Lincolnshire.

He was born in Edinburgh in the year 1773, and was the eldest son of the Rev. James Rudd, D.D. Rector of Newton Kyme, and afterwards of Full Sutton, Yorkshire, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Eric, only son of Kenneth Sutherland, 3rd Lord Duffus. Kenneth Lord Duffus being concerned in the Rebellion of 1715, forfeited his title and estates. He became a Captain in the Swedish navy, and married Charlotte, daughter of Eric de Scolblade, Governor of Gottenburg.

In 1826 the title was restored, by Act of Parliament, to Capt. James Sutherland, the uncle of the deceased clergyman; and on the death of the restored lord, without issue, in 1827, the deceased was, in right of his mother, one of the claimants of the title.

The late Sir Benjamin Dunbar, the other claimant, a second-cousin of the restored lord, assumed the title and attempted to vote, as a Scotch peer, at Holyrood House in 1830, and again in 1832; but on both occasions the vote was rejected, as he could not prove his claim by producing the original patent, or any

record of it. Since his death the title has remained dormant.

The younger sisters of the above-mentioned Elizabeth Sutherland were respectively mothers of the twelfth Earl of Caithness and of the last and present Lord Reay.

The ancestors of the Rev. Eric Rudd, on his father's side, were, for many generations, clergymen of the Established Church, one of whom, in the time of James I. was Dean of Gloucester, and afterwards Bishop of St. David's.

The Rev. James Sutherland Rudd, the younger brother of the subject of this notice, went out to Canada in 1802, as Chaplain to the Bishop of Quebec, and died at William-Henry, of which parish he was Rector, in 1808. He left one child, Charlotte, who married in 1823 the late Capt. R. J. Peat, of the 92d Highlanders.

The Rev. Eric Rudd married in 1800 Sarah, eldest daughter of Thomas Brook, esq. an eminent proctor of the city of York, by whom he has left two sons and two daughters.

#### REAR-ADMIRAL GODBY.

*Feb. 25.* At Kingston, Surrey, Rear-Admiral John Hardy Godby.

Admiral Godby was a son of John Godby, esq. Steward of Greenwich Hospital, by a daughter of Josiah Hardy, esq. Consul at Cadiz, and at one time Governor of the Jerseys in North America, and who was grandson of Josiah Burchett, esq. many years Secretary of the Admiralty.

He entered the navy in 1794, on board the *Monarch* 74, Capt. John Cooke, bearing the flag of Sir James Wallace at Newfoundland. He joined the *Hebe* 38, as midshipman, and was present when that frigate with the *Melampus* captured la *Vesuve* armed brig and six out of thirteen French vessels, laden with military stores, July 3, 1795. He afterwards served in the *Tourterelle*, the *Seahorse* 38, and la *Nymphe* 36; the last of which, in company with the *San Fiorenzo* 36, captured the French frigate la *Résistance* 48, and la *Constance* 24, March 9, 1797. He was made Lieutenant Oct. 15, 1800; and served in that capacity, in the Mediterranean, Newfoundland, and Home stations, in the *Experiment*, *Athénienne*, *Lapwing*, and *Boadicea*. He was promoted to Commander Sept. 25, 1806; and in 1808–9 was appointed successively to the *Rolla*, *Trompeuse*, and *Prospero* sloops. In the last he captured a Danish privateer on the 17th Feb. 1811, and continued to command her until advanced to post rank, June 27, 1814; when he had served for seventeen years in full pay. He accepted the retirement Oct. 1, 1846: and was

advanced to the rank of retired Rear-Admiral in 1850.

Admiral Godby married, April 24, 1832, Catharine, daughter of the late John Andrews, esq.

**REAR-ADMIRAL JOSEPH SYMES.**

*Feb. 27.* At Crewkerne, aged 60, Rear-Admiral Joseph Symes.

This officer was nephew to the late Admiral Sir William Domett, G.C.B. He entered the navy in 1801, on board the *Alkmaar* 50, and served as midshipman in the *Lynx* and *Sophie* sloops, the *Dryad* 36, *Tonnant* 80, *Cerberus* 32, and *Veteran* 64. In the *Tonnant* he fought at Trafalgar. He was made Lieutenant March 13, 1806, and was appointed in March 1808 to the *Meleager* 36, which was wrecked near Port Royal in the following July; and in Dec. of the same year to the *Bonne Citoyenne* 20, which in July 1809 had a fight of nearly seven hours with *la Furieuse* of the same force, and at length captured her. For his conduct in the combat Mr. Symes was promoted to the rank of Commander as soon as he had completed his two years as Lieutenant. In Sept. 1810 he was appointed to the *Portia* sloop, in the North sea: and in Aug. 1811 to the *Thracian* sloop, stationed off Cherbourg, where in Dec. following he destroyed a French lugger privateer, pierced for 18 guns. He was posted March 21, 1812; and advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral Oct. 1, 1846.

Admiral Symes married, May 13, 1815, Miss Sarah Phelps of Crewkerne.

**WILLIAM MERRY, ESQ.**

*Nov. 23, 1855.* At Cheltenham, aged 93, William Merry, esq., formerly Deputy Secretary-at-War.

Introduced into official life at an early period, Mr. Merry, in 1782, entered the War-Office as Private Secretary to Sir George Yonge, K.G., then Secretary-at-War. At the commencement of the present century, he was appointed Chief Examiner of Army accounts; and in 1809 became Deputy Secretary-at-War, at some sacrifice of emolument, occasioned by a change from the old system of payment by fees, to fixed salaries.

In this office, for which he was selected by Lord Palmerston, his financial and administrative abilities were called into devoted exertion, by an army on its full war establishment up to the battle of Waterloo. In 1826, the branch department of "Arrear Accounts" having closed its Augean labours, the War-Office was re-modelled, and Mr. Merry became entitled to retirement under the Superannuation Act, after having served nearly fifty years, with

honour to himself, because with advantage to his country. From the dates above given, it will be seen that Mr. Merry held office through the memorable administrations of William Pitt, Lord Liverpool, Viscount Castlereagh, and George Canning, by all of whom he was consulted, as occasion required, on matters connected with the financial operations of the War Department, with full reliance on his judgment, experience, and integrity: while his colleague of nearly twenty years, Viscount Palmerston, is known to have entertained for him through life the highest esteem.

His only surviving son is William Merry, esq. who, after serving nineteen years in the War-Office (nine years of which as Private Secretary to Lord Palmerston) retired with his lordship on the break-up of the Cabinet of 1828 on the East Retford question, and is now a well-known county magistrate of Berks, residing at Highlands, near Reading. Mr. Merry married Anne, second daughter of Kender Mason, esq., of Beel House, Bucks.

**JOHN ROOKE, ESQ.**

*April 26.* Aged 75, John Rooke, esq. a magistrate of Cumberland.

Mr. Rooke was born at Akehead, near Wigton, on the 29th of August, 1781, and was the representative of a family of small "statesmen," or landholders, for many years seated at that place. Two of these estates became the inheritance of Mr. Rooke, and, as he was unmarried, enabled him to indulge his taste for literary and scientific investigations. About the year 1820 he directed his attention to the subject of the corn laws and currency, then seriously agitated, and being a man of mark among the landholders and agriculturists, more particularly of the Conservative party, his opinions attracted much attention. Being one of the first Conservatives to advocate the repeal of the corn laws, he was thus thrown into communion with the local leader of the opposite party, Sir James Graham, then a Liberal. The result of their intimacy was, that Sir James Graham brought out a pamphlet, chiefly written by Mr. Rooke, and Mr. Rooke a pamphlet chiefly written by Sir James. These publications excited much attention, and Mr. Rooke followed them by a more laborious work, in which he considered the whole system of political economy. As his views upon currency sympathised with those of the late Thomas Attwood, whose death has occurred about the same time as Mr. Rooke's, an intimate friendship sprung up between them.



Political economy remained the chief study of Mr. Rooke, although he withdrew from the political arena, until 1836, when he became acquainted with Mr. Hyde Clarke, in consequence of the latter being engaged in the promotion of the railway by Morecombe Bay into West Cumberland, in which Mr. Rooke took an active part. This led to a close and intimate correspondence, ultimately chiefly devoted to geological investigations, which thenceforth occupied the attention of Mr. Rooke; and in 1838 he published "Geology as a Science applied to Agriculture and Engineering," the first edition of which was revised by Mr. Clarke. With the exception of occasional attendances at the British Association, and at agricultural meetings, Mr. Rooke's time was chiefly given to his new pursuit, and he examined on foot, in successive years, the greater part of the mountain districts north of the Trent, including much of Scotland. He likewise made excursions to Ireland and to France. His intimate acquaintance with the geology of the lake district led to his being invited to write descriptions of the several portions, of which many thousands of copies have been published.

His chief geological associate was the late Andrew Crosse, in most of whose views he concurred; and he laid down a system of geology, which, admitting of creative power alone as its primary and initial force, accounted for the various geognostic operations of the universe by the opposite electrical and physical qualities of matter. This was styled by Rooke the theory of explosive forces. The latest development of his views has not, however, been published, but exists only in his manuscript correspondence with Mr. Crosse and Mr. Clarke.

In such researches, in the cultivation of his estates, and in the administration of local affairs as a justice of the peace for the county, he passed the last few years, enjoying the esteem of the leading men of all parties, the intercourse of many men of scientific and literary eminence, and the veneration of his neighbours, which he justly merited.

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**ALEX. MACDONALD MACKENZIE, Esq.**

*Feb. 15.* At his residence, Bankhead, Perth, after a few hours' illness, Alexander Macdonald Mackenzie, Esq.

He was for more than thirty years city architect of Perth, and during that long period had designed and executed numerous works throughout the country. In ecclesiastical architecture he has designed and carried out no less than from forty to fifty churches, and in the other branches of

the profession his handiwork may be seen in various public buildings, mansion houses, and villas. In the architecture of the farm he had considerable reputation, and some years ago the Highland Society of Scotland awarded him their medal for his designs in connection with such buildings.

Possessing a thorough practical knowledge, and a clear judgment, he was much sought after when evidence of importance had to be given, either before Parliamentary committees or others, and his loss will be long deplored where his usefulness was so highly appreciated. We believe the business will now be carried on by his son.—*Builder.*

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**G. J. GUTHRIE, Esq. F.R.S.**

*May 1.* In Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square, aged 71, George James Guthrie, esq. F.R.S. late President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Mr. Guthrie was born May 1, 1785, the only son of Mr. Andrew Guthrie, at that time a celebrated chiropodist practising in Lower James-street, Golden-square, with so much success as to give his only daughter a marriage portion of 10,000*l.* At the early age of 13 he became the articled pupil of Mr. Phillips, of Pall-mall, but he was especially placed under Dr. Hooper, who afterwards became one of the ablest physicians and pathologists in London, and to whom Mr. Guthrie was devotedly attached. In June, 1800, Mr. Rush, then Inspector-General, appointed the young student hospital-assistant to the York Military Hospital; but Mr. Keate, the surgeon-general, objecting to these appointments being conferred on unqualified persons, directed the removal of all who had not been examined and approved by the College of Surgeons. Before this tribunal therefore did young Guthrie present himself, and on the 5th Feb. 1801, became a member of the college when not quite 16. He was soon after appointed an assistant-surgeon to the 29th Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Byng, now Lord Strafford, who was only 22 years of age, and Mr. Guthrie 16. Notwithstanding the youth of both, it was always admitted that there was no regiment better commanded or better doctored. From 1802 to 1807 he served in North America; in 1808 he landed with his regiment in Mondego Bay, in Portugal, and on the 17th of August was at the battle of Roleia. The 9th and 29th Regiments furnished the greater part of the wounded, who for three days were almost entirely under Mr. Guthrie's care. On the 21st of the same month he was at the battle of Vimiera. Mr. Guthrie was present at the taking of Oporto, and here



he exhibited several examples of great presence of mind, especially in capturing a gun, which the French artillerymen were endeavouring to drag through a lane, when the young doctor, being the only mounted officer present, made a dash at the gun, and captured it; but what to do with it puzzled him; he therefore cut the traces of the headmost mule, a very fine one, brought her off as a trophy, and then sent a sergeant and a file of men to take charge of the gun until he could report its capture to Sir John Sherbrook, who was mightily amused at the doctor's capturing a gun by himself. He was present at the battle of Talavera, at the retreat of the British army across the Tagus—a most disastrous affair for the wounded, who were collected after several days' marching at the Convent of Deleytosa, near Truxillo, which Mr. Guthrie called the slaughterhouse of the wounded of the British army, from the loss of life which took place through the want of previous care and defective surgical knowledge.

After the Peninsular campaigns Mr. Guthrie returned to London with a large amount of practical experience, and commenced lecturing on surgery, which practice he continued for nearly thirty years, receiving large attendances of the medical officers of the army, navy, and the East India Company. He was elected Assistant-Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital in 1823, and full Surgeon in 1827. In 1824 he was elected a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, at an earlier age than any other person so honoured—being only 38 years of age; and in 1833 was elected to the highest office—that of President, an honour again conferred on him in 1842 and 1855, being the only instance at present on record of one person filling that office three times. Mr. Guthrie had also held the office of Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

His principal professional writings were, *On Gunshot Wounds of the Extremities*; *Lectures on the Operative Surgery of the Eye*; *Diseases and Injuries of the Arteries*; *Treatise on Artificial Pupil*; *Extraction of Cataract*; *Anatomy and Surgery of Inguinal and Femoral Hernia*; *Clinical Lectures on Compound Fractures*; *On Injuries of the Hand, Chest, and Abdomen*; *On the Anatomy and Diseases of the Bladder and Urethra*.

For some time past Mr. Guthrie's health had been such as to occasion considerable alarm in the minds of his family and friends, arising evidently from a diseased state of the heart. On Wednesday evening, April 31, he suffered much from a violent cough, and the next morning he ceased to exist.

Mr. Guthrie was twice married. He leaves a son, Mr. C. Gardiner Guthrie, Surgeon to the Westminster and Ophthalmic Hospitals, and an unmarried daughter; and he also leaves a widow and an infant son.

#### DAVID LAING, Esq. F.S.A.

*Lately.* Aged 82, David Laing, esq. F.S.A.

Mr. Laing was the son of a merchant in the city of London, and was articled to the late Sir John Soane about the time when, on Soane's return from Italy, he undertook the charge of the great works at the Bank of England.

In 1800 Mr. Laing published a small work entitled "*Hints for Dwellings*," which had a ready sale amongst those engaged in erecting suburban residences around the metropolis.

About the year 1810 he received the appointment of "surveyor of buildings" at the Custom House, and soon after he was directed to prepare designs for a new Custom-house on a site west of the structure of Sir Christopher Wren, and between that building and Billingsgate. This edifice was just commenced when the old Custom-house was destroyed by fire; and about five years afterwards the new building was occupied, with much eclat at its opening. Its arrangement and construction is fully set forth in a large work published by Taylor of Holborn. A few years after, alas! symptoms of decay showed themselves in the foundation of the building; and after much litigation and anxiety a new foundation was put in, and the whole building re-arranged and much altered by Sir R. Smirke. Mr. Peto (the predecessor and uncle of the present baronet of the same name) was the contractor for this building; and the actions for penalties, and consequent vexations to which he was subject from the failure of this foundation, tended to embitter his life.

The cause of the failure in question was much canvassed at the time, and it was attributed by many to the decay of the beech piling and planking used as the substratum of the foundation. If this were the cause, we believe neither the architect nor the contractor was really responsible, as that material was used on the recommendation of a very eminent engineer of the day, who was consulted by the government on that subject, and it was used in spite of the protests of both of the parties who were made liable for the result.

In 1818 Mr. Laing published, in imperial folio, "*Plans of Buildings, Public and Private, including the New Custom-House, London; engraved on Fifty-nine Plates with Descriptions.*"

Mr. Kelsey, the well-known surveyor of the Commissioners of Sewers of London—Mr. Lee, the brother of Mr. F. Lee the painter, and one of the most promising architects of the day, long since dead, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Tite, and Mr. Bellamy, were all pupils of Mr. Laing, and have been happily more fortunate than their kind-hearted master. Mr. Tite laid the foundation of his reputation as joint architect with Mr. Laing, of the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, which was re-erected principally from the designs of the former gentleman.

Soon after the accident at the Custom-house, Mr. Laing retired from public life, and his latter days, we have reason to believe, were cheered by the kindness of his former pupils and the profession generally. —*Builder.*

#### JAMES FRED. FERGUSON, ESQ.

Nov. 26, 1855. In Dublin, aged 48, James Frederic Ferguson, esq. of the Exchequer Record Department in Ireland, having the charge of the memoranda rolls, inquisitions post mortem, and other ancient records connected with the office of the Chief Remembrancer.

Mr. Ferguson was of French descent, his father's name having been Jacques Frederic Jaquemain, a native of Cambrai, which he left at the time of the French revolution of 1793, and settled in London, where he assumed the name of Ferguson. About the year 1799, Mr. Ferguson's father went to America, and in the year 1800 became Deputy Postmaster of Beaufort in South Carolina, where he resided till 1812. He had previously, however, been to London, whence he took out a wife, of whom James Frederic Ferguson was born at Charleston; and after her death was on his return to Europe with his family when the ship was captured by an American man-of-war, but after a short detention was released. He then became a teacher of languages in London, being a perfect master of Italian and the classics; and afterwards set up a school in St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. In 1823 he published a translation of some of the finest parts of the classic poets into Italian. He seems to have been a man of considerable attainments and originality.

When Mr. J. F. Ferguson, the deceased, first came to Dublin in 1820, he was employed for some time by Mr. Cooke, through whose exertions the dignity of Lord Kingsland, a dormant Irish peerage (since extinct in 1838), had been obtained for Mr. Barnewall, a man of previously obscure position, and who was then endeavouring to recover the Kingsland es-

tates. It was soon found that Lord Kingsland's claims to land were barred by lapse of time, but not to many advowsons to which he was supposed to be entitled, as the statute of limitations at that time did not apply to ecclesiastical property. Mr. Cooke, who had been originally a banker, left the whole conduct of this business to Mr. Ferguson; and after it had been carried on, with partial success, the latter became an assistant to Mr. Lynch, the well-known author of "*Feudal Dignities in Ireland*," at that time engaged in arranging the Irish Records as a sub-commissioner. Mr. Lynch's inquiries branching out into genealogical, historical, and political subjects, there were few depositories in Ireland that Mr. Ferguson had not occasion to search, as well as those in London. In all he was indefatigable in transcribing, and formed collections remarkable for their accuracy and extent, some of which came afterwards into the library of the late Sir William Betham.

But his chief work was the indexing of the entire body of Exchequer Records, which he did unassisted, for his own purposes, in the course of a few years, and which happily now remains behind him for the public benefit; the government having wisely as well as generously (since his decease) purchased his indexes for the Court of Exchequer, which otherwise was without a key to this great deposit.

For the greater part of his life, the occupation of Mr. Ferguson was that of a record agent; but, within four or five years of the time of his death, he was appointed clerk and secretary to a commission for arranging the records of the Irish courts, in which office he continued till its sudden termination about three years since, and during which he had only time to regulate the Exchequer Records. By the directions of the Chief Baron, he continued in charge of these records after the ceasing of the commission, and so continued until his death.

Though not rewarded by any fixed salary, he was devoted, as much from affection as a sense of duty, to the records entrusted to his care; and was persevering in his efforts to obtain from the authorities a more adequate provision for their future safety and preservation. His zeal was on one occasion manifested by his undertaking at his own expense a journey to Switzerland, in order to recover some Irish records which he heard had found their way into the collection of a Suabian baron. They proved to belong to the Irish Court of King's Bench, in the reign of Edward I., having been purloined, as was surmised, in the reign of George I. when Addison was Keeper of the Records in the Bermingham

Tower. Mr. Ferguson purchased them at his own expense for 30*l.*, merely to restore them to the country.

He was equally liberal and obliging to every inquirer who requested his aid for historical or literary purposes : and it was only necessary to suggest to him a subject of research in order to induce him to pour forth of his treasures to the full satisfaction of the inquirer. The death of a coadjutor so willing as well as able to assist them is a real loss to historical antiquaries.

As a result of the employment already mentioned, Mr. Ferguson published in 1843, "Remarks on the Limitations of Actions Bill intended for Ireland; together with short extracts from ancient records relating to advowsons of churches in Ireland."

He contributed several valuable communications to the Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, to the Topographer and Genealogist, to our own Magazine, and to Notes and Queries :—and probably to other works which have not fallen under our observation.

To the first-named he communicated a Calendar of the contents of the Red Book of the Irish Exchequer, printed in their Transactions for January, 1854. To our Magazine for January, 1855, he communicated a further description of the ancient drawing of the Court of Exchequer, contained in that MS. and of which a lithographic fac-simile is given in both publications.

To the Topographer and Genealogist he communicated the account of Sir Toby Caulfield, relative to the Chattle property of the Earl of Tyrone and other fugitives from Ulster in 1616; a very curious series of notes on the Exactions anciently incident to tenures in Ireland; a List of the the Castles, &c. in Ireland in 1676, with a note on Hearth Money; and a singular document of 3 Edward II., relative to a contest between the King's purveyors and the secular clergy of Meath.

To our Magazine he communicated, amongst others, two important articles on the neglected state of the Irish State Records in March 1853, and February 1854; and one on the unpublished statutes of Ireland in August 1855.

At the period of his decease Mr. Ferguson was engaged in making a translation of the Norman-French Chronicle of the Conquest of Ireland, which M. Michel edited from a MS. in the Lambeth library, in order to publish that translation in the Transactions of the Kilkenny Society. It is hoped that by the aid of Mr. John P. Prendergast, barrister-at-law, another gentleman well skilled in the language in

which the poem is written, Mr. Ferguson's labours may not be finally lost to the Society.

#### MRS. STEVENS.

*April 2.* At Leicester, aged 69, Mrs. Grace Buchanan Stevens.

Mrs. Stevens was the daughter of Sir Colin Campbell, the laird of Auchenbreck, in Argyleshire, and her earliest recollections were of years passed among the mountains of Wales, while her father was accumulating wealth as a merchant in the West Indies. Sir Colin died on his return to Scotland, leaving his daughter heiress of a considerable fortune. While yet very young, she married Mr. Andrew Stevens, an eminent solicitor of Edinburgh, where, for a brilliant space, she moved in the highest circles and literary coteries. Among other celebrities, she enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of Professor Wilson. However, her husband's affairs fell into embarrassment through the mismanagement of his partner, and his sudden demise completed the reverse of her fortune. Mrs. Stevens exchanged a life of ease and affluence for the uncertain rewards of authorship. Two or three interesting novels flowed from her pen. Of these the chief was "Lewellyn, or the Vale of Plinlymmon." No less a change, meanwhile, than that which had fallen on her worldly prospects was destined to pass over her own feelings, induced in the first instance by the conversion of one of her sons, now a minister of the Free Church of Scotland in Canada. At once she altered her whole course of life, to the annoyance, outrage, and alienation of many friends. She then crossed the Atlantic to sojourn for a few years with another son, who is now a prosperous barrister and one of the lights of New Brunswick. Since her return to this country, her residence has been mostly with her relatives in Leicester, where her kind and gentle character, though known to very few, endeared her to all who knew her. It was easy to see from her manners that she had moved in a superior sphere, and from her conversation that her mind had received the highest culture; but no allusion to the circumstances of her high birth, her elegant nurture, or her successful authorship, ever reached the ear of the stranger. The words of St. Paul form her appropriate motto: "What things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ." (These particulars were gleaned from a funeral sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Legge, of whose congregation Mrs. Stevens was a member.) She resided at Leicester in the house of her son-in-law Mr. J. F. Wardlaw, Sparkenhoe-street, where she was found dead in her bed, hav-

ing apparently died without a struggle. Mr. Bolton, surgeon, who examined the body, was of opinion that deceased died from the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain, producing hemorrhage, or apoplexy. A coroner's jury returned a verdict accordingly.

#### SIGNOR PISTRUCCI.

*Sept.* 16, 1855. At Flora lodge, Englefield-green, near Windsor, aged 73, Signor Benedetto Pistrucci, Medallist to Her Majesty, member of the Academy of St. Luke at Rome, of the Royal Academy of Arts at Copenhagen, and of the Institute of France.

Signor Pistrucci came to England in the year 1816. One of his earliest patrons was Mr. Richard William Hamilton, formerly one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries, who continued his warm admirer and defender throughout his career. Mr. Hamilton purchased from him a cameo of Flora, which he had made to prove to Mr. Payne Knight that a gem which that gentleman had purchased of Bonelli in Rome for 100*l.* (believing it to be an antique,) had been made by Pistrucci himself. The cameo duplicate he placed in the hands of Mr. Wellesley Pole (the Master of the Mint), to show the Prince Regent, who commanded his attendance on Sunday, July 28, 1816, to take his Royal Highness's portrait. "He was so good (writes Pistrucci in a letter to Mr. Hamilton) to give me three sittings, and he was so well pleased with my work that he requested to see my model of St. George,\* and, after praising it highly, he gave directions to Messrs. Rundell and Bridge to procure for him the finest stone they could find, and commissioned me to make the cameo. You may easily imagine how much I have been gratified by this result of your having purchased from me the Flora above mentioned. . . . This morning, whilst I was engaged upon the Regent's portrait, his brother the Duke of York came in: I need not repeat to you the unmerited compliments he paid me on my success. I send you a long article from the Roman Gazette, in which Bonelli has attempted to save his character from the stain of having sold to Mr. Knight a modern work for an antique; but it is of no use. My best answer to the public is, that it has procured me the honour of making the portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as well as that of very extensive orders for his Mint, as I am about to make all the originals for the

dies of the new coinage. This morning the Prince Regent had ordered Sir Thomas Lawrence to attend whilst I was at work; he was kind enough to pay me abundance of compliments on the occasion." (Translated from the Italian.)

This interesting letter explains the circumstances of Signor Pistrucci's introduction into the public service of this country.

After the peace of 1815, when the silver coinage of this country (excepting in the tokens issued by the Bank of England) had, from long-continued wear, lost almost every trace of its ever having borne impressed surfaces, no renewal having been attempted for nearly thirty years, it was determined to replace it entirely by a large and effectual re-issue. The Master of the Mint, Mr. W. W. Pole (afterwards Lord Maryborough, and Earl of Mornington), was extremely anxious that the projected coinage should be worthy of the country, and, not having proper confidence in native talent, he called in the aid of Signor Pistrucci about the time when the preceding letter was written. Mr. Pingo and Mr. Marchant, the former (but sinecure) engravers to the Mint, had been superannuated in 1815, when Mr. Thomas Wyon junior was appointed to the office of Chief Engraver, and his cousin William Wyon to that of Second Engraver. During the year 1816 Pistrucci was partially employed as an extraneous assistant; and his aid was received with the utmost cordiality by Thomas Wyon, who copied for the coinage a portraiture of the King, designed by Pistrucci, though he had himself produced, from a model by Marchant, one which many have deemed to be really preferable.†

Mr. Thomas Wyon, junior, died prematurely in his 25th year, on the 22nd Sept. 1817;‡ and thereupon Mr. Pole took the opportunity to appoint Signor Pistrucci to fill his place, with the salary of Chief Engineer (500*l.*) though without the actual appointment, that we believe being prevented by his being an alien.

His first work, when installed at the Mint, and almost the first he engraved in steel, was an alteration of the half-crown die of George the Third, originally engraved by Thomas Wyon.§ This alteration he made

† This is engraved in the first volume of Mr. Sainthill's *Olla Podrida*, plate ii. p. 43.

‡ See his memoir in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LXXXVIII. i. p. 179.

§ The great bulk of the new coinage, consisting of shillings and sixpences, was struck from dies engraved by Thomas Wyon before Pistrucci's appointment. The

\* This was not a gem, but a wax model which the artist had designed for Earl Spencer, for a badge of the order of the Garter.



with the diamond and lathe, in the mode in which he had been accustomed to work upon stone; and it is probable that he scarcely ever engraved in any other way, although the art of cutting steel with the graver, as usually pursued by English die-sinkers was taught him by the Wyons (as stated by Mr. Carlisle, *Postscript to the Life of W. Wyon*, p. 11).

Pistrucci was the engraver of the coins of the remainder of the reign of George III. and of those in the early part of that of George IV. Within the first year of that reign he executed the heads for the six principal coins—a Frenchman, M. Merlin, being engaged to assist him in engraving the arms and beating the letters. The crown-pieces, sovereigns, and half-sovereigns were decorated on the reverse with the most remarkable design that has appeared on the English coinage in modern times—the George and Dragon, the art of which was generally admired, though the translation of the mediæval saint into a cavalier of the frieze of the Parthenon, and the substitution of an antique sword in his hand in lieu of the orthodox spear of the legend, were characteristics more elegant than correct.

On the testimony of Mr. Hamilton, Visconti compared these reverses of St. George and the Dragon with Pistrucci's most exquisitely finished gems; and Denon, the director of the French Mint, declared the crown-piece to be the most beautiful coin in Europe.

Mr. Pistrucci engraved in jasper three heads of King George IV. all from the life—either before or after his Majesty's accession: and for these he is said to have received the large sum of 1,325*l.* (Carlisle's *Life of W. Wyon*, but the amount contradicted by Mr. W. R. Hamilton.)

In 1820 he engraved the coronation medal of that sovereign. Its obverse is the King's portrait, from his own design, having declined to copy Sir Thomas Lawrence's picture for that purpose; and the reverse is a groupe of five figures: a winged female is placing the crown on the head of the monarch, who is enthroned, in the presence of the three kingdoms (also females) who swear their allegiance on an ancient altar. An engraving of this medal will be found in the *Numismatic Journal* for Oct. 1837.

head upon them was copied from Pistrucci's first gem of George III.; the half-crown from his second gem—a head totally different from the first, and to which a naked shoulder and torso were added. This addition being disapproved, was omitted in the coinage of 1817.

In 1821, when required to execute a medal to commemorate the royal visit to Ireland, and to copy for that purpose the bust of the King made by Sir Francis Chantrey, Pistrucci "was equally determined not to do an act which he deemed dishonourable to himself—namely, that of affixing his own unstained name to the work of another:"—we here quote the words of Mr. Hamilton.

A third time his constancy was tried, in reference to the coinage itself. In 1822 the King expressed his preference of Chantrey's version of his features to those of the Italian artist, and intimated his wish that it should be adopted for the coinage. Pistrucci was still obdurate, and his services at the Mint were consequently brought prematurely to a close. Thenceforth all the work of engraving in that department devolved upon William Wyon.

This capricious conduct passed unrebuked at the time in deference to his admitted skill as an artist; but shortly after the appointment of Mr. Tierney to the office of Master of the Mint, a new arrangement was made with respect to Signor Pistrucci and Mr. Wyon. Early in the year 1828 the latter was placed in the office of Chief Engraver, on the understanding that the united salaries of the First and Second Engravers, amounting to 700*l.* should thenceforth be divided between them, the present sum of 500*l.* being also awarded to Mr. Wyon, as a compensation for his extra-services since the withdrawal of those of Pistrucci in 1823. Subsequently the Signor was retained in pay under the designation of Medallist to his Majesty with a salary of 300*l.* (instead of 350*l.*) with further payment for his performances. On those terms he was supposed to continue a public servant until the close of his life, though, as with the coinage, it was only upon such works as suited his own ideas of independence and originality in art that he would employ himself.

In 1831, on the coronation of King William the Fourth, when every expense attendant on that solemnity was very niggardly granted, the determination to prepare the customary medal was concluded by the government at a very late period: and it was arranged by Lord Auckland, then Master of the Mint, that its obverse, being a portrait of the King, should be engraved by W. Wyon, and its reverse, a portrait of the Queen, should be engraved by Pistrucci, both from models by Sir Francis Chantrey. Pistrucci declined this service, on the plea of want of sufficient time, but really on his former scruple—because he deemed it degrading to be required to copy the work of another living



artist; and Wyon consequently engraved both sides,—receiving only the sum of 100*l.* though Pistrucci had received 500*l.* for the Coronation medal of George IV.

Among Pistrucci's other medals are a large one of George IV. its reverse a trident between two dolphins (in the Greek style of art)—this is engraved in the dedication of Fosbroke's *Cyclopædia of Antiquities*; a large medal of the Duke of York, 1827, the reverse a helmet; another very minute medal of the Duke of York; a medal of Lord Maryborough, reverse an inscription; one of Sir Gilbert Blane (3 inc. diam.), reverse, figures; one for the Royal Humane Society, being a modernised version of a former medal by Pingo. Upon the accession of her present Majesty, Pistrucci was again called upon for a coronation medal. It was executed in haste, in less than three months (with some assistance from M. Merlin in the accessories), and gave universal dissatisfaction. The obverse of this he copied in large for Messrs. Rundell and Bridge.

But Mr. Pistrucci's great work was a Waterloo medal of extraordinary size. It was commenced shortly after his arrival in England, his design being selected in preference to one by Flaxman, which had been proposed and recommended by the Royal Academy.

At p. 233 of the Report on the Mint in 1848 he informs the Commission that on the 1st Jan. 1849, he should wait on Mr. Sheil, the Master of the Mint, and place in his hands the matrices of the medal. In the next page he confesses that he no longer possessed that confidence in his own skill in hardening dies to venture to undertake the operation of hardening this elaborate work. At the same time he communicated to the Commission a long series of recommendations on the best method of so doing, which is printed in the Report at p. 238. No one has yet ventured to incur this responsibility; and the only impressions taken have been in soft metal.\* "The world has never yet seen a medal struck with so much work upon it, nor of such great dimensions, viz. of more than five inches in diameter. One [matrix] has on it no less than sixty figures, large and small."

It is to be hoped, however, with the

\* The matrices are four in number: there being a central one and an annular addition for each side. This form was adopted as being more favourable for hardening. The subjects of the two centres are the battle of Waterloo: one of the margins is allegorical of War, the other of Peace. We believe they have never been copied or even described.

present resources for multiplying dies, by electrotyping and other scientific contrivances, that the country will for no great time longer be detained from contemplating the elaborate work, for which it has paid so much. The matrices, we are told, were at length delivered by the artist to the Master of the Mint some time in the year 1850. When several perfect duplicates have been secured, there need perhaps be no further hesitation in attempting to harden the original dies.

In 1838 Signor Pistrucci brought before the public notice a new method of model-striking: which was described as follows. The subject was to be first modelled in the usual way, in wax, clay, or other fit material, from which a cast might be taken in plaster of Paris, and from that, by means of a mould of fine sand, a thin cast made in iron, to be finally mounted on steel: the invention consisting in the hardness produced in iron when cast so thinly by its rapid and equal cooling. The originality of this process was disputed in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, vol. xxvii. p. 401, by Mr. John Baddeley, as having been practised by his grandfather at Soho fifty years before; but it was defended by Mr. William Baddeley in the same work, vol. xxviii. p. 36. Signor Pistrucci's first application of the process had been in striking a silver seal for the Duchy of Lancaster, four inches in diameter, one side exhibiting the Queen enthroned, and the other her Majesty upon horseback; engraved in Baines's *History of Lancashire*. This had been produced in less than fifteen days; whereas the sinking of two such dies in the ordinary method would (it was alleged) have occupied nearly as many months, with the risk at the end of that time of the dies breaking in the process of hardening.

Before the commission on the Mint in 1848, Mr. Pistrucci boasted that his whole life had been passed in the constant exercise of his art, and that this activity had not then deserted him, for he usually worked fifteen hours a day. This was either on the Waterloo medals, or on gems and cameos for his private patrons. "It is (he added) to me a real punishment, I will add an humiliation almost insupportable for me, the acceptance of money, merely for the purpose of its being said that I am in the public service of the country." On that occasion he attributed his position to the circumstance of Mr. Pole having engaged him to execute the Waterloo medal, and advanced to him almost the whole price agreed upon, and yet deferring his working upon it, by insisting that he should devote his whole time to the preparation of the coinage. But

the true cause of the delay in the completion of the medal appears to have been the unprecedented amount of work which the artist chose to spend upon this *chef d'œuvre*.

His conduct did not pass without frequent public animadversion; but in all his controversies Mr. Pistrucci found a ready and zealous defender in Mr. Hamilton, and there is in the British Museum a curious volume (marked 10,825) being a collection formed by the late Mr. John Field, of the newspaper and other letters on these matters, and containing some by Mr. Hamilton which include translations of Pistrucci's early correspondence with Mr. Pole, Sir Joseph Banks, Thomas Wyon, and Mr. Hamilton himself.

Signor Pistrucci executed some large works in marble, particularly colossal busts of the Duke of Wellington and of Prince Pozzo di Borgo, both, we believe, in the possession of his patron Mr. Hamilton.

For some years Mr. Pistrucci had resided at a small house in the immediate vicinity of Windsor, which he designated "Fine Arts Cottage." More recently he removed to Englefield Green, in the same neighbourhood, where he died.

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MR. ROBERT CRUICKSHANK.

*March 13.* Of bronchitis, in his 66th year, Mr. Robert Cruickshank.

He was a son of Mr. Isaac Cruickshank, artist, and elder brother of the celebrated George. His early days were spent in the royal navy; but after the peace, when George Cruickshank was earning the fame which he has since achieved, he determined to follow in his brother's wake; and he illustrated, in a similar though inferior style of humour, much of the "comic" literature of the day. Some of his best designs are to be found in Cumberland's *British and Minor Theatres*; for which employment he was well qualified, by his long familiarity with the stage both before and behind the curtain. His pencil drawings on wood were exceedingly delicate and happy, but too often lost their merit in the engraving. His talents were seen to the best advantage in his water-colour drawings.

To his brother George he was greatly attached, and always spoke of his superior talent with affectionate admiration. He was tolerably well read, and a fluent talker. His epistolary missives, like those of his brother, were as often expressed in sketches and hieroglyphics as in words. One of his favourite amusements was archery.—*Extracted from a communication made by Mr. George Daniel to the Literary Gazette.*

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MR. W. F. VARLEY.

*Feb. 2.* At Ramsgate, aged 71, William Fleetwood Varley, artist, youngest brother of the celebrated landscape painter.

He was a man condemned to know the severest changes of fortune, having entered the profession under the tuition of his brother with the fairest prospects before him, when a needle shot from an arrow on the playground of an academy entered his eye, and nearly blinded him for some years; he in a measure regained his sight, but his eyes were ever afterwards too weak to admit of his pursuing the profession with an ardour sufficient to obtain eminence.

As a teacher he was highly patronised in Cornwall, Bath, and Oxford. At Bath he broke his right arm, which, not having been properly set, frequently gave him great pain, especially in cold weather. He married, had a large family of daughters, seven of whom, with one son, survive him; and in that city he pursued his profession with great respectability, and to the advantage of himself and family.

When at Oxford, by the reckless frolics of a party of students, some of whom were his own pupils, he was nearly burnt to death. From the agonies he then endured, he was never wholly himself again, but gradually sunk in health and in circumstances, and, though assisted by his brother, he, with his numerous family, experienced every species of distress, even to the bitterness of want, and became a nervous ruined man.

His death took place under happier circumstances than he had known for years, having enjoyed the calm comforts of a domestic home for many months, under the roof of his excellent son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Conder, tended by a kind and affectionate daughter.—*Art Journal.*

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M. ADOLPHE ADAM.

*May 3.* At Paris, aged 53, M. Adolphe Adam, a well-known musical composer.

M. Adam was one of the most popular and voluminous composers of whom the French stage could boast. After producing a variety of ballets, vaudevilles, and operettas, he made his *début* at the Opera Comique, with a one-act opera, *Pierre et Catherine*, which was successful; and from that time his reputation was insured. Few musicians have evinced such extraordinary facility as M. Adam, who would often be engaged on two or three operas and a ballet simultaneously. This facility, however, was his bane; and it is probable that from among his numerous works, only three are likely to outlive their author long—the charming little opera of the

Châlet, the Postillon de Lonjumeau, and the ballet of Giselle, which last (as well as the *Diabla à Quatre*) was composed for Carlotta Grisi.

Besides supplying every theatre in Paris with incessant contributions, M. Adam invaded the church, and wrote several masses and other sacred compositions. Add to all this, he was successively musical *feuilletoniste* for the *Constitutionnel* and the *Assemblée Nationale*, as well as being a constant contributor to other papers.

In 1847 M. Adam joined to his other avocations that of Director of the *Théâtre Lyrique*, where he lost a large part of his fortune. He was, moreover, Professor of Composition at the *Conservatoire*, and Member of the *Institute*. The variety of his occupations was really astonishing and his industry prodigious. He was an amiable as well as a clever man, and a large circle of friends will regret his loss. A more active life than his was possibly never spent; but it is equally possible that, had he attempted less he might have done much more for his art and for his own enduring fame.

#### CAJETAN KOZMIAN.

*March 7.* At his country-seat near Lubin, the Polish poet Cajetan Kozmian.

Like our Rogers, he outlived many generations of poets, and died at a very advanced age. His odes are considered the finest lyrics in the Polish language. He translated Horace, the *Bucolics* of Virgil, and several other classical authors. His chief poem is "*The Georgics of Poland*." He also wrote biographies, — those of Kosciuszko, General Dombrowski, Mokronowski, and Prince Czartoryski. His last work, which has not been published, is an epic poem, entitled "*Czarniecki*," and its theme is the exploits of that great general who saved Poland in the seventeenth century from the Cossacks, Muscovites, and Swedes leagued against her existence.

Kozmian wrote the story of his own life, which, considering the position he occupied, can scarcely fail to be interesting. As chief of the Classic school, he was, at one period of his life, exposed to bitter attacks on the part of the so-called Romanticists, who fought in the rising shadow of Mickiewicz. It is a curious circumstance, that both these poets should have died within a few months of each other. But all animosity had wholly ceased between them.—*Athenæum*.

#### MR. JOHN NICOLL.

*Lately.* At Aberdeen, Mr. John Nicoll, turner, the oldest member of his craft, having come from Monymusk, and settled in that city, some forty years ago. The deceased was brother to the late Mr. Lewis Nicoll, advocate, Aberdeen, and to the late Dr. Alexander Nicoll, Professor of Oriental Languages, Christ Church college, Oxford, of whom a biographical notice is given in Chambers's *Biography of Eminent Men*. Like his classical brother, John had a taste for languages; and in the evening of his life contrived to pick up from books—many of them very old editions—a grammatical knowledge of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic. But his knowledge of the sciences, particularly the mechanical, was more profound; and he had also read extensively in civil and ecclesiastical history. He was truthful, honest, and upright in all his dealings, and of a frank, affable, and obliging disposition; and was much respected by a large circle of acquaintances. Being somewhat diffident, he would give, when asked, the soundest opinion rather by way of suggestion than in a direct, outspoken manner; but in ecclesiastical matters his tone was more decided and firm, and, being a stanch Episcopalian, was ever ready to defend the tenets of his church; and from his familiarity with the arguments on both sides, as well as his intimate knowledge of church history, generally came off victorious in any religious discussion into which he might be dragged by a Presbyterian or Roman Catholic acquaintance. His death was sudden, and of a very painful nature—being caused by suffocation by a piece of meat sticking in his œsophagus.—*Aberdeen Journal*.

#### CAMERON, OF CORRYCHOILLIE.

*Lately.* Aged 75, Cameron of Corrychoillie.

Few men will be more missed in the North than Corrychoillie. His peculiarities, his energy, and individuality of character, made him conspicuous in the Highlands, and his name will long live in anecdotes in all parts of the country. He was the second son of a respectable farmer in Lochaber, who rented part of Corrychoillie. He began life with little or no fortune; but, by many successful barterings and small purchases, he obtained a footing in the cattle trade, and at the age of twenty was driving business for himself on no inconsiderable scale. At one time he was the largest holder of live stock in the North—probably in Scotland. When once giving evidence in court, he was asked how many

sheep he possessed. He said he did not know. "Have you five thousand?" asked Patrick Robertson, one of the counsel. Corrychoillie gave a patronising nod of acquiescence. "Have you ten thousand?" "Why, I have that of black cattle and horses," he replied. "Have you twenty, thirty, forty thousand sheep?" "Oh yes, I have forty thousand." "Have you fifty thousand?" "I do not know exactly to a few thousands; but I have from forty to fifty thousand 'beasts.'" Corrychoillie boasted that he was the largest holder of live stock in the world, "except Prince Esterhazy, and no thanks to him, for he pays no rent." Mr. Cameron latterly gave up many of his farms, retaining little more than the one from which he derived his cognomen of "Corrychoillie;" but he purchased small estates in Stirlingshire and in Skye.

He could endure fatigue to an extent almost inconceivable; he was often three nights without sleep, and as many days without food or other nourishment than a dram and a bit of oatcake and a drink of water from a roadside well. Indeed, he has been heard to say that, on more than one occasion, he had travelled from Torridon, on the west coast of Ross-shire, to Falkirk Tryst, at a cost of only eighteenpence, exclusive of tolls. Riding was his only mode of travelling, and he was very particular about the breed of ponies which he kept. They were of the small, sure-footed, wiry, Highland breed (with, latterly, a dash of Arab blood in them), admirably adapted for knocking about the country, and capable of enduring almost as much fatigue as their owner. On one occasion, he performed the following feat:—He had come to Inverness—a distance of fifty-five miles—on his way to the Muir of Ord Market, and expected a letter from Fort William, containing money to make purchases of cattle. The letter did not arrive; and, in spite of the remonstrances of friends, he set off, in a wet, stormy night, and rode to Fort William—a distance of nearly sixty-five miles. Here he learned that the letter had been despatched to his house at Corrychoillie. Thither he rode accordingly, took some breakfast, and mounted a fresh pony caught from the hill, and was at the Muir of Ord Market the same afternoon, having travelled a distance little short of 200 miles in the course of the two days. His slight but athletic frame was well adapted for exercise and hardship, and even on the day of his death he was actively engaged in his usual avocations, and this at the age of seventy-five.

Corrychoillie had the reputation of hav-

ing been a kind and considerate friend of the smaller dealers and crofters with whom he came in contact. Though habitually frugal, if not parsimonious, he occasionally gave liberal entertainments to his friends.

Among the many Highland anecdotes and imitations of the late Lord Robertson were several connected with Corrychoillie, and one of these will perhaps bear repetition. He was seated one evening with a party of brother hill-farmers, and talking largely of his immense stock and his doings at Falkirk Tryst, when one of the party exclaimed, "Why, Corrychoillie, you are making yourself as great as the Duke of Wellington." "The Duke of Wellington!" replied the old man with a smile; "it was easy for the duke to put down his men at Waterloo—a regiment here and a regiment there; but let him try to put down ten thousand sheep, forby black cattle, at Falkirk Tryst, and it's my opinion"—(here he paused and nodded significantly)—"it's my opinion he will make a very confused business of it."

#### MR. JAMES STRATON.

*Lately.* Mr. James Straton, well-known throughout Scotland for his devotion to phrenological science.

Mr. Straton was one of its earliest adherents in the North, and he contributed to give it a scientific basis. Under the modest title of "Contributions to the Mathematics of Phrenology," he published in 1845 an essay remarkable for patient investigation and critical acumen, but more especially so for the demonstration of the growth of the brain up to a period of life much beyond what was generally believed. Callipers in hand, and with no object but truth in view, he overthrew, in his simple pamphlet, the errors, for they were nothing less, of Tidemann, Soemmering, the brothers Wenzel, and Sir William Hamilton, in regard to the growth of the brain being arrested between the seventh and eighth year, or even earlier.

Mr. Straton contributed on several occasions to *The Zoist*. In all cases his papers were distinguished by zeal, patience, and minute, accurate, and logical research. They were also strongly marked by originality and truthfulness.

Of late years Mr. Straton was in the habit of lecturing on Phrenology. He was deeply versed in meteorology; and, whenever he thought it would be useful, this humble and almost unacknowledged man of science was ready to initiate the popular mind in a knowledge of the construction



and uses of the barometer, thermometer, &c. and expounded, if not eloquently, at least accurately and usefully, the laws of storms, the phenomena of electricity, &c. —*Aberdeen Herald*.

## CLERGY DECEASED.

[P. 543.] The late Archdeacon *Bridge* was a native of Harwich, and educated at the Charterhouse; he entered Christchurch as a commoner 1825; and his name was in the second class both of Classical and Mathematical honours in Mich. term, 1829. After having served a curacy in one of the Eastern counties, he accompanied Sir Thomas Cochrane to Newfoundland, as Government Chaplain, and tutor to his son. In 1834 the Bishop collated him to the rectory of St. John's, and shortly after he was appointed Vicar-general and ecclesiastical commissary. He visited England in 1840 and in 1850. He married, in 1834, Miss Duncumb, the daughter of a Newfoundland merchant, who is left with nine children, the eldest of whom is a midshipman serving in the Pacific.

March 31. At the residence of his son George Walpole Bucke, esq. in the township of Moore, co. Lambton, Canada, aged 54, the Rev. *Horatio Walpole Bucke*, M.A. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828. His second daughter, Helen-Augusta, died at the same place, on the 24th Feb.

April 7. At Dublin, aged 34, the Hon. and Rev. *Henry Robert Pakenham*, fifth son of the Earl of Longford.

April 12. At Teignmouth, aged 69, the Rev. *Henry Wright*, Vicar of Winkleigh, N. Devon; to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter in 1829.

April 14. At Eddlestone manse, co. Peebles, the Rev. *Patrick Robertson*, D.D.

April 16. In Harewood-street, aged 75, the Rev. *Robert Walpole*, Rector of Christ church, Marylebone, and of Itteringham, Norfolk. He was the eldest son of the Hon. Robert Walpole, Clerk of the Privy Council, and Envoy to Portugal (youngest brother of Horatio first Earl of Orford of the second creation of 1806), by his first wife Diana Grossett. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1809, B.D. 1828. He was presented to the rectory of Itteringham in 1809 by the Earl of Orford, to the district rectory of Christ church in the parish of Marylebone by the Crown in 1828. He married in 1811 Caroline-Frances, youngest daughter of John Hyde, esq. Judge at Calcutta, by Mary, eldest daughter of Lord Francis Seymour, son of the 9th Duke of Somerset; and by that lady, who died in 1840, he has left a daughter, unmarried, and two sons,—the Rev. Reginald Robert Walpole, who married in 1849 Anne-Eliza, 3d daughter of John Heaton, esq. of Plas Heaton, co. Denbigh, and granddaughter of the third Lord Henniker, and has issue a daughter; and the Rev. Robert Seymour Walpole, Vicar of Farndon with Balderton, Notts, who married in 1848 Elizabeth, 4th dau. of the Rev. Frederick Apthorp, Rector of Gumley, co. Leic. and has issue three sons and one daughter.

April 17. At Redruth, Cornwall, aged 88, the Rev. *John Webster Hawksley*, for sixty-four years Rector of Knotting with Souldrop, co. Bedford (1792), and Rector of Turvey, in the same county (1827). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1789, M.A. 1804.

At Sidmouth, aged 72, the Rev. *William Jenkins*, Vicar of that parish (1821). He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808.

April 18. At Chichester, at the residence of his brother Charles Sturges Jones, esq. aged 42, the Rev. *Edward Inwood Jones*, Rector of Shire Newton, near Chepstow (1847), a Rural Dean, and a

magistrate for Monmouthshire. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Jones, Rector of Milton Keynes, Bucks; and was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1837. He was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1841 to the vicarage of Bawdsey in Suffolk, which he resigned in 1847. He married, June 18, 1840, Sidney-Jane-Lawrence, widow of the Rev. Thomas French Lawrence, Rector of Farndon, co. Northampton, and daughter of Sir Arthur Clarke of Dublin.

April 19. At Walsgrave on Sowe, co. Warwick, aged 61, the Rev. *Frederick David Perkins*, Vicar of Stoke with Sowe, Rector of Swayfield, co. Lincoln, Vicar of Down Hatherleigh, co. Glouc. Chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty, a magistrate for Warwickshire, and surrogate. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1825. He was presented to Stoke with Sowe in 1817, to Swayfield in 1820, and to Down Hatherleigh in 1827, all by Lord Chancellor Eldon. His parishioners of Sowe, in 1832, presented to him a handsome silver salver as a mark of their respect for his services during fourteen years.

April 20. At West Hamptnes, near Chichester, aged 88, the Rev. *Thomas White Cogan*, for fifty-five years Vicar of East Dean. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, B.A. 1794, M.A. 1798. In 1838 his parishioners presented to him a silver tea-service of the value of 50 guineas. His wife died in Pimlico in 1842.

April 21. At Edith Weston, co. Rutland, the Rev. *George Cave Orme*, Rector of that parish (1846). He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1831.

April 22. At Stratford-upon-Avon, the Rev. *John Peglar*, Vicar of Alveston (1846) and Perp. Curate of Bishopston, co. Warw. (1821). He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1808.

April 23. At Folkton, Yorkshire, the Rev. *Herbert Phillips*, Rector of that parish (1817). He was of Catharine hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1816; and had for many years the charge of the parish of Willerby. He has left a widow and five children.

At East Retford, Notts, aged 79, the Rev. *Richard Hutchinson*, M.A.

April 24. Suddenly, the Rev. *Jeremiah Smith*, Vicar of Long Buckby, Northamptonshire (1834), and a Prebendary of Lichfield (1832). He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1808.

April 26. Aged 68, the Rev. *Christopher Carr*, Rector of Fletton, near Peterborough.

At Salisbury, aged 75, the Rev. *Charles Henry Hodgson*, Minor Canon of the cathedral (1825), and Vicar of Kingston St. Michael (1824). He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, M.A. 1812.

April 29. At his residence, Honors, Stoke Canon, Devonshire, aged 85, the Rev. *John Bond*, Perp. Curate of Netherex (1813), and Rector of Romansleigh in that county (1829), Rector of Saltfleetby St. Peter's, Lincolnshire (1802); for many years Chaplain to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. M.P. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1795.

At the vicarage, Easingwold, Yorkshire, aged 57, the Rev. *Samuel James Allen*. He was of Pembroke coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1820.

May 4. At Oakley House, near Abingdon, aged 61, the Rev. *John Ireland*, Vicar of Queen's Charlton, Somersetshire: formerly of Hampton Lodge, Hereford, and of Nunney near Frome. This gentleman was the only son of the Rev. William Ireland, M.A. Vicar of Frome, by Alicia, sister of the Rev. William Everett, M.A. Fellow of New college, and Vicar of Romford, Essex: and some genealogical particulars of his family (by his brother-in-law the late Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, M.A., F.S.A.), will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1829, p. 186. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1820; and was instituted to the rectory of Queen's Charlton in 1829.



*May 6.* At Hastings, aged 26, the Rev. *Henry Philip Francis*, youngest son of Benj. Francis, esq. of Twyford, Norfolk.

*May 10.* At the glebe house, Kilnaleck, co. Cavan, aged 69, the Rev. *William Edward Hearn*, M.A. Vicar of Kildrumferton, dioc. Kilmore.

*May 11.* At Doe Castle, co. Donegal, aged 64, the Rev. *John George Maddison*, formerly Rector of West Monkton, co. Somerset, to which he was instituted (it being in his own patronage) in 1825. He was of Magdalen college, Cambridge, B.A. 1828. He died from injuries received two days before in falling on a rock when fishing.

*May 12.* At Ferns, Ireland, aged 71, the Rev. *Henry Moore*, Rector of Kilbride and Ferns. He was heir presumptive to the Earldom of Drogheda (the present Marquess being childless), being the son and heir of the Hon. Ponsonby Moore (next brother to the first Marquess), by his first wife the Hon. Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Stephen first Viscount Mount Cashell. He married in 1816 Lucie, dau. of James Currie, M.D. and leaves issue three sons and four daughters. Ponsonby Arthur Moore, esq. the eldest son, married in 1844 Augusta-Sophia, fourth dau. of the Hon. Wm. H. Gardner, and has issue. The eldest daughter, Lucie-Catherine, is married to George Annesley Owen, esq. of Ramsgate, co. Wexford; and Emily-Jean, the second, to her cousin James Cleghorn Moore, esq.

*May 13.* At Silk Willoughby, Linc. aged 73, the Rev. *Joseph Jowett*, Rector of that place (1813). He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1823.

*May 14.* At Stoke, near Rochester, aged 64, the Rev. *James Pearson*, Vicar of Stoke (1839), and Curate of Hoo Allhallows.

At Bayswater, aged 94, the Rev. *Joseph Sutcliffe*, M.A.

*May 16.* Aged 79, the Rev. *Robert Gream*, Rector of Rotherfield, Sussex (1837). He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, B.A. 1803.

## DEATHS,

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*June ...* Lost in H.M.S. *Nerbudda* (see before, p. 433), aged 17, Arthur Lawrence Bayntun, second son of Capt. Lawrence Bayntun, late of the 14th Light Dragoons: and in the same ship, aged 18, Burdett Howe Browne, eldest son of John Denis Browne, esq. of Mount Browne, co. Mayo, (formerly M.P. for that county,) and grandson of the late Right Hon. Denis Browne. They were both Midshipmen.

*Dec. 5.* At Melbourne, Australia, aged 25, Henry, youngest son of the late William Wingrove, esq. surgeon, of Keynsham.

*Dec. 11.* At Bunbury, Western Australia, Denzil Onslow, esq. fourth son of the late Rev. George Walton Onslow, of Dunsborough House, Surrey.

*Dec. 15.* At sea, returning from Bombay, Capt. George Branson Scott, 21st B.N.I., second son of Robert Scott, esq. of Outland, near Plymouth.

*Dec. 24.* Drowned, while bathing off Port Lytleton, New Zealand, aged 23, William-Morphew, eldest son of the late Lieut. John Morphew Browne, 1st Eur. Reg. Bombay.

*Feb. 7.* At Reading, suddenly, the Rev. Thos. Conolly Cowan, formerly of Bristol, and father of Samuel Cowan, esq. of Bath.

*Feb. 14.* At Seetabuldee, Emily L. wife of Ensign Arthur Edmond Oakes, 41st Madras Nat. Inf.

*Feb. 15.* At Calcutta, Lieut. Henry De Lisle, Lieut. R.N. fourth son of Ferdinand De Lisle, esq. of Redhill. He passed his examination in 1844, served as mate in the *Phoenix* and *Hull* steam-vessels, obtained his commission 1844, and was afterwards with the *Alfred* 50, on the Brazilian station, and the *Frolic* 16, in the Pacific.

*Feb. 23.* At Ferozepore, Alfred Barker, esq. of the 66th Goorkha Regt. and Quartermaster and

Interpreter 10th Light Cav. youngest son of the late George Barker, esq. of Springfield, near Birmingham.

*Feb. 27.* At Woodstock, Canada West, aged 25, Robert-Alexander, fifth son of the Rev. Richard Wetherell, Hawkhurst, Kent.

At Demerara, aged 35, Fred. P. Woolcombe, esq. Dep.-Assist. Com.-General, second son of the late Capt. Woolcombe, R.A. of Clifton.

*Feb. 28.* At Kandy, aged 60, Edward Scott Waring, esq. late of the Civil Service.

*March 3.* At Calcutta, aged 44, Capt. Henry Hiller, of Dover, 18 years commanding H.C.F.L.V. Hope.

*March 4.* At Hastings, Robert Henry Baines, esq. late of Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, fifth son of the late Rev. John Johnson Baines, Vicar of Caynham, Shropshire.

*March 7.* At Kurnool, Lindsay Donnelly Darnell, esq. Madras Civil Service.

At Shamley, Canada, aged 68, Capt. R. Hallis, many years of the 1st Dragoon Guards, then of the Royal Canadian Rifles. He was at Waterloo, having entered the army at 17 years of age.

*March 17.* At Funchal, Madeira, aged 19, Chas.-Thomas, third son of the late Capt. Wybergh, R.N.

*March 19.* At Monmouth, John Barnett, esq. of Cheltenham, coroner for the Forest Division of Gloucestershire, son of the late Henry Barnett, esq. of Cobrey, near Ross, Heref.

At Göttingen, aged 76, Professor Meir, the natural historian.

*March 21.* At Calcutta, Dr. William Montgomery, superintending surgeon of the Barrackpore Division.

Aged 59, William Townshend, esq. banker, of Winchcomb.

*March 24.* At Malta, Capt. James Hill.

At Aborlollwyn, near Aberystwith, aged 59, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Richardes, Bombay Army.

*March 27.* At Horndon-on-Hill, aged 81, Alice, widow of W. Spittey, esq.

*March 28.* In University-st. London, aged 80, Miss Elizabeth Cann, formerly of Kilkhampton.

George Fyler, esq. of Southwick-pl. Hyde Park, and the Temple, London, barrister-at-law, after many years' severe suffering.

*March 29.* At York, aged 52, Joseph Crawshaw, esq. of Dewsbury, of the firm of J. and R. Crawshaw, railway contractors.

At Torquay, aged 20, Eleanor, eldest dau. of Charles Millett, esq. of Malden Erleigh, Berks.

At Odessa, aged 62, John Wilkins, esq.

*March 31.* At Cheltenham, aged 82, John T. Blakeney, esq.

At Constantinople, aged 23, Edmund L. J. Wilson, eldest son of the late Isaac Wilson, esq. solicitor, of Kendal.

*April 2.* At Southampton, aged 84, Harriot, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Allen, Rector of Newdigate, Surrey.

At Ipswich, aged 69, Mary, wife of Robert Squirrell, sen. gent.

*April 3.* At Southampton, Chas. W. D. Hellyer, of Islington, eldest son of the late Charles Hellyer, esq. Paymaster and Purser, R.N.

Aged 79, John Weight, esq. of Leicester, formerly of Halstead, Leic.

*April 5.* At Frindsbury, Kent, aged 57, John Atkinson, esq.

At Lymington, aged 86, Launce, relict of Philip Glover, esq. of Sedgford, Norfolk, formerly of the Inniskillen Dragoons, dau. of the late Duncan Campbell, esq. of Wilmington, Kent.

*April 6.* Aged 68, Wm. Barker, esq. of Barby.

At Brockenhurst, aged 85, Mr. Jonathan Wytst, late of Dibden, near Southampton.

*April 7.* At Penzance, aged 71, John Luke, esq.

*April 8.* At Dennington, Suffolk, aged 57, Mr. Thomas Capon. His name has long stood prominent in the cultivation of an extent of soil equal to, if not much beyond, any other in this county. He was a liberal employer, and a sincere friend.

At Derby, aged 49, Miss Sarah Grafftey, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Grafftey, esq. of the Old Kent-road.

April 9. At Madeira, aged 23, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Johnston, K.C.B.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Dover, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Benj. Marten, of Barfreestone, Kent (for many years Pastor of the General Baptist Church, Dover), and youngest dau. of the late Stephen Love, esq. of Headcorn.

April 10. At Exeter, aged 85, Hannah, widow of Charles Crichlow, Esq. of Barbados.

At Tiverton, aged 88, Henry Dunstford, esq. banker.

At Southwark, aged 53, Robert-Thomas, eldest son of the late Major Joseph Fletcher, E.I.C.S.

At Clutton rectory, Mrs. Harriot Katharine Elizabeth Money, youngest dau. of the Rev. T. B. Johnstone, Rector of Clutton.

At Harewood-sq. aged 18, John-Newman, eldest son of Thomas Messiter, esq. of Barwick House, Yeovil.

At Gretton, Edmund Morris, youngest son of the late Campbell Morris, esq. of Loddington Hall, Leic. and B.A. of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge.

At Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex, Emily-Penelope, wife of Thomas Wilmore, esq. and dau. of the late Orbell Hustler, esq. of Halstead.

April 11. At Edinburgh, Catherine, wife of James Anderson, esq. of Wilton Lodge.

Aged 52, Ann, wife of William Andrews, esq. solicitor, Market Harborough.

At Merton Hall, aged 71, Martha, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Bayliffe, Vicar of Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Miriam, third dau. of the late John Blomfield, esq. of Billington Hall, near Scole.

At Newark, aged 23, Sarah-Elizabeth, wife of C. C. Footitt, esq. eldest dau. of W. Thompson, esq. M.D.

At East Stower, near Shaftesbury, aged 79, Joseph Bennett White, esq. last surviving son of Capt. John White, for many years a magistrate of Dorset.

April 12. At Clifton, aged 61, Jas. M. Brander, M.D. of the Bengal Medical Service.

At Ecclesall, near Sheffield, aged 64, Ann, wife of Mr. Samuel Brown, and mother-in-law of the Rev. G. M. Webb, Vicar of Aughton.

At Polstead rectory, aged 30, Wm. Coyte, esq. M.R.C.S. second son of the Rev. James Coyte, Rector of Polstead.

Aged 20, Sarah-Drake, youngest dau. and on the 17th, aged 54, Mary, wife of the Rev. Jabez Dixon, D.D. Wesleyan minister, and only dau. of the late Rev. R. Watson.

At the vicarage, Madeley, Salop, the following children of the Rev. J. H. Gwyther:—April 12, aged 10, Hepzibah-Mary; April 13, aged 8, Emily-Maria; April 14, aged 7, Phoebe-Catherine; April 16, aged 5, James-Bulkeley-Philipps; April 21, aged 3, Clara-Artemesia.

At Arundel, aged 70, Richard Holmes, esq. solicitor, an Alderman, and Clerk to the Commissioners of the Port. His son of the same name has been elected his successor.

At Stoke Newington, aged 36, Archibald Hudson, esq.

At Clifton, Thomas Lucas, esq. Alderman of Bristol, senior partner in the firm of S. W. Lucas and Co. of Birmingham.

At Brighton, aged 24, Louisa, wife of Richard Parry, esq.

At an advanced age, Penelope, relict of Caleb Rose, esq. surgeon, of Sudbury.

At the Waldron's, Croydon, aged 19, Alfred-Tobias, younger son of the late Tobias Sturge, esq. of Letherhead.

At Aberdeen, aged 86, Dr. Neil Sutherland.

At Grantham, at the house of her son the Rev. John Stoupe Wagstaffe, aged 79, Mrs. Wagstaffe,

widow of the Rev. John Stoupe Wagstaffe, Vicar of Barkstone and Plungar.

April 13. Aged 56, George Bowen, esq. of Llwyngwair, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Deputy Lieut. for the county of Pembroke.

At Old Park, Niton, I. W. aged 33, William Malet Dansey, esq. son of the late Col. Dansey, C.B. Royal Art.

At Greenside, near Kendal, aged 59, Samuel Holker Haslam, esq. one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Lancashire and Westmerland and the west riding of Yorkshire.

At Kilburn, Middlesex, aged 79, Mr. Francis Higgins, grandson of the Rev. John Butler, LL.D. late Rector of Wallington, Herts. and great-nephew of Jacob Butler, esq. barrister-at-law, late of Gray's Inn, and Barnwell Abbey, Camb. Deceased was nearly 60 years in the Hydrographical Office, Admiralty.

At Norwich, aged 61, Robert Hull, esq. M.D., formerly surgeon to the Eye Infirmary, and Physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, which he resigned about two years ago. At the time of his decease he was a magistrate for Norwich and Physician to the Eye Infirmary. Dr. Hull was the author of *Cursory Notes on the Morbid Eye*, *Essays on Determination of Blood to the Head*, and *Suggestions on Consumption*: also of several brochures, among them a very amusing and clever one on Medical Reform. His degree was from Lambeth.

At Emescote, Warw. aged 57, George Vernon Keys, esq. youngest son of the late Richard Keys, esq. of Cheadle, Staff.

At his residence, Stamford-hill, near Stratton, Cornwall, aged 69, Cory Kingdon, esq. M.D. and M.R.C.S. Dr. Kingdon was born at Holsworthy in 1787, and was the fourth and youngest son of the late Richard Kingdon, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for Devon, by Rebecca, only dau. of the Rev. George Boughton. In his youth the medical profession was his choice, and after his apprenticeship he practised in Cornwall as surgeon and apothecary for many years very successfully. But his health suffering from strict application, he took out his diploma as physician, and also farmed to a considerable extent, in which he took great delight; and for more than twenty years he has gratuitously given his advice once a week to the sick and afflicted, many coming from a long distance to have the benefit of such kindness. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Buckingham, Vicar of Burrington and Rector of Doddiscombeleigh, and had issue.

At Iping House, near Midhurst, aged 78, Anna-Jane, eldest dau. of the late John Nixon, esq.

In Wyndham-place, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. William Thomas, Vicar of Loppington, Salop, and niece of the late Samuel Harwood, M.D. of Crickheath Hall, near Oswestry.

At Ford Lodge, Hornchurch, aged 94, Mrs. Tyler, widow of Christopher Tyler, esq. of Whybridge, Essex.

At Brompton, aged 76, Elizabeth-Jane, relict of Thomas White, esq. formerly of Newton, Wilts.

At her father's, William Craven, esq. Clapton Lodge, Halifax, aged 26, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Henry Whiteley, Rector of Pedmore, Worc.

April 14. In Connaught-terrace, aged 88, Anne, last surviving dau. of the late Patrick Gaw, esq. and widow of John Boyle, esq. both of Belfast.

At Brentford, aged 88, John Clarke, esq.

At the residence of Henry Hayman, esq. Ottery St. Mary, aged 18, Crisley-Oenia, third dau. of the late Rev. James Cozens, of Ynys-y-Plwm, near Llantrissaint, Glam.

At Alderley-edge, Manchester, aged 68, John Dover, esq.

At Lambeth, aged 55, Joseph Dresser, esq. of Hay's Wharf, Tooley-street.

At Windsor, aged 92, Mrs. Emlyn.

At his residence, Upper Brambridge House, near Winchester, aged 83, Edward Houghton, esq.



Henry Boulton, esq. of Thornecroft, Surrey; was married in 1807, and left a widow in 1852, having had issue the present Sir John Henry Pelly and other children. (See a memoir of Sir J. H. Pelly, in Nov. 1852, p. 527.)

At Atherstone, Leic. aged 27, Lucy, third dau. of the Rev. Edward Power.

In Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, aged 74, Mary, relict of Wm. Robinson, LL.D. late of Tottenham, and barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, Lond., who died June 1, 1848. She was the 2d daughter of Wm. Ridge, esq. of Chichester. (See a memoir of Dr. Robinson, in Aug. 1848, p. 211.)

At Prospect-hill, near Reading, aged 72, Wm. Stephens, esq.; and on the 24th, his widow.

Aged 9, Thomas-Henry, only son of the Rev. T. H. Woodroffe, M.A. of South Hackney.

At Deal, aged 63, Mary-Ann, widow of Mr. Wm. Yates, gentleman.

April 21. At Lancaster, James Barker, esq. of Bakewell, Derbyshire.

At High Shield, Hexham, Mr. Robert Walton Bell. Mr. Bell, who in 1850 was suddenly called from an obscure station in life to succeed his relative at High Shield, and to inherit the wealth of the well-known Michael Bell, of Hexham, bore the transition with a meek and quiet spirit. He had been a working miner at Nenthead, and came very unexpectedly to inherit the broad acres of High Shield, and the pleasant fields on the southern margin of Hexham. He was speedily elected a guardian of the poor, and was a member of the board of health from its formation; filling both offices with much satisfaction to the public. Mr. Bell had early been connected with the Wesleyan Methodists, and adhered to that body; by whom, and by many others, he was highly esteemed.

At Southampton, aged 4, Philip-Hamilton, only son of the late Capt. Charles Acton Broke, R.E.

At Petworth, Elizabeth-Caroline, younger dau. of J. M. Brydone, esq.

At Hamburgh, aged 61, James Davenport, esq. merchant.

At the house of his son-in-law George Moorsom, esq. aged 84, Thomas Gill, esq. for upwards of 20 years Chairman of the Committee of Mechanics in the Society of Arts.

At Kerry, Montgomeryshire, aged 26, Frances-Mary-Anne, wife of the Rev. Alfred Henaley, and eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Morgan, Vicar of that parish.

At Torquay, Clara, wife of Samuel Parker, esq. late of Cheltenham.

At Sandgate, Frances, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Papillon, esq. of Acrise-place, Kent.

At Cheltenham, from injuries received by falling from her horse whilst performing, Madlle. Rosalie, a clever equestrian.

At Kensington Palace-gardens, Harriet, wife of John Sperling, esq.

At Pau, Basses Pyrenees, aged 27, Thomas Vance, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law.

April 22. At Brighton, aged 22, Richard Benjamin Adnam, esq. of Islington.

At Canonbury, aged 69, John Beecham, D.D. for more than 25 years one of the Secretaries of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

At Bungay, Robert Burtall, esq. merchant. He was one of the feoffees of the town, and several times filled the office of Town Reeve.

At Hastings, aged 70, Susannah, widow of Jeremiah Cochrane, esq.

Thomas Cockerill, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

At Westcott, near Dorking, Elizabeth, relict of Thos. Flaher, esq. of Montagu-sq.

In Hall-road, Handsworth, aged 75, Thomas Hinton Hasluck, esq.

At Haslar, aged 49, Hamilton Henning, esq. surgeon, R.N.

At Streatly-hall, West Wickham, aged 92, Mr. Samuel Webb. This patriarch was the father of Mr. Jonas Webb and a large family of skilful agriculturists; and the frequent honourable mention

of his name by noblemen and gentlemen at the Babraham Sheep Shows will not be forgotten. The Vernon (Great Thurlow) estate was the first to own him as tenant, but for about forty years he has held the farm on which he closed his days. To the last he was active and exemplary in all the duties of his station.

April 23. At Penrith, aged 73, Thomas Dobson Bleaymire, esq.

At Ticehurst, Sussex, aged 64, John Brand, esq.

At Exeter, aged 44, James Brash, esq.

In St. James's-place, Hampstead-road, Mary Ann Cooke, sister to the Rev. Daniel Cooke, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Brompton, Kent.

At Greenwich, aged 78, Miss Jane Lethbridge.

Aged 62, Mr. Charles Mumford, surveyor and estate agent, Downham Market.

At Taunton, John D. Penny, esq. solicitor.

Commander James Turton (1847), on the Retired List.

At Lower Grosvenor-st. aged 78, the Right Hon. Caroline-Elizabeth-Mary, dowager Lady Wharncliffe. She was the only daughter of John first Earl of Erne, by his second marriage with Lady Mary Hervey, daughter of the fourth Earl of Bristol. Her ladyship married, 30th March, 1799, James, first Lord Wharncliffe (grandfather of the present peer), who at his death, in 1845, was Lord Privy Seal in Sir Robert Peel's administration. By her husband she leaves surviving issue the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, M.P. Recorder of London, and the Hon. Caroline, married to the Hon. and Rev. John Chetwynd Talbot, son of the late Earl Talbot.

April 24. In his 90th year, Henry Clutterbuck, esq. M.D. of New Bridge-st. Blackfriars, Consulting Physician to the Peckham Lunatic Asylum, to the Royal South London Dispensary, and to the Western City Dispensary; formerly Physician to the General Dispensary, and Lecturer in the theory and practice of Physic, and President of the Medical Society. He was the third son of Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. of Marazion, co. Cornwall, by Mary, dau. of Christopher Masterman, merchant, of Truro, and younger brother to the Rev. Thos. Clutterbuck, formerly Rector of Truro. He received the degree of M.D. at Glasgow in 1804. He was the author of An Inquiry into the Seat and Nature of Fever, 1807; a treatise on the Epidemic Fever of 1817; an Essay on Pyrexia, or Symptomatic Fever, 1837; Lectures on Blood-letting, 1840; a paper on Apoplexy in the Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine; and recently a series of essays on Inflammation.

At Audlam, Cheshire, aged 71, Joseph Hayward, esq. for many years agent of the Yorkshire estates of W. Wilberforce, esq.

At Brighton, Margaret, wife of Charles Gwillim Jones, of Gray's-inn and Craven-hill, esq.

At Hemingbrough, at his sister's residence, Thomas Kirlew, esq.

At Richmond, Surrey, Sarah, wife of John Noyce, esq.

In Flintshire, in his 67th year, Rev. Henry Lewis Oxley, formerly Pastor of Holy Cross Chapel, Leicester.

At Cheltenham, Ann-Jane, relict of William Skrine, esq. of Gloucester-pl.

At Torquay, aged 24, Benjamin Joseph Telford, esq. solicitor, Dublin.

In Seymour-place, New-road, his Excellency the Marquis of Valparaiso, Count of Montealegre, a Grandee of Spain, &c.

April 25. At Clifton, aged 74, Maria, relict of Gideon Acland, esq.

At Southsea, aged 66, John Biggar, esq. of Allan-terrace, and late of the Accountant-General's Office, Somerset House.

At Camberwell, aged 78, Archibald Clifford Blackwell Craufurd, of Ardmillan, Ayrshire.

Aged 60, Charles, last surviving son of the late Rev. Henry Ford, LL.D. Canon Residentiary of Hereford, and Principal of Magdalen hall, Oxford.

At Holcomb, near Dawlish, aged 40, Mrs. Hall,



wife of Major Byng Hall, Her Majesty's special messenger to the Crimea.

At Dorking, aged 87, Rebecca, relict of Thomas Hart, esq.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 40, Frederick William Hutton, esq. eldest son of the late H. W. Hutton, esq. of Beverley.

At Matlock, aged 61, Ann, relict of Edward In-gall, esq. late of Attercliffe.

Aged 60, Elizabeth, relict of John Lefevre, esq. of Wilbarston, Northamptonshire.

At Kimpton vicarage, Herts, Emily-Anne, wife of the Rev. Frederick Sullivan.

At East Dereham, Charlotte-Jane, wife of the Rev. W. C. Wollaston, Rector. She was dau. of the Rev. Richard Fawcett, Vicar of Leeds; was married in 1817, and has left issue.

*April 26.* In Park-sq. London, the Hon. Anna-Maria, wife of Rear-Admiral Ryder Burton, K.H. aunt to Lord Dunsany. She was the youngest dau. of Randal 13th Lord Dunsany, was married first, in 1808, to Philip Roche, esq. of Donore, co. Kildare, who died in 1814; and, secondly, in 1823, to Rear-Adm. Burton.

In Norfolk-st. Park-lane, aged 89, Amelia-Alice-Jane, relict of the Hon. and Rev. John Dymoke, of Scrivelsby Court, Linc. the King's Champion. She was the eldest and only surviving offspring of Admiral Elphinstone, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Russian navy. She leaves two sons, the Hon. Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart. the Queen's Champion, and the Rev. John Dymoke.

Aged 79, Harriet, wife of John Gosnall, esq. of Bentley Hall, Suffolk.

In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 79, Henry Hulbert, esq.

At Hardingstone, near Northampton, aged 78, Dorothy, relict of the Rev. H. Small, youngest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Beaumont Joseph Dixie, Vicar of St. Peter's Derby, and sister of Sir Alexander Dixie, Bart. Bosworth Park.

In Marlborough-place, St. John's-wood, aged 93, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

Aged 45, Robert Tidswell, esq. of Seymour House, Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

In Trafalgar-place east, Hackney-road, aged 74, Edward Topliss, esq.

In Norwood-lane, Dulwich, aged 68, Isaac Westmorland, esq. of Lloyd's.

*April 27.* At Reigate, much lamented, aged 30, Mary-Isabella, only dau. of John Bentley, esq. Secretary of the Bank of England.

At Wallop, aged 70, Joshua Brownjohn, esq.

At Weybridge, Susan, third dau. of Henry Cory, esq. of the Middle Temple.

At Loake's-hill, near High Wycombe, the Hon. Mrs. Crewe, sister to Lord Carington, aunt to the Earl of Stanhope, Lord Gardner, and the dowager Lady Suffield. She was Harriet, eldest dau. of Robert first Lord Carington, by his first wife Anne, eldest dau. of Lewyn Boldero Barnard, esq. She was married in 1819 to Lieut.-Col. John Frederick Crewe, nephew to the first Lord Crewe, and was left his widow in 1840.

At Moreton Valence, aged 70, Ann, relict of Wm. Crowther, esq. near Ludlow.

At Coventry, aged 58, Lucy, widow of Joseph Howe, esq.

At Brighton, aged 64, Ralph Henry Potts, esq. of Bishopton, Stratford-on-Avon.

At Dawlish, aged 71, Elizabeth, widow of James Powell, esq.

At Valetta, Malta, aged 25, Louisa-Abigail, wife of Archibald Weir, esq. staff assistant surgeon, lately of Kidderminster.

At Westwell, Kent, aged 91, Mrs. Whittle.

At the residence of his father-in-law William Dayson, esq. Brompton, Kent, aged 61, William Woods, esq. of H.M. Dockyard, Woolwich.

*April 28.* At Charlton, aged 75, Arabella, wife of William Westcott Atkinson, esq.

At Lancaster, James Barker, esq. of Bakewell.

At Leigh, Essex, aged 73, Elizabeth, widow of Nathaniel Bradley, esq. surgeon.

At Great Waltham, Essex, aged 35, William-George, eldest son of the late Surtees William Clarence, esq.

At Eastgate, Tenterden, aged 55, Wm. Grisbrook, esq. J.P. and mayor of the borough. His death was caused by apoplexy, having been taken ill after attending the funeral of his father-in-law. He was President of the Athenaeum, and of the Mutual Improvement Society, and until three weeks of his death Vice-Chairman of the Board of Guardians. As mayor, he succeeded his brother-in-law, Mr. T. B. Shoobridge, who also died in that office.

At Ifley, aged 74, Mary-Anne, widow of the Rev. E. Marshall Hacker, M.A.

Aged 78, Charles Heygate, esq. West Haddon, Northamptonshire. He was son of Charles Heygate, esq. of the same place, who died in 1808, and cousin-german to Sir William Heygate, Bart., sometime Alderman of London (see pedigree in Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. 628).

At Thurmaston Lodge, Leic. aged 88, William Heyrick, esq. her Majesty's constable of the Castle of Leicester, a magistrate of the county, and for many years deputy-chairman of the quarter sessions. He was the third and youngest son of John Heyrick, esq. Town-clerk of Leicester, and was the last male descendant of his branch of the family, descended from Robert eldest son of John Eyrick of Leicester and Mary Bond, and elder brother to Sir William Herrick the first of Beaumanor (see the pedigree of this branch in Nichols's Leicestershire, ii. 615). He succeeded to the office of Town-clerk of Leicester on the resignation of his father in 1791, and himself resigned it in 1813. He succeeded Mr. Godfrey Mundy as chairman of the quarter sessions, and filled that office with general satisfaction for several years. He had not long survived his sister, the widow of the Rev. Anlay Macaulay, Vicar of Rothley; and his nephews are Thomas Macaulay, esq. of Leicester, and Kenneth Macaulay, esq. Q.C.

At Bodmin, aged 75, Mrs. Kempthorne, widow of James Kempthorne, esq.

At the Elms, Stratford St. Mary's, Suffolk, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Phillips, esq. R.A.

Aged 71, Hannah, relict of William Siddall, esq. of Otley, solicitor.

*April 29.* At Kington, Herefordshire, aged 60, Samuel Beavan, esq.

At Nice, aged 15, John Edward Benett, of Pythouse, Wilts, grandson of the late John Benett, esq. of Pythouse, and son of John Benett, esq. jun. by Emily-Blanche, youngest dau. of Sir Edward Tichborne, Bart.

At Brighton, Sukey, relict of Geo. Matthew Burchell, esq. of Scots Land, Bramley, Surrey.

In St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, aged 63, Philadelphia, widow of J. W. Griffith, esq. architect.

At Abbotsherswell, aged 65, W. Codner Henley, esq. merchant.

At Gosforth House, Northumberland, Thomas Smith, esq. senior member of the eminent firm of T. and W. Smith, shipbuilders, Newcastle and North Shields.

At Whickham Grange, Durham, Mary, second dau. of the late William Taylor, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Thomas Tindal, esq. late of Lincoln's Inn, and Surbiton, Surrey.

*April 30.* In Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 71, Thomas Ashmore, esq.

At Deal, aged 68, Sarah, wife of Richard Butler, esq.

At Craven-hill, London, aged 32, James Donaldson, esq. of Sydney, youngest brother of Mrs. S. Rawlins, of Moseley.

At Chilton Foliot rectory, Wilts. the wife of the Rev. John Leyburne Popham, dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Graves Meyrick, D.D., Vicar of Ramsbury.

*Lately.* On board the steam-transport *Calcutta*, suddenly, Lieut.-Col. John Claridge Burmester (1854), Capt. Royal Engineers (1846), who was a



passenger on board, and was proceeding to Corfu with his wife and two children.

At Constantinople, aged 49, the Chevalier Isidore de Lævenstein, author of *Remarks on the Second Cuneiform Writing of Persepolis*.

At Milan, aged 36, M. Corti, ex-director of the Paris Italian Opera.

At Paris, M. Ducornet, who, being without hands, painted with his feet: his pictures were often exhibited at the Louvre.

Of diarrhoea, 60 miles from Nursingpore, on his way home on sick certificate, aged 22, Ensign Frederick Huddleston Gray, 32d M.N.I. son of Capt. Fred. Gray, Madras Army.

At Edinburgh, aged 108, Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, or, as she was better known among her numerous friends, Miss Betty Gray. She was born at Newholm, Lanarkshire, in May, 1748, was at the census of 1851 the most aged inhabitant of Edinburgh. Her father, who died in 1755, left a widow and a large family, who have been remarkable for longevity. Mrs. Gray attained the age of 96; two of her daughters the ages of 84 and 96, while none of them have died under 70 years of age.

At Dublin, Capt. Kempston, Harbour Master of that port, and late Commander of the Foyle steamer.

Aged 107, Mrs. Hannah Wait, of Hambrook, near Bristol. She was in perfect possession of her faculties to the time of her death; and when 95 years of age she was in the habit of walking daily from Hambrook to Bristol and back, a distance of ten miles.

At Quatford Lodge, Stephen Wolryche, esq. C.B. Inspector-general of Army Hospitals. He was present at Waterloo.

At Cambray, J. T. Young, esq. assistant-surgeon, Bombay Pres. second son of the late R. Young, esq. of Tewkesbury.

May 1. Aged 80, John Allsopp, esq. of Westerhill, Linton, Kent.

At the Baths Hotel, Helensburgh, on the Clyde, aged 86, Mrs. Bell, widow of Henry Bell, the man who first propelled a vessel by steam in British waters. Bell died on the 14th Nov. 1830, having been born in the county of Linlithgow in 1767. His life was not prosperous, and before his death his own real dependence was an annuity of 50*l.* per annum, granted by the Clyde Trustees, which was not only continued to his widow, but increased to 100*l.* She had been connected with the Baths Hotel, at Helensburgh, for the long period of 49 years.

At the residence of Arthur Smith, esq. Kentish-town, Ellen, the youngest surviving dau. of the Rev. Robert Black, for many years of St. Andrew's Holborn.

At Darley House, Derby, aged 77, Jane Coryton, sister of the late John Tillie Coryton, esq. of Pen-tillie Castle, Cornwall.

At Newbury, aged 50, Grace-Mary, wife of Col. Fraser, R. Art.

At Chelsea, Jane Elizabeth Harrison, late of Dover, dau. of Anthony Harrison, esq. of Barnard-castle.

At Plymouth, aged 85, Miss Hyne, dau. of Nicholas Hyne, esq. of Blackawton.

Aged 35, Eliza, wife of James Risdon, esq. Hart-leigh, Buckland Pilleigh, N. Devon.

At Dublin, Maria Catherine Sandes, eldest dau. of the late Lord Bishop of Cashel.

At Egham, Surrey, Emma, second dau. of John Chitty Stevens, esq. late of Hall, near Farnham.

At Fulbourn, Camb. Cecil, widow of Richard Greaves Townley, esq. a memoir of whom was given in our Magazine for last October.

At Rochester, aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Winch, esq.

May 2. At Notting-hill, W. Harcourt, LL.D.

Mary-Ann, wife of J. Heatley, esq. Comptroller of H.M.'s Customs, Ipswich.

At Havant, aged 59, Edmund Josh. Hicks, esq. surgeon.

At Elwick, Northumb. Margaret, relict of John Nisbet, esq. of Easington Grange.

At Notting-hill, aged 67, Col. Robert Pattison, late 13th Light Inf.

At Rolvendon, Kent, aged 92, Anne, widow of Thomas Richardson, esq.

Aged 70, John Riley, esq. of Brearley House, near Hebden Bridge, merchant, a Justice of the Peace for the West Riding, and an active director of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

At Great Snoring, aged 88, Anne, sister of the late Rev. Christopher Stannard, Rector of Great Snoring and Thursford.

At Godington, Kent, aged 7, Frances-Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Nicolas Toke.

At the rectory, Langton Herring, Dorset, Hannah, relict of the Rev. Fred. J. C. Trenow.

At Rome, Selina-Harriet, eldest surviving dau. of the late Sir Charles Wager Watson, Bart. of Wrattling Park, Camb.

Major Frederic White, of Aberdunant, Wales, late of the 90th Reg.

May 3. At Sandbach, John Bull, esq. formerly of Austinfriars, London.

At Whitehall, Combe Saint Nicholas, Som. aged 68, John Francis Solomiac, esq.

At Knossington, aged 56, Thomas Spencer, esq.

At Dalry House, Edinburgh, James Walker, esq. of Dairy, one of the principal Clerks of Session.

At Thurlbear rectory, Taunton, Maria, eldest dau. of the late John Balchen West, esq.

May 4. At Englefield-green, aged 61, B. Burton, esq.

At Diss, Norfolk, Miss Dover, late of Wortham Suffolk.

In Portland-pl. aged 79, Charles Elliott, esq. F.R.S. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Aged 36, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. R. F. Green, of Langham Hall, Essex.

In Great Tower-street, aged about 76, Mr. Samuel Gyfford, stationer. He was a member of the Court of the Company of Stationers, and served the office of master in 1854; as did his father Mr. Robert Gyfford, who died May 12, 1806, aged 76, being then father of the Company. He had been a stationer in Great Tower-street above fifty years, which business his son continued in the same house for about the like period.

In Lower Baggot-st. Dublin, Frances-Anne, wife of Major-Gen. N. Hamilton, K.H. dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Beamish, Mount Beamish, co. Cork.

At Stonehouse, Col. Hornbrook, R.M.L.I.

At Dunlugas, Banffshire, aged 70, Hans George Leslie, esq. of Dunlugas.

At Kelly, Devon, aged 79, Ann, widow of Robert Maitland, esq. of the Worthens, Thaxted, Essex.

In Kildare-terrace, Westbourne Park, Lady Nisbett, relict of Sir John Nisbett, of Deane, Bart. N. B.

In Victoria-sq. Pimlico, aged 44, John Owens, esq. solicitor.

At Torquay, aged 72, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. F. Parker, Rector of Ringshall, Suffolk.

At Bawtry, aged 68, John Slaytor, esq. formerly of Woolpit.

At St. Alban's, aged 66, Robert Spackman, esq. late of Lutterworth.

In Bond-st. aged 48, Charles Phillips Wilder, Lieut.-Col. 6th Madras Light Cav. second surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis John Wilder, of Binfield, Berks.

May 5. At Milan, aged 35, Thos. Bourke, esq.

In Montagu-sq. aged 70, the Hon. Paulina, relict of Richard O'Ferrall Caddell, esq. of Harbourstown, co. Meath. She was the younger dau. of Thomas-Arthur 2d Viscount Southwell by Sophia-Maria-Josepha, third dau. of Francis Joseph Walsh, Count de Serrant, and was married in 1806.

At Brighton, Philadelphia, widow of John Ede, esq. of Upper Harley-st. She was a sister of John Lee, esq. LL.D. of Hartwell, Bucks, being the eldest dau. of John Flott, esq. merchant, of Lon-

don, by Harriet, second dau. of Wm. Lee, esq. of Totteridge Park, Herts. Her eldest daughter was the first wife of Benj. Oliveira, esq. F.R.S. the present M.P. for Pontefract.

At Bath, of consumption, aged 50, George Irwin Fox, esq. M.D.

At the vicarage, Burnham, aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Hammond.

At Brixton, aged 99, Mrs. Ambrose Legg, late of Tottenham, Middlesex.

At Emsworth, aged 85, Mrs. W. Lewington.

At Cambridge, aged 88, Joseph Stanley, esq.

May 6. At Sturminster, aged 28, Thos. Arnold, esq. solicitor, son of the late Thomas Arnold, esq. of Poole.

At Charlton, Blandford, aged 69, John Brine, esq. R.N. youngest son of the late Adm. Brine.

At Abbey House, Torquay, Miss Bruorton, eldest dau. of Dr. Bruorton, Wincanton.

At Bassett Down House, Swindon, aged 68, Anne Elizabeth Cunningham, eldest dau. of the late Rear Admiral Sir Charles Cunningham, K.C.H.

At Chelsea, aged 75, Peter Descon, esq. late of Ramsey, Huntingdonshire.

At West Hyde parsonage, Herts, Jane, wife of the Chevalier Jose Manoel Gomez, of Barcellos, Portugal, dau. of the late Henry Tanner, esq. of Lockeridge, Wilts.

At Shell House, aged 75, John Hearn, esq.

At East Lydford, Ann Margaret Jarritt, second dau. of the late George Jarritt, esq. of Great Haywood, co. Staff.

At Portchester, Hants, aged 38, Archibald M'Arthur Low, esq. solicitor, of Chancery-lane.

At Mitre-court buildings, Temple, aged 52, Jonas Alleyne Maynard, esq. barrister-at-law. He was brother to Mr. Maynard, of the firm of Crowder and Maynard, solicitors; was called to the bar Jan. 30, 1846, and enjoyed a lucrative practice as a special pleader and on the western circuit.

In Upper Wimpole-st. aged 79, Ann, widow of Henry Revell Reynolds, esq. Chief Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

At Plymouth, aged 66, Henry Francis Spence, esq. Comm. R.N. He entered the service in 1803 on board the *Leviathan* 74, was made Lieutenant 1812, and served for fourteen years on full pay.

In Devonshire-sq. Bishopsgate, aged 66, John Warwick, esq.

At Broad Chalke, Wilts, aged 74, Mary-Ann, widow of G. B. Young, esq.

May 7. At Bath, aged 76, Lady Berry, widow of Rear-Adm. Sir Edw. Berry, Bart. K.C.B. She was Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Samuel Foster, D.D. Rector of Shotley, Suffolk, was married in 1797, and left a widow in 1831, having had no issue.

At Cheltenham, aged 57, Joseph Camps.

At Lincoln, aged 80, Mary, relict of Thomas Clarke, esq. of Glentworth, Linc.

At Bellamont Forest, Cootehill, co. Cavan, Eyre Coote, esq. J.P. third and eldest surviving son of the late Charles Coote, esq. of that place.

Aged 77, Richard Goodman, esq. of Haringay Park and Compton-st.

At Brussels, Arthur - Vaughan - Donithorne, eldest son of Christopher Arthur Harris, esq. of Hayne, co. Devon.

In Upper Clapton, Amelia, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Kuper, D.D., K.H., Chaplain to the Royal German Chapel.

At Bristol, aged 85, Wm. Evans Prichard, esq. surgeon.

In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 36, Margaret-Elizabeth, wife of George Rainy, esq. of Raary, N.B. dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Haygarth, Vicar of Hooe and Wivelandfield, Sussex.

In London, Mrs. Rennels, wife of Geo. Rennels, esq. of Skye, second dau. of Mrs. Haygarth, widow of Mr. Haygarth, Lindfield, Sussex.

At Iping House, near Midhurst, aged 75, Dorothea, relict of Col. Rochfort, of Rochfort, M.P. for Westmeath. He died Feb. 2, 1848 (see our vol. xxix. p. 548); and his only son, Gustavus, late

Capt. 4th Dragoon Guards, on the 2d Sept. 1855. They were all interred at Hever, in Kent.

At Marseilles, where he had arrived on his way to Nice for the benefit of his health, Mr. Rodgett, an Englishman. He threw himself from a window on the third floor of the Hotel d'Angleterre while his wife was writing a letter from his dictation; by which he was so seriously hurt, that he immediately expired.

At Sydenham, aged 25, Frederick-Robert, sixth son of John Edward Terrey, esq.

At Kensington, at an advanced age, Sarah-Soper, widow of Capt. J. A. Worth, B.N., C.B.

May 8. At Pontefract, Eliza, widow of Augustus Carter, esq.

At Seatown, near Chidlock, Dorset, Lieut. Samuel Conner, R.N. He entered the service in 1807 on board the *Prince of Wales* 98, was made Lieutenant 1815, and served on full pay for twenty-two years, latterly in the Coast Guard.

At Chard, Somerset, aged 69, Wm. Forward, esq.

At Turnham-green, London, aged 62, W. J. French, esq.

At Dover, aged 40, Henry, youngest son of the late A. Harman, esq. of Croydon.

At Torquay, aged 40, G. Rennie, esq. of Dunbar, N. B.

At Torquay, Edward Wallerstein, esq. Consul General in Great Britain for the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Salvador.

At New Laith's Hall, near Leeds, aged 70, Henry Stead, esq.

May 9. At Bridlington Quay, aged 72, Frances, relict of John Frankish, esq.

At Elmfield House, Doncaster, Geo. Jarratt Jarratt, esq. justice of the peace for the West Riding.

At Ryde, I.W. aged 91, Grace, widow of Col. Kent, and mother of the late gallant Col. W. H. Dennie, 13th Light Inf.

At Peover Cottage, aged 69, Caroline Leigh, youngest dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Egerton Leigh, esq. of High Leigh and Jedrell Hall, Cheshire.

At Bayswater, Mrs. Jane Moore, of Grove House, Llanstephan, Carm. wife of the Rev. John Robert Moore.

At Hastings, aged 12, Ernest Edward Seymour, youngest son of the late Lieut. Alex. Seymour, 71st Regt. and grandson of the late Major-Gen. Seymour, formerly Lieut.-Col. 16th Hussars, and Governor of St. Lucia.

May 10. At Torquay, aged 24, Florence-Maria-Margaretta, daughter of Warren Hastings Anderson, esq.

In Wimpole-st. Anna-Maria, widow of Antony Bourdais, esq. eldest dau. of the late Charles E. Burney, esq. of Bath, and grandda. of the late Dr. Burney, of Chelsea College.

At Dorchester, aged 61, John Jas. Lambert, esq.

At the vicarage, Colaton Raleigh, Louisa-Julia, wife of the Rev. Noel Lowe, and dau. of the Ven. J. Moore Stevens, Archdeacon of Exeter.

At Bridgenorth, Helen Oakes, youngest dau. of the late Humphrey Oakes, esq.

At Charlton, near Woolwich, John Eaton Ralfe, esq.

At Warley, Essex, Giana-Maria, wife of Capt. Francis Tower, of the E.I.C.'s Depot.

May 11. In Hans-pl. aged 59, Mary Lowes Baird, widow of John Baird, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At Rochester, aged 42, the wife of John Ross Baker, esq.

At St. Laurence, Jersey, aged 43, Elizabeth Brooke, only dau. of George Brooke, esq. of Parton, Whimble, Devon.

In Chesham-st. Julia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Wentworth Buller, esq. of Downes, Devonshire.

At an advanced age, Sarah, wife of Thomas Chalk, esq. of Chelmsford.

At Brighton, aged 71, Edward Curtis, esq. surgeon, formerly of Chiswick.

At Aughton, near Ormskirk, aged 65, John Howell, esq. late of Bucklersbury, London.

Aged 68, John Bradney Rippon, esq. of Shackelwell-green.

At Great Malvern, Robert Neilson Tennent, esq. late of Rio de Janeiro.

May 12. In Lambeth, aged 83, Ann, widow of John Bainbridge, esq.

At Elswick Dene, aged 75, John Whitfield Beckwith, esq. of Merrington, co. Durham.

At Stroud, Susan, wife of W. B. Cartwright, esq. formerly of Devizes.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 31, John Butler Fellowes, of Bristol, solicitor.

At the vicarage, Dorking, aged 64, Sarah, relict of James Joyce, A.M. Vicar of that parish.

At Speen-hill, Berks, aged 79, Thomas Newman, esq. of Nelmex, Essex.

Aged 67, in Norfolk-sq. Hyde-park, Maximilian Joseph Wolff, esq.

May 13. At Hinckley, aged 34, William Allen, esq. of Leighton Buzzard.

In Norfolk-road, St. John's-wood, aged 85, Robert Auld, esq.

At Oxford, aged 27, Proctor Clark, esq. of the Parks, Evesham.

At Perth, at an advanced age, Lieut. George Mackenzie, of the Royal Perth Militia, author of the "System of the Weather in the British Islands," "Elements of the Cycles of the Weather and Prices of Corn," and various other publications.

May 14. Suddenly, at Guy's Hospital, aged 73, William Rowland Arnold, esq. of Park Lodge, Sydenham, late of the South Sea House.

At his chambers in the Temple, Charles Bellamy,

esq. D.C.L. Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, and barrister-at-law. He was brother of the Rev. James Wm. Bellamy, B.D. formerly Master of Merchant-Taylors' School. He was elected from that school to St. John's in 1815, took honours in Easter term 1819 as first-class both in classics and mathematics, and graduated B.C.L. 1822, D.C.L. 1826. In 1822 he was elected Vinerian Law Scholar, and afterwards Fellow.

At Stoke Dry, near Uppingham, Mrs. Dixon, relict of George Dixon, esq. of Hallaton, Leic.

At Dartmouth, at an advanced age, William Follett, esq.

Aged 50, Charlotte-Ann-Jane, wife of Edmund John Scott, esq. Forest-gate, West Ham.

May 15. At Lewes, aged 55, Mr. John Shelden Armstrong, surgeon.

Aged 45, William Brissault Minet, esq. of Gloucester-crescent, Hyde Park, and New Broad-st.

At Sidmouth, Katherine, relict of Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, G.C.B. of Calverton, Notts, who died in 1830.

May 16. In Woronzow-road, St. John's-wood, aged 37, Charles A. G. Sivrac, esq. of the Board of Trade.

In Portman-st. aged 68, Septimus Worrell, esq. formerly of the Coldstream Guards, seventh son of the late Jonathan Worrell, esq. of Juniper Hall, Mickleham, Surrey.

May 17. At Pentonville, aged 52, Edward Ansted, esq. of Gutter-lane, Cheapside, second son of James Ansted, esq.

At the Royal Military College, Harriet-Maria, the wife of Capt. R. M. Dickens.

Aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of W. M. Dwight, esq. of Camberwell New-road.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,		Deaths Registered									Births Registered.
		Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
April	26 .	505	141	182	172	27	17	1044	531	513	1861
May	3 . .	508	187	178	170	32	17	1092	560	532	1707
„	10 .	557	180	162	194	39	29	1161	589	572	1702
„	17 .	542	145	181	169	47	8	1092	537	555	1654
„	24 .	524	152	183	153	29	—	1041	565	476	1764

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MAY 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
68 9	40 0	23 5	41 4	41 7	39 11

PRICE OF HOPS, MAY 26.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAY 26.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, MAY 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef . . . . .	3 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, MAY 26.			
Mutton . . . . .	3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts . . . . .	3,866	Calves	94
Veal . . . . .	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	21,360	Pigs	295
Pork . . . . .	3 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>				

COAL MARKET, MAY 23.

Walls Ends, &c. 15*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 14*s.* 3*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 47*s.* 6*d.*

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26, to May 25, 1856, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.		May.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	53	60	50	29, 46	fair, cloudy	11	53	64	48	29, 78	fair
27	37	43	40	, 45	heavy rain	12	52	60	54	, 63	cldy. fair, rain
28	40	50	42	, 48	fair, cloudy	13	53	61	49	, 59	foggy, cloudy
29	40	48	44	, 53	do. do.	14	51	58	48	, 53	cloudy, rain
30	41	51	40	, 59	cldy. hail, rain	15	51	59	48	, 46	heavy showrs.
M 1	45	45	57	, 52	heavy rain	16	50	57	50	, 48	fair, cldy. rain
2	42	49	41	, 95	cloudy, fair	17	53	61	49	, 62	cldy. rain, fair
3	42	42	41	30, 1	do. shwrs. hail	18	53	60	48	, 52	cldy. rain, hail
4	43	48	38	, 6	fair, cloudy	19	55	63	46	, 84	shwrs. cldy. rn
5	43	49	41	, 4	do. do.	20	55	67	49	30, 4	fair
6	45	52	45	29, 79	cloudy	21	54	67	56	29, 88	do. hvy. shows
7	43	45	42	, 41	const. hvy. rn.	22	55	59	56	, 62	hvy. rain, cldy.
8	43	48	44	, 89	cloudy, fair	23	55	63	52	, 47	fair, rain, fair
9	43	50	44	30, 12	do. do.	24	55	63	52	, 50	rain, fair
10	54	66	47	29, 88	do.	25	58	64	52	, 59	cldy. rn. cldy.

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Apr. and May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills \$1000.
26		91½	92½	92			226		per 4 dis.
28		91½	92½	92				8 dis.	1 0 dis.
29	212½	91	92½	91½	3½		229		2 dis. 2 pm.
30	212	91½	92½	92	3½			8 dis.	2 pm. 5 dis.
1									
2	212	91½	92½	92	3½		227		10 4 dis.
3	210½	91½	92½	91½	3½				par 5 dis.
5	211½	91½	93	92½			227	5 dis.	par 4 dis.
6	211½	92	93½	92½	3½		229	3 dis.	par 3 dis.
7	210½	91½	93½		3½			7 dis.	par 4 dis.
8	211½	91½	93	92½	3½				2 pm. 3 dis.
9	211	91½	93	92½	3½			2 5 dis.	2 dis. par.
10	211½	91½	93	92½			227	6 dis.	2 pm. par.
12	212	91½	93	92½	3½			9 dis.	2 pm. 1 dis.
13	212	91½	93½	92½				8 dis.	2 4 dis.
14	212	92½	93½	92½				8 4 dis.	2 5 dis.
15	212	92½	93½	92½				5 dis.	par 4 dis.
16	213	92½	93½	92½					1 7 dis.
17		92½	93½	93					2 6 dis.
19	214½	92½	94½	93½				4 dis.	9 4 dis.
20	215	93½	94½	93½			231		6 2 dis.
21	215	93½	94½	93½	3½		232	3 dis.	2 dis. 1 pm.
22	216½	93½	94½	93½	3½			6 2 dis.	1 pm. 1 dis.
23		93½	94½	93½	3½		235		1 dis. 2 pm.
24	216½	93½	94½	93½				1 dis.	2 pm. 3 dis.
26	216½	93½	94½	94½	3½		236		4 pm. 3 dis.
27	217	93½	94½	94½	3½			4 dis. par.	4 1 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,  
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,  
Throgmorton Street, London

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